The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD.

BLACK
DRESS
GOODS.

Terrific Sacrifice!

I shall offer
Today and Monday
Special Bargains
IN
Black Dress Fabrics

40-inch Lace Buntings
At 25c per yard.

42-inch Nuns' Veilings,
37c per yard.

27-inch Lace Buntings,
15c per yard.

48-inch French Cashmeres,
49c per yard, worth 74c.

75 pieces Cashmere Brocades,
12½c per yard.

44-inch Fine Black Serges,
45c per yard.
Marked down from $1.00.

48-inch French Ottoman,
98c per yard.
Reduced from $1.50.

40 pcs. 42-inch Dress Flannel,
39c per yard.
Would be cheap at 85c.

All-Silk Brocade Grenadines,
$1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 per yd.
They cost from $1.75 to $3 to import.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 STATE-ST.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD.

Silk Dept.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

100 Pieces Jap. Summer Silks,
25 cts. 25 cts. 25 cts.
Would be cheap at 50 cts.

50 Pieces Yard Wide Foulard Silks,
39 cts. 39 cts. 39 cts.
Cost 75 cts. to land in this country.

75 Pieces Checked Surah Silks,
53 cts. 53 cts. 53 cts.
Sold usually for $1.00.

300 Pieces Silk Dress Rhadames,
49 cts. 49 cts. 49 cts.
In every imaginable color.

200 Pieces Col'd and Black Satins,
37 cts. 37 cts. 37 cts.
The usual price is 75 cts.

50 Pieces Lyons Silk Velvets,
87 cts. 87 cts. 87 cts.
Competitors' price, $1.50.

60 Pieces Eng. Velveteens,
Colored and Black,
49 cts. 49 cts. 49 cts.
Worth $1 per yard.

COLORED DRESS FABRICS.

Heavy Reductions.

40-inch	Lace Buntings	$0.50	Reduced..25c
36-inch	Bodie Cashmeres	0.35	Reduced..19c
27-inch	Shepherd's Plaids	0.40	Reduced..22c
41-inch	Illuminated Beige	0.60	Reduced..37c
38-inch	French Cashmeres	0.55	Reduced..33c
27-inch	Block Plaids	0.55	Reduced..24c
44-inch	Billiard Cloth	1.00	Reduced..59c
48-inch	Wool Flannel	0.75	Reduced..39c
42-inch	French Foule	0.65	Reduced..38c
40-inch	Pinhead Checks	1.25	Reduced..63c
36-inch	Illuminated Biege	0.75	Reduced..38c
44-inch	Nun's Veiling	0.87	Reduced..49c
42-inch	Fine Wool Plaids	1.00	Reduced..65c
46-inch	Ottoman Weave	1.50	Reduced..97c
54-inch	Ladies' Cloth	1.25	Reduced..75c
27-inch	Cashmere Brocade	0.25	Reduced..12c
42-inch	All-Wool Bunting	0.75	Reduced..45c
44-inch	Illuminated Foule	0.90	Reduced..50c
28-inch	Silk Brocades	0.50	Reduced..25c
48-inch	Heavy French Cashmere	0.75	Reduced..48c
44-inch	French Pinhead Checks	1.25	Reduced..63c
44-inch	All-Wool Satines	1.50	Reduced..98c
27-inch	Broche Indes	0.37	Reduced..19c
42-inch	French Serges	0.75	Reduced..37c
46-inch	Persian Cloth	2.50	Reduced..99c
48-inch	French Tricots	1.75	Reduced..99c
44-inch	Combination Plaid	1.50	Reduced..75c

N. B.—Ladies will do well to call early and avoid the rush.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 STATE-ST.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

GREAT SILK SALE.

SUMMER SILKS, 30c yard.	Worth 45c yard
SUMMER SILKS, 38c yard.	Worth 50c yard
SUMMER SILKS, 50c yard.	Worth 75c yard
SUMMER SILKS, 65c yard.	Worth 85c yard

Colored Gros Grain Silks
EXCELLENT SHADES.

98 CENTS YARD. -	WELL WORTH $1.25
$1.25 YARD. - -	WELL WORTH $1.65

Black Gros Grain Silks.
Three Extraordinary Bargains.

22-in. Blk. Gros Grain, $1.00 yd.	Worth $1.50
21-in. Blk. Gros Grain, $1.20 yd.	Worth $1.60
21-in. Blk. Gros Grain, $1.40 yd.	Worth $2.00

We especially desire a comparison of values on above goods.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants. No. 368 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS
In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double doors, and elegantly decorated throughout.
TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.
Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.
CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

PIANOS

And ORGANS. Largest Stock, Best Goods, Lowest Prices, and Easiest Terms in the city, for cash or on time. Warranted for five years. VISITORS welcome whether wishing to purchase or not.

ESTEY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.

ASTHMA
AND
HAY FEVER.

THEIR CAUSE AND CURE.
Knight's New Book sent free.
Address L. A. KNIGHT,
15 East Third-st., Cincinnati, O.
☞Mention particularly this paper.☜

Wanted--To Trade

One of the finest residences and grounds in the suburbs of Boston, six miles from State House, Boston, one mile from Harvard College; hot houses, fruits of all descriptions; everything complete. Cost $100,000. Will trade for Chicago business or residence property at cash value, $60,000.

Only those that mean business need apply.
G. S. CHAPIN,
75 Monroe-st.

FIRE SALE.

The Seed, Coffee, Corn, Syrup, and Barb Wire saved from Northwestern Warehouse fire will be sold at auction at 10 a. m. every day until all are sold, at corner North Water-st. and Dearborn-av. By order BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Men's and Youth's Spring Hats All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

SUMMER HOSIERY

Almost given away this week
at the

BEE- HIVE,
174 & 176 State-st.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance).

200 dozen Children's Cotton Hose, full regular made, sizes 5 to 6½ only,
At 15c per Pair.
None worth less than 30c per pair.

Better qualities Children's Hose, all full regular made goods, sold heretofore at 40c and 50c,
Now 25c per Pair.

All goods sold heretofore at 70c and 75c
Now 37½c per Pair.

100 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, in Fancy Striped and Solid Colors, full regular made,
At 20c per Pair.

150 dozen Ladies' Brown Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked, formerly 40c per pair,
Now 20c per Pair.

Ladies' Gauze Vests at 25c each.
Ladies' Balbriggan Vests at 40c each.
Gents' Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 45c each; regular price 75c.
Gents' Striped Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 75c each, regular price $1.50.

Our Gents' Furnishing
DEPARTMENT has never been in better condition. Complete assortment of
Gents' Scarfs,
Gents' Suspenders,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Gloves, etc.

The Bee-Hive Shirt,
An elegant Shirt, laundried, $1 each.

LATEST STYLES OF
E. & W. Collars and Cuffs.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE
BEE- HIVE
174 & 176 State-st.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),
LEADING
Millinery Establishment
OF THE NORTHWEST.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Large Assortment of
FRENCH
MARBLE
CLOCKS,
WITH CATHEDRAL CHIMES.
ANSONIA CLOCK. CO.,
64 Washington-st., between Dearborn and State.

PIPE

WROUGHT IRON,
ALSO
Fittings for Steam and Gas-Fitters.
BRANCH PENNSYLVANIA TUBE WORKS.
S. W. ADAMS,
Nos. 161 to 167 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT.

EAST INDIA INSECT POWDER.

"If you have been disappointed with other powders try 'East India,' the strongest in use. The way it kills bugs, roaches, ants, &c., will surprise you. Not only drives them out, they die. A thorough use in spring insures relief for the summer. Only in air-tight tins at the following druggists:
DALE, Clark and Madison, and 75 State-st.
GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st. (Museum entrance), 44 Monroe, Palmer House, and North Clark and Ohio.
H. SCHROEDER, 453 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO
Morgan Park.

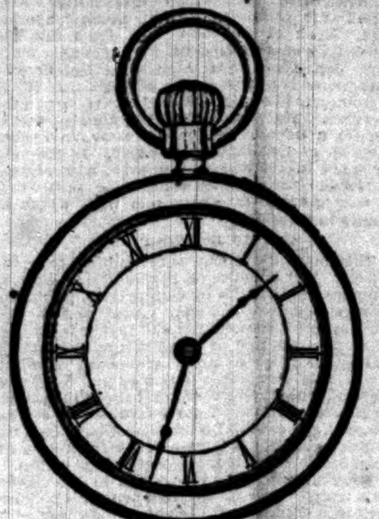
Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 13 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.,
Agents for the B. I. Land and Building Co.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Manual School Association for the election of trustees, and the transaction of other business as may properly come before them will be held on Wednesday, June 11, at 4 p. m. at the school building northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st.
WM. A. FULLER, Secretary.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

"The Waterbury."



Putnam giving away Stem-Winding Waterbury Watches, durable and correct timekeepers, with Men's, Youth's, Boys', and Children's Suits costing $10 and upwards.

Bear in mind, Putnam is a large manufacturer. People know what that means who think and act for themselves.

We open at seven and close at nine. Saturday nights at eleven.

Come and see us and take a look at that All-Wool Suit we are selling at $5.00.

Perhaps our Fine Tailor-Made Suits might interest you.

Putnam provides for all classes, from the 50-cent Overall to the $45 Dress Suit.

Putnam Clothing House,
N. E. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
MINER, BEAL & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
W. H. FURLONG, - - - Manager.

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—TAKE THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad,

The Direct Route to TRAVERSE CITY, PETOSKY, MACKINAC, MARQUETTE, and other Delightful Health and Summer Resorts of
NORTHERN MICHIGAN,
And the Celebrated Trout and Grayling Streams, Beautiful Lakes, and Grand Forests of this Famous Country.
Tourists' Tickets at low rates on sale at all principal Ticket Offices. Through Parlor Sleeping-Cars on night trains.
For Tourists' Guide, Time Cards, and Folders, giving full information, address (mentioning Tribune)
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOPE HOUSE,

Hope, Steele Co., Dakota,
Terminus of Hope Branch St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. Pleasantest and best-furnished Hotel in Dakota. In heart of famed Red River Valley, No. 1 hard-wheat district.
The undersigned cordially invites his old friends and the public generally when arranging for the summer jaunt to weigh the advantages of a stay in this fine atmosphere, free from malaria or dampness, possessing most ozone and exhilarating element. The cool nights and appetizing climate are certain invigorators of the system. Enterprising people; plenty game in their seasons; excellent roads. Special inducements to the speculative. Interesting excursions Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountains, etc.
Can promise an interesting experience, and last, not least, hotel-living which will satisfy and not deplete the purse very rapidly. Correspondence solicited.
SIDNEY W. SEA.

WEST END HOTEL

COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Cottages and Restaurant Now Open.
Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.
Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (120x80 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of RYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.
D. M. HILDRETH.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS.
Opens June 25th, 1884.
It is located on the table-land at the top of the Allegheny Mountains, and surrounded by a handsome park of magnificent forest trees.
The grounds cover an area of 500 acres. Its accessibility, pure air, pure water, freedom from malaria, flies, mosquitos, and insects of all kinds, render it one of the most desirable resorts in the United States.
Parlor and sleeping cars run through from all prominent points, without change, over the best constructed, equipped, and managed railroad in the world.
A special low-rate, round-trip ticket, good for the season, with coupon attached, good for one day's board at the Mountain House, which will be credited to account of guests, will be sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad from all principal points.
For circulars and terms address
W. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent.
The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Dunham's management.

Saratoga Springs. United States Hotel.

SEASON OF 1884.
OPEN FROM JUNE 17 TO OCTOBER.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages.

Maplewood (White Mountains), N. H.
Open June to November. Accommodation for 600 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Atmosphere pure and dry. Pure water. O. D. SEAVEY,
Manager.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
Opens for the season the last week in June.
Applications may be made to
J. G. WEAVER & SONS, Newport, R. I., or to
W. M. BATES, Everett House New York City.

THE BALDWIN,

BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,
FIRST SEASON OPENS JUNE 18.
Entirely new and elegant; the best on the Atlantic Coast; capacity, 300. For particulars address
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Proprietor.

BLOCK ISLAND (R. I.) OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.
First-class; 15 miles at sea; superb bathing; fine fishing; submarine cable; daily boats. Refer to the Hon. H. W. Blodgett. O. S. MARDEN, 63 Bowdoin, Boston.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., will open the 18th day of May. Send for illustrated circulars to DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor, Dartford P. O., Wis.

THE MANSION, Atlantic City, N. J.
The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

"The Palace Art Bazaar!"

The Grandest Display
OF
Fine Fancy Goods
EVER EXHIBITED IN THE
UNITED STATES.

We stand without a rival. We have many imitators but no equals.

The entire combination stores, department establishments, bargain shops, fancy goods houses, and such ilk, altogether cannot make such a showing of glittering magnificence arranged in dazzling display; complete in every detail. Quality the very best, styles the latest, and prices guaranteed the lowest.

We give you full value every time,
We give you intense satisfaction,
No trouble to show our wares,
Everybody welcome whether they make purchases or not.

Remember you have a standing invitation to come to our place. The latch-string hangs outside, and come in early or late we will always strive to please.

A Holiday Showing in Summer.
Cannot Be Duplicated in America.

The Greatest Assortment of Its Kind
Ever Attempted.

SPECIALTIES.

We make a showing of Novelties, etc., which have been gathered from all the leading marts of the world, and to be appreciated must be examined by all who intend to purchase.

The World's Exhibit
OF
Fancy Goods,
Art Wares,
Toys,
Novelties, Etc.,
ARE SHOWN AT
Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s,
Cor. Madison & Wabash.
One Block North of Palmer House.

Colbron, Chauncey & Co.,

(Late Day, Field & Colbron,)
STOCK BROKERS,
Grain, and Provisions,
123 La Salle Street, Chicago,
17 New-st., New York,
321 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Prompt Service—Connected by DIRECT Wires.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.

NORTHWESTERN Overland Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
25 & 26 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

DIRECTORS—Daniel A. Jones, A. C. Bartlett, Byron P. Moulton, Charles M. Henderson, John M. Gartside, Edson Keith, Wm. A. Fuller, Louis Wampold, Walter L. Peck, Wm. H. Sard, Chicago; J. W. Barrow, New York.
OFFICERS—A. C. Bartlett, President; Byron P. Moulton, Vice-President; Charles M. Henderson, Treasurer. John M. Gartside, Counsel.
E. T. KEIM, General Manager.
JOHN M. GARTSIDE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

This Company, operating under the Baxter Patents and owning patents on appliances for the operation and maintenance of Telephone exchanges, is prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Territory of Dakota. Terms given upon application at Company's Office or by addressing the General Manager.

Only Thirteen Dollars

FOR STEERAGE PASSAGE BY
Allan Line Ocean Steamers,
From QUEBEC or from Baltimore to LIVERPOOL.
Apply No. 72 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.
ALLAN & CO.
CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Gen'l West. Agent. Manager.

AT AUCTION.

Two car loads choice Havana Pineapples today at 11 a. m. in quantities to suit purchasers. Parties desiring to can pineapples should take advantage of this opportunity.
PAGE & OSTATAG,
120 South Water-st.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.
DURGIN & FOY,
Proprietors.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to
JAMES L. ROSS, 151 La Salle-st.

GRAND OPENING.

China and Glassware Department

"THE FAIR."

FINEST DISPLAY OF
Imported Colored Glassware
AND
French Bisque Goods
EVER SEEN IN CHICAGO,
AT ONE-HALF RETAIL PRICES.

SEE OUR SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLE.

DIRECT ENTRANCE ON ADAMS-ST.

E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

AT
COUTANT'S

TODAY.

5,000
FRENCH and VIENNA
FANS
AT
97c Each.

COUTANT'S,
145 State-st.

It Is Notorious

That the Chicago market is flooded with so-called "Mineral" Waters and "Ginger Ales" made from
LAKE WATER,
Red pepper, salt, and other delightful ingredients. Many hotels and saloons impose this bogus stuff upon their customers, because it is "cheap" (and nasty). Gentlemen who desire a genuine article should ask for
BETHESDA
Mineral Water
AND
Bethesda Ginger Ale
AND SHOULD ASK TO SEE THE LABELS.
These goods are bottled in Waukesha, and every bottle is guaranteed to be made from the water of the WORLD-FAMOUS
BETHESDA SPRING.
Hundreds of first-class business houses, clubs, and private families are using these goods with the greatest satisfaction.
BETHESDA is also sold by the gallon in quantities to suit, and is everywhere indorsed as the great cure for every form of kidney and bladder complaint, diabetes, etc., etc. Send for pamphlet and price-list.
CHAS. H. BAKER,
AGENT,
175 Wabash-av. Telephone, 5,298.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.

Estimates Furnished.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
184 and 186 Wabash-av.

2 GREAT Excursions.

LAST OF THE SEASON.
JUNE 26.—Chicago and St. Louis to Arkansas and Texas, for Land Seekers.
JUNE 27.—Chicago and St. Louis to California.
The preceding Excursion went as a special train, and was indorsed and recommended by all the excursionists.
RATES VERY LOW. Address
JOHN E. ENNIS,
109 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

HARK!

I Hear the
Lion Roar!

The Best $5.00 Suit at the LION!
The Best $7.00 Suit at the LION!
The Best $10.00 Suit at the LION!
Former Price $25.00 per Suit.
Our $15.00 Suit beats the World!
Children's Short Pants Suit for $3.00!
Former Price $8.00.
Children's Short Pant Suits, $4.00!
Former Prices $10.00 and $11.00.

A call will convince you that the Truth is spoken at the

LION
CLOTHING HOUSE,
135 & 137 Madison-st.,
Just west of Clark-st.

W. G. MILLER.......Manager.

To Newspaper Men.

The BULLOCK PRINTING PRESS COMPANY is now located in Chicago at Nos. 52 to 56 Illinois-st., where, with their largely increased facilities, they are prepared to manufacture their New Perfecting Newspaper Press, with the well-known Kahler Folder, at short notice and at a much lower price than heretofore. All who are interested in the improvement of Printing Machinery are cordially invited to visit their works.
CONRAD KAHLER, Supt.

Real Estate and Loans.

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list of property for sale or rent can always be seen at our office.
LOANS made on Real Estate at lowest rates, including building loans to responsible parties.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

H. A. HURLBUT.
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE
29 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
REED & HURLBUT, 11 Pine-st., New York.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

A Sketch of the Next President of the United States.

And He Will Be President of the Whole Country, and Alaska, Too.

His Marvelous Career—With Malice Towards None—Life of a Great Man.

[A full and consecutive report of the proceedings in the Republican National Convention yesterday, terminating in the nomination of Blaine and Logan; the immense popular demonstrations of approval following thereon; and scenes and incidents inside and outside the convention hall will be found on page 9 of this issue—the first page of the supplemental sheet.]

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE GREAT COMMONER.

James Gillespie Blaine was born Jan. 31, 1830, in Union Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, was an officer in the War for Independence. With Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, Col. Blaine endured the hardships of that terrible winter of 1777-'78. To his efficiency as Commissary-General is in great measure due the preservation of the American forces during that most trying war crisis. James' father, Ephraim L. Blaine, like many gentlemen in those days, was possessed of too generous a heart. Keeping open house and living generally beyond his means, a handsome patrimony soon dwindled. First, Justice of the Peace, no mean place then, and later Prothonotary (Clerk of the District Court) of Washington County, Squire Blaine was always highly esteemed by his neighbors. The Blaines were all stanch Presbyterians. Several were Calvinistic divines. Ephraim, however, fell in love with a lovely Miss Gillespie, of Celtic parentage. She acknowledged the Roman obedience. This did not deter her from accepting the hand and name of a Blaine. Fine, sterling woman she was, as mothers of great men are wont to be. A few years since she and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Walker, wife of a navy officer, died at Elizabeth, Pa. Of three sons James was her favorit, and she prophesied fame for her boy. So do most mothers. Few live to see hopes thus satisfactorily realized. First to an Ohio school, then to Washington Presbyterian College—in the town where his father held office—young Blaine was sent. He studied assiduously, and in 1847 graduated with high honors first of thirty-three classmates. Like Webster and other great Americans, Blaine began his career by teaching. His school was at Georgetown, Ky., where, in 1853, he became acquainted with and married Miss Stanwood. The Stanwoods were men of prominence in New England, and Mr. Blaine exchanged a pedagog's pursuits for those of a journalist. As the editor of the Kennebec *Journal* he was associated with Mr. Stevens. They had the State printing. This proved insufficient for Mr. Blaine's support. In vain he struck for a $1,200 salary. This prompted him to assume the editorship of the Portland *Daily Advertiser*. He soon returned to Augusta, and made it his home for twenty years. Journalism soon led him into politics.

Blaine was elected by the people member of the Maine Legislature in 1858, and by his fellow-members in 1860 Speaker of the lower branch of that body. He availed himself of that opportunity to perfect the knowledge of parliamentary law that enabled him later to direct with marked ability the proceedings of the House of Representatives. He was elected a member of Congress seven terms by the following majorities:

1862	3,422	1870	2,320
1864	4,328	1872	3,568
1866	6,591	1874	2,830
1868	3,346		

He was three times chosen Speaker of the National House of Representatives, serving in that capacity from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875. He received the nomination for the Speakership in the Republican caucus each time by acclamation (an honor not enjoyed by any candidate for the Speakership before or since), and he never had a ruling reversed or overruled by the House during the six years he held that onerous and trying office. He was appointed Senator July 8, 1876, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill to become Secretary of the Treasury, and he was elected Senator Jan. 16, 1877, both for the long and short terms, by the unanimous vote of the Republicans in the Maine Legislature, both in caucus and their respective Houses. He was made Secretary of State March 4, 1881, by President Garfield, and held that office until Dec. 12, 1881, when he was succeeded by F. T. Frelinghuysen. Mr. Blaine's public life began in January, 1858; it closed temporarily at the end of 1881, being a period of twenty-four years. It was continuous. He was promoted by the people from one place to another, *and he never got before the people that he was not elected*. His defeats have been confined to two National Conventions of his own party, in both of which he was the undoubted choice of a majority of the delegates from the Republican States. The politicians have beaten him twice, but the people never.

Fresh in the memory of every one is the fight, hard, and heroic, of Blaine's supporters who sought his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention of June 6, 1876. Three hundred and seventy-nine votes for Hayes, 351 for Blaine, and twenty-three for Bristow, stood the seventh ballot. Again in 1880, he renewed his candidacy, and was successful in defeating the third-term movement, and largely instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Mr. Garfield, whose Cabinet he entered in March, 1881, as Secretary of State. His career since then is too familiar to need recital. His personal appearance is altogether striking. A rugged mien, a face furrowed with strongly-marked lines surrounding the mouth, and other features bespeak will-power indomitable and firmness unswerving. Sparse, closely cut hair and full, frosty beard betray the approach of life's autumn. A youthful elasticity of movement, however, seems to belie the years written to his account in a tell-tale Congressional record. His hight is nearly six feet, his frame almost colossal. His attire is altogether appropriate to a carriage too manly to admit of any slouchiness, even in apparel. Neither mind nor body is lacking in muscle and sinew. Face and form alike convey an impression of vigor and resolution.

The following table exhibits Mr. Blaine's vote in the Cincinnati Convention of 1876 and in the Chicago Convention of 1880 by States. It is specially valuable for reference at this time:

	1876	1880		1876	1880
Alabama	17	1	Nebraska	6	6
Arkansas	11	..	Nevada	..	6
California	6	12	N. Hampshire	7	10
Colorado	6	..	New Jersey	12	16
Connecticut	2	3	New York	9	17
Delaware	6	6	North Carolina	..	..
Florida	8	..	Ohio	..	9
Georgia	14	8	Oregon	6	6
Illinois	35	10	Pennsylvania	30	23
Indiana	..	26	Rhode Island	2	8
Iowa	22	22	South Carolina	7	..
Kansas	10	6	Tennessee	6	6
Kentucky	..	1	Texas	1	2
Louisiana	14	2	Vermont	..	..
Maine	14	14	Virginia	14	3
Maryland	16	7	West Virginia	6	8
Massachusetts	6	..	Wisconsin	16	7
Michigan	..	21	Territories	14	14
Minnesota	9	..			
Mississippi	..	4	Total	351	284
Missouri	20	..			

MR. BLAINE AT HOME.

FACTS NOT KNOWN TO ORDINARY OBSERVERS.

We reprint herewith part of the sketch of Blaine which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday morning last. It is from the pen of Mr. T. C. Crawford, who is a well-known Washington correspondent and very familiar with Mr. Blaine's modes of life:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—[Special.]—Without any party machinery, without the assistance of place or patronage, without a single personal exertion, James G. Blaine has had pledged to him a majority of the votes of the delegates to the June Chicago Convention from the Northern States. This strong and unsolicited expression of the popular will is a compliment of which any man might well be proud. If this popular will has fair and free expression at the Chicago Convention Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly be nominated.

In view of the great interest in Mr. Blaine, I have sketched lightly some of his characteristics as I have been enabled to study them through a number of years of observation of Mr. Blaine's life at Washington.

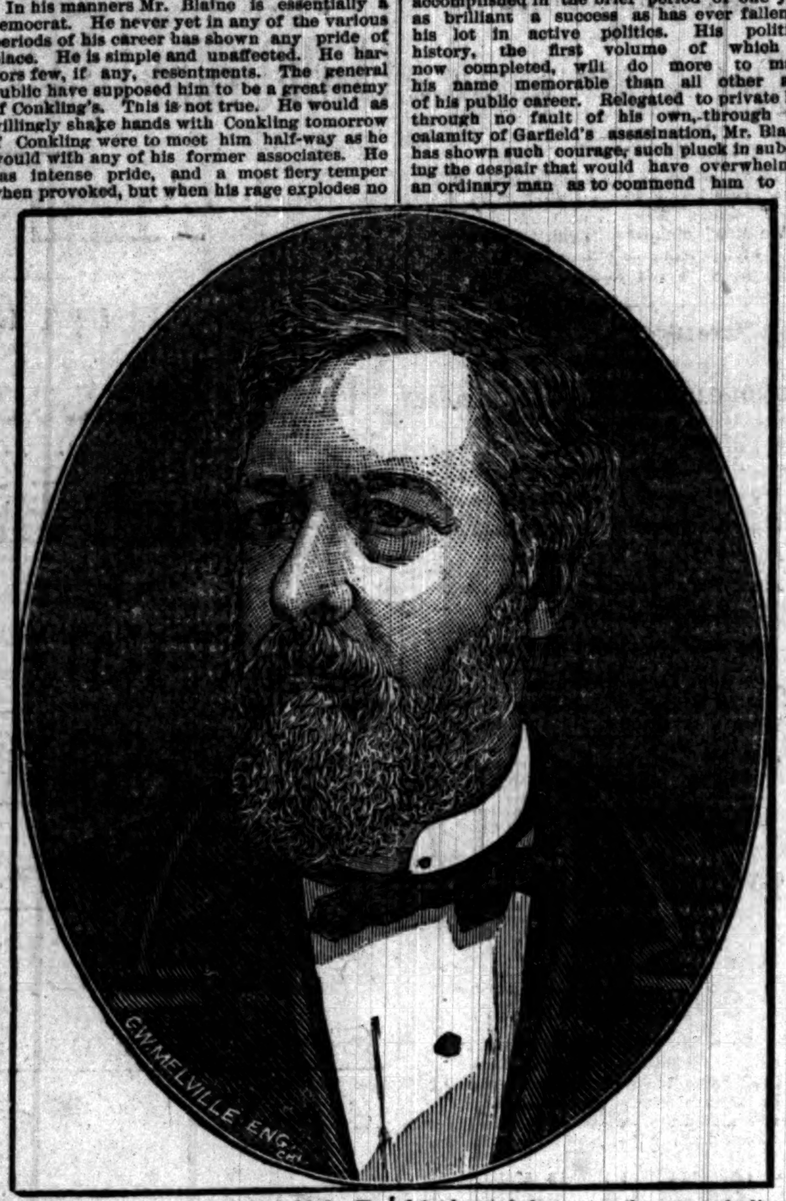
Within a stone's throw of the White House, upon the west side of the historic Lafayette Square, Mr. Blaine has spent the winter. He has occupied Gen. Marcy's house, a plain, substantial brick, with a bow-windowed front and a mansard roof. It is in the same row once occupied by Gen. Sickles. The second story of this house is Mr. Blaine's work-room. Its front windows have the sun during the early part of the day. It is a very informal-looking work-room. Across the room nearest the window is a long table littered with books and papers, in about the order one would find upon the desk of a working editor. The rest of the furniture is that of a plain bedroom, for this work-room by day is the sleeping-room of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine at night.

Mr. Blaine's present fortune is one that has been a subject of a great deal of gossip. It has been estimated by some romancers to be as high as $2,000,000. This is an enormous exaggeration. He is undoubtedly in easy circumstances, and has enjoyed for years a liberal income from his Pennsylvania coal properties. Mr. Blaine once said to a visitor that he was richer than any of the so-called millionaires of the day, because he had all that he wanted. He is not an avaricious man. He is not niggardly in his expenditures, neither is be lavish. He seems to have joined to the liberal and hospitable free-handedness of the West the conservative carefulness of the East.

His style of living at Washington has always been comfortable, never extravagant.

NOT A VINDICTIVE MAN.

In his manners Mr. Blaine is essentially a democrat. He never yet in any of the various periods of his career has shown any pride of place. He is simple and unaffected. He harbors few, if any, resentments. The general public have supposed him to be a great enemy of Conkling's. This is not true. He would as willingly shake hands with Conkling tomorrow if Conkling were to meet him half-way as he would with any of his former associates. He has intense pride, and a most fiery temper when provoked, but when his rage explodes no slumbering resentment is left behind. He does not believe in the statesmanship of revenge. Upon this subject he said one day: "Life is too short to lie in wait for personal retaliation for injuries received. If you can strike out a good, strong blow at the time, well and good. But the world moves too fast for one to waste his life in waiting for an opportunity to gratify mere personal revenge."


G.W.MELVILLE ENG.

If Mr. Blaine should happen to be nominated at Chicago a number of people will probably discuss his religious views. I do not think that Mr. Blaine himself gives the subject of religion any special thought. He is a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church here. His entire family are of the same belief. His mother, however, was a Roman Catholic. Mr. Blaine himself is a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Sherman. It is his connection with the Ewing family which has brought up from time to time the charge that he was himself a Catholic. It would not be possible to obtain from Mr. Blaine himself any public denial of such a charge. He does not believe that any one has a right to introduce a religious test in political canvasses. I once heard him say: "I have always been a member of the Presbyterian Church. I have never been a Catholic; but I would not make any public statement that I was not a Catholic, because I would not be made to appear even in the slightest degree as reflecting upon the religion of my mother."

HIS FAMILY AND FORTUNE.

Mr. Blaine comes of a distinguished family. He has behind him an ancestry of cultivated and wealthy men. His great-grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine, of Carlisle, Pa., was Commissary-General of the Continental army from 1778 to the end of the war in 1783. The grandfather of Mr. Blaine, James Gillespie Blaine, for whom he was named, was educated as a lawyer. He visited Europe and remained there for a number of years. His life abroad diverted his attention from pursuing the practice of his profession. Possessing independent means he was enabled to follow a life of leisure. He returned from Europe in 1793, having achieved a certain distinction in connection with the then struggling diplomacy of the colonies. Mr. Blaine's father was born in Carlisle, the place where the diplomat Blaine resided after his return from Europe. Ephraim L. Blaine, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a very skillful business-man. He used the means left him by the elder James Gillespie Blaine in the purchase of great tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania. These lands are at present the site of numerous coal and iron mines and are worth many millions. Although the father of Mr. Blaine did not hold on to these properties until anything of their modern value was discovered, yet he retained enough to leave a handsome property to his son. Mr. Blaine today is the owner of one of the most valuable coal properties in Monongahela County, Pennsylvania. This has been developed from a tract of wild land into a great property, which has for years brought in a very handsome income. Mr. Blaine inherited the business qualities of his father. He has made most of his money in coal lands of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He went to Maine on account of his marriage with a Maine lady. At the time of his entrance in Congress, in 1862, his private fortune was estimated to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars.

What has come to him since has been through the natural increase of shrewd investments of his original capital. A descendant of a long line of well-to-do educated men he has had a tradition of business honor to sustain which is without a flaw.

In all the outcry that has been made against Mr. Blaine at various times by his political enemies no one has been able to show that he ever defrauded any one. He has never been at the head of any stock enterprise gotten up to swindle investors. He has violated no trust funds, and has wrecked none of the properties with which he has been connected.

It is possibly because Mr. Blaine is known to be a most excellent business-man that the public would expect from him better judgment and greater circumspection in business management than from the average public man.

EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Blaine was born at Indian Hill Farm, Washington County, Pennsylvania, the 31st of January, 1830. The house in which he was born was the first stone house built west of the Monongahela River. The boy had every advantage. He had special instructors and the advantage of a preliminary training school at Lancaster, O., where he lived with his relatives, the family of Thomas Ewing, the then Secretary of the Treasury. He was brought into contact with politics when a mere lad of 11. He was graduated from the Washington University of Western Pennsylvania in 1847 before he was quite 18. His college guardian was his uncle, John H. Ewing, a member of Congress. Mr. Blaine excelled as a student. There appears no period in his early life where he was not successful. Indeed, in accordance with ordinary rules, Mr. Blaine should have had much harder times to have brought out his powers. As a teacher for several years he fastened his college acquirements, while his subsequent ten years' experience as a political editor developed his powers as a clear and ready writer. Chairman of the Republican Central Committee in Maine at the age of 25, he has since that time retained his ascendency as a political leader. Coming to Congress in 1862 he soon attracted the attention of Lincoln. It was Mr. Blaine's habit at the outset of his career to make very short, crisp speeches. He never occupied more than a page of the *Congressional Record*. He never spoke unless he had something to say. This attracted Lincoln's attention. He was almost the first man to divine Blaine's future and accurately prophesy what he would accomplish. At the age of 39 Mr. Blaine was made Speaker of the House, and for six years filled that post with an ability that was conceded by all, although his enemies regarded him as often arbitrary and high-handed in the administration of his power.

SUCCESS IN RETIREMENT.

Mr. Blaine is now in the prime of a vigorous manhood. He is 54 years of age. His once shattered health is completely restored. His eyes are now as keen and clear as when he was an impulsive, mischievous boy, while his voice is as ringing, deep, and strong as in his palmiest days as on orator. Retired from active politics now for over two years, he has gained by the change. Instead of dropping into the obscurity where falls the average public man relegated to private life, he has held his own in the public mind as no statesman ever has before without the artificial aid of official position. Instead of resting in his privacy Mr. Blaine has, with the energy of genius, immediately discovered a new field to conquer. In the hard and untried path of literature he has accomplished in the brief period of one year as brilliant a success as has ever fallen to his lot in active politics. His political history, the first volume of which is now completed, will do more to make his name memorable than all other acts of his public career. Relegated to private life through no fault of his own, through the calamity of Garfield's assassination, Mr. Blaine has shown such courage, such pluck in subduing the despair that would have overwhelmed an ordinary man as to commend him to the faint-hearted forever as the very embodiment of courage which acknowledges no defeat.

Think of what has been Mr. Blaine's loss. In the winter of 1876 he had taken a seat in the United States Senate, where he could have remained as long as he lived. He had been elected in the face of an accumulation of every charge that had ever been brought to bear against him. The New York *Times* and *Sun* filled their wide columns with all the charges that had ever been brought against him. He was stigmatized as the worst and most venal of all public men. These papers were sent into Maine by the bale upon the eve of the Senatorial election. What was the result?

The Maine Legislature carefully considered every charge, revised every story, and then elected Mr. Blaine unanimously. Stirred up to the depth of indignation at what they considered the malignity of these remorseless slanderers, the members of the Maine Legislature gave Mr. Blaine the seal of their unanimous approval.

That should put an end forever to any discussion of Mr. Blaine's record. A man is never a prophet in his own country. It is there that his faults are always magnified and his virtues underestimated. If the members of the Maine Legislature could find nothing in all that was said at that time, when the record of the charges was fresh in the mind of every one, what point is there now in a wearisome rub-adub of dreadful things that can be brought up against Mr. Blaine if he should be nominated?

One would think that the men who are the most agitated about Mr. Blaine and his record were themselves recording angels sitting aloft, above every temptation of this earth.

OPPOSED TO TRICKERY.

Mr. Blaine certainly needs no defense from the hands of any one. Everything that has been used against him is so much burned powder.

But in order to arrive at a correct estimate of him one should take his entire life as a basis for judgment. No man is perfect. Mr. Blaine has undoubtedly made mistakes, and he has been severely punished. But there is no reason why the mistakes should be dwelt upon as the true indications of his character. He has shown himself to be as independent in spirit as any great party leader could have been. It should be remembered of him that he voted against the juggling Electoral Commission bill, which was demanded by the rigid partisans of that day. Both Blaine and Conkling, two of the highest types of the Republicans of that period, opposed that bill.

It was through Mr. Blaine's influence that the Force bill, a measure of his party, was defeated in the House. While he has been always loyal to his party when it was right, he has never hesitated to assert his independence when it claimed his allegiance in a course which he could not approve.

The best thing about Mr. Blaine—and it is one that should not be forgotten—is the fact that he is an American. He is a Republican in the best sense of the word. He is as much opposed to orthodox forms in politics for form's sake as Ingersoll is in religion. There is nothing for which he has so sincere a contempt as for affectation of any kind. A great many people have said that his removal from the State Department was the only thing which saved this country from becoming involved in a war. There is nothing in this talk. It is certain that if he had continued at the head of the department he would have caused the American Nation to be respected in foreign countries. For a number of years the State Department has been dominated by toadies and tuft-hunters. The prime object of the State Department has been to see how mild and inoffensive it could be in the discussion of all international questions. According to Col. Ingersoll, Blaine substituted the eagle for the owl in the management of the department. Mr. Blaine would not have involved this country in any war, for, notwithstanding his brilliancy and dash, he is at heart as conservative as need be. People who are ready to assert themselves rarely have quarrels. The schoolboy who is ready to fight at the first word rarely has that first word offered him. Mr. Blaine's idea of having a commercial union of all the nations upon this continent merely began what is certain to be a part of the statesmanship of the future. This country is suffering today from overproduction and the absence of foreign markets. The close union of the nations on this continent with reciprocity treaties between them as against the Old World would have given a powerful stimulus to our depressed trade. Mr. Blaine's American policy is so well thought of that it will be one of the great issues of the campaign if he should be nominated.

A SPONTANEOUS POPULAR SUPPORT.

There never was in the history of any canvass for a Presidential nomination such an absence of personal effort upon the part of any candidate as there has been upon the part of Mr. Blaine. It is a fact that even his enemies here have to concede that he is doing nothing and has done nothing to advance his own interests. One of the elements of weakness of his present position is said to be the fact that he has with him none of his old lieutenants. The reason for this is simple enough. He has never asked any of them to do anything. Senator Philetus Sawyer told me the other day that he had vainly tried to get from Mr. Blaine one word of encouragement to go ahead and work for him. Mr. Sawyer is one of Blaine's most devoted friends. He has worked for him with muscle and money at the last two conventions and was more than ready to work for him this year, but he has never been able to get Mr. Blaine to say that he wanted him to do a thing. Senator Sawyer's experience is that of all of Mr. Blaine's friends. Without encouraging one of them, he has committed himself only in one way, and that is, he has not disapproved their works when they have gone ahead to advance his interest. He made a resolution early in the canvass not to lift his finger as a candidate, and to this he has rigidly adhered.

In a conversation upon the general subject of the canvass the other day Mr. Blaine said that he would pay $1,000 a line for any note that he had written this year to any one on the subject of politics.

So, without personal effort, without official position, or without a single one of the advantages that ordinarily are possessed by leading candidates, Mr. Blaine's strength has grown in such a phenomenal degree as to astound even the most ardent believer in him. He undoubtedly has a hold upon popular favor surpassing anything ever known in the history of modern politics. In the face of this strong, unsolicited, and unguided political movement it is absurd to talk about Mr. Blaine having doubtful ability as a candidate if nominated. A man whose mere name, unsupported by any organization or machine, can conjure up such a popular support will if nominated make one of the most enthusiastic canvasses ever known in the history of the country. There is nothing negative about Mr. Blaine. You cannot remain neutral with him. You are either very much for him or very much against him. Even his enemies who fight him the hardest secretly admire his brilliant abilities. Mr. Blaine is himself a fighter who thrives and grows upon opposition. If he is nominated his individuality will pervade the canvass. He personally has more power to secure a devoted following than any other member of the Republican party. In the very prime of his intellectual growth, with strong, vigorous health, he has a magnetic power that is very great over every one with whom he comes in contact.

IN HIS HOME.

This magnetic power is the subject of many sneers. The enemies of Blaine deride the men who are fond of him by calling them victims of this personal magnetism. Analyze this personal magnetism and you will find it is nothing more than the fact of an unassuming intellectual superiority, a keen, trenchant common sense that commands admiration. Very few public men at short range fulfill the popular idea. They are apt to prove disappointing through the exhibition of some incomplete, undeveloped side. It is rare enough that a public man of prominence is a pleasant companion.

Mr. Blaine is so many-sided as to be classed as a man of genius. He is an orator, a polished writer, a student of history, a wide reader of general literature, a successful financier, a thorough man of the world, a complete master of the art of pleasing in a social way.

As a conversationalist Mr. Blaine has few equals. He has a keen appreciation of fun, and can tell a story with a wonderful simplicity. There is no dragging prelude, no verbose details preceding a stupid finale. The story is presented always dramatically and fired almost as if from a gun when the point is reached. Mr. Blaine's ability to entertain a private circle as well as a public audience shows that he has great powers as an actor. Yet even in his private talk he does not fall into the habit of the average public man of making speeches or soliloquizing. He is quite willing to listen when any one has anything to say, and never appears more at his best than when he is taking part in a running fire of bright, sharp talk.

The dinner-table in the Blaine house is the place where the gayest of good-natured chaff rules. From 6 to 8 the dinner speeds under cover of running talk upon the incidents of the day.

Mr. Blaine is very happy in his family. None of his children appear to regard him as more than a big brother. Unless called out by a dinner or some social gathering, Mr. Blaine is always at home. He belongs to no club, and keeps more to himself than a man of his social instincts might be expected to do. He does not even play the game of poker, which is so general an accomplishment with public men.

He has nothing of the reputation of a Puritan, but in reality his private life is as irreproachable as the most rigid moralist could ask. He is one of the few men in public life whose name has never been coupled in the most indirect way with any intrigues with women. Out in society he is a gallant admirer of the fair sex, but there is yet to be breathed against him the first word of scandal in this direction.

He is a very temperate man at the table. He occasionally drinks a glass of wine, but he never joined the whisky-drinking ranks in either the House or the Senate. I do not know of anything that would make more of a sensation than would the fact of his going into either of the Senate barrooms to sit down and drink whisky with the Senators who think nothing of drinking at least a pint of whisky every day of their lives.

Yet one would not notice Mr. Blaine's temperance, as there is no assumption of especial virtue put on with it. He says nothing about it, and when asked to partake socially with his public associates he always managed to avoid indulgence without giving the idea that he has any special objection to the habit or any desire to criticise the habit in others. During the last year of his literary work Mr. Blaine has lived with the greatest simplicity. He has retired early, so as to devote the forenoon of his days to work. He has persisted in following the most rigid system regarding his hours. He has not been visible to callers any day until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. From then on he has devoted himself to social talk, riding and driving, and light reading.

HIS FUTURE WORK.

The work upon the book has made a great draft upon Mr. Blaine's physical resources, but with a brief vacation he has gone rapidly to work upon the second volume. This he will have completed by the 1st of next December, whether he is nominated at the June convention at Chicago or not.

I asked him the other night if it would be possible for a nomination to interfere with this work. His answer to that was that no possible political contingency could interfere with his finishing the second volume. He will go to his home at Augusta, Me., during the last of this month, at least a week before the June convention. There he will remain comparatively isolated. He will be too far out of the way to be overrun with visitors, whatever happens at the June convention. He has found a strange pleasure in writing his book. He has been all his life since his college-days a student of American history. There is no man in public or private life today who is so thoroughly familiar with the growth and progress of his own country as Mr. Blaine. His memory is a marvelous one. He retains without difficulty everything that he reads, and rarely errs in his historical allusions. It is a matter of great pride with him that the first volume of his history has not as yet had any of its facts questioned. It is his idea that a man who writes history should have no other object than the honest recital of the facts connected with the period which he is seeking to describe. Where history is written with a certain object in view the history itself is too apt to be colored to be of value to the impartial student. Mr. Blaine thinks that the one fault of the brilliant and great Macaulay's History of England is that it was written with the object of sustaining the Whig party. He has tried in his work to have no object in view beyond giving an impartial record of the period covered by his history. It is for the public to decide how far he has succeeded. Originally he had an idea of writing his memoirs. This would have given an opportunity for a closer record of personal observation, and would have also given room for a lighter vein of treatment. With his strong descriptive powers, his excellent knowledge of men, and memory for even the gossips of his time, his memoirs would have possessed extraordinary interest. It is possible that Mr. Blaine may yet write such a work. With his restored health he promises to be a figure upon the American stage for the next twenty years. He is too active-minded a man to ever remain idle.

He has a great fund of personal anecdotes which he employs in the most apt way upon nearly every occasion. He tells his stories as if he enjoyed them himself, and they very often emphasize his meaning as no heavier argument could do.

Summing up, one finds so much to admire in his varied information, his social culture, his power and individuality as a statesman in the true sense of the word, that one is constantly tempted in the direction of extravagant eulogy. If one wishes to be Mr. Blaine's enemy he must keep away from him beyond the reach of his voice, and close his eyes and ears to anything but the ancient stories of his former enemies, many of whom are today his friends. Criticism of this brilliant and able man should be left to those who know that they are better than he; by men who have never made any mistakes; by those who have always done right, and whose one regret in life is the sorrowful fact that the majority of men are not like unto them in goodness.

Poison in the Blood will nearly always show itself in the spring. If it does not come in the shape of blotches, pimples, eruptions, etc., it causes a dull and heavy feeling, indisposition to exertion, loss of appetite, and a general letting down of the system. Nature at this juncture requires some assistance to help throw off this poison and clean up the organism for the trying summer weather. For this there is nothing better than Swift's Specific.

Letters from twenty-three (23) of the leading retail druggists of Atlanta say, under date March 24, 1884: "We sell more of Swift's Specific than any other one remedy, and three to ten times as much as any other blood medicine. We sell it to all classes, and many of the best families use it as a general health tonic."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

A Vivid Sketch of the Gallant Soldier Nominated for Vice-President.

How He Earned His Epaulets in the Mexican War and in the Rebellion.

The Favorit Son of Illinois—The Beau Ideal of the Volunteer Soldier—A Natural Orator.

JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

John Alexander Logan is of Irish stock, his father, Dr. John Logan, coming to this country from Ireland three years before the birth of the General, an event which occurred Feb. 9, 1826.

With the exception of attending schools in the neighborhood in an intermittent fashion, owing to the fact that no regular schools existed in the settlement, his early or preparatory education was derived from the teaching of his father. Having laid the foundation he entered Louisville University, and in due course graduated.

Upon the declaration of war with Mexico, John A. Logan promptly enlisted as a private soldier in the Illinois Volunteers, and was chosen a Lieutenant in the First Illinois Infantry. He did good service, becoming Quartermaster and Adjutant of his regiment. At the close of the war he returned home, and in the fall of 1848 began to study law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.

In November, 1849, he was elected Clerk of Jackson County, and while discharging his official duties completed his law studies, and after attending a course of law lectures in Louisville, receiving a diploma, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice with his uncle. He became almost immediately successful and popular, for we find that in 1853 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1854 to the office of Prosecuting-Attorney of the Third Judicial District of Illinois, holding the office until 1857. Mr. Logan was reëlected to the State Legislature in 1853, 1856, and 1857, and in 1856 was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858 he was nominated and elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress as a Douglas Democrat, and reëlected by a large majority in 1860.

A most ardent Democrat and an earnest supporter of the "Little Giant," when the bugle blast of war swept Northward from the South, he declared his willingness to "shoulder his musket to secure the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln."

In July, 1861, during the extra session of Congress, his patriotism was so greatly aroused by the sight of Illinois troops going to the front, he left his seat in the House, and joined the troops on their way to meet the enemy. He marched bravely into the first battle of Bull Run under Col. Richardson, fought in the ranks, and was among the last to leave the ensanguined field. In August of the same year he returned from his home to Washington, resigned his office as a Representative, and dedicated himself to his country's cause for the term of the War, unless sooner killed or disabled.

He immediately organized the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and Sept. 21 was made its Colonel. In November, the regiment had its first baptism of blood at Belmont. Here he had his horse shot under him while leading a successful bayonet charge. With Grant he made the campaign which resulted in the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, but was so severely wounded at the assault upon the latter, he was disabled for several months. As soon as convalescent he reported for duty to Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing March 5, 1862, and was immediately appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He bore a conspicuous part in the movement against Corinth, and performed efficient service in guarding the railroad line to Jackson, Tenn.

During the summer of 1862 he was repeatedly urged to "run for Congress," but his reply was worthy a hero, "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established." His personal bravery and military skill were so conspicuous in Grant's Northern Mississippi movements, where he commanded a division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. McPherson, he was promoted to the rank of Major General Nov. 26, 1862. He was present in every fight, his daring bravery animating his men at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and Vicksburg. He was in command of McPherson's centre June 25, when the assault upon Vicksburg was made, immediately following the mine explosion. His column led the entrance into the city, and he became its first military Governor.

In November, 1863, Gen Logan succeeded Gen. Sherman in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps; and the following May he joined Sherman as the Georgia campaign was opening. Logan led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee at Resaca, whipped Hardee's trained veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from Kenesaw Mountain. July 22 he was in the fierce battle before Atlanta, which cost the gallant McPherson his life. In his report of the battle Gen. Sherman said: "Gen. Logan succeeded him (McPherson), and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division."

In the autumn of 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, he returned to Illinois, temporarily, to take part in the Presidential campaign, doing yeoman service for the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln. He then rejoined the army, and accompanied Sherman in his "March to the Sea," and continued with him until the surrender of Gen. Joseph Johnston, April 26, 1865. Gen. Logan took command of the Army of the Tennessee the 23d of October, tendering his resignation just as soon as active service was over, being unwilling to draw pay unless on duty in the field. President Johnson quickly tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined.

The Republicans of his district sent him to the Fortieth Congress, where he served in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. Reëlected to the Forty-first Congress, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In this committee he was of great use to the Nation, his experience in the field having been invaluable to him in regard to military legislation. He was reëlected to the Forty-second Congress, but before it was time to take his seat the Illinois Legislature chose him United States Senator for the full term, commencing March 4, 1871. At the commencement of the third session of the Forty-second Congress he became Chairman of the Military Committee, succeeding Vice-President Wilson.

At the close of his Senatorial term he returned to Illinois, to practice law in Chicago. He had not got fairly settled, however, before he was again elected United States Senator, and took his seat March 18, 1879; his present term will expire March 3, 1885. He led the Illinois delegation in the National Convention held in Chicago in 1880, and was one of the most determined of the 306 who followed the fortunes of "The Old Commander," Gen. Grant. Gen. Logan is a brilliant debater, and having taken his position, never beats a retreat. He has made many bright speeches which have attracted National attention, and by his course in the Fitz John Porter case has riveted the eyes of the people upon him. His wife, who was Miss Mary S. Cunningham, of Shawneetown, Ill., and to whom he was married Nov. 27, 1855, is a worthy helpmate, and is almost as popular in Illinois as her distinguished husband. The General has been foremost in all legislation for the benefit of the soldiers of the late War, and possesses the confidence of the late rank and file to a remarkable degree. Whatever may betide him politically in the future, it is very certain that for all time his name will shine bright in the galaxy of heroes of the late War.

A PORTRAIT OF LOGAN.

A SKETCH BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM WELL.

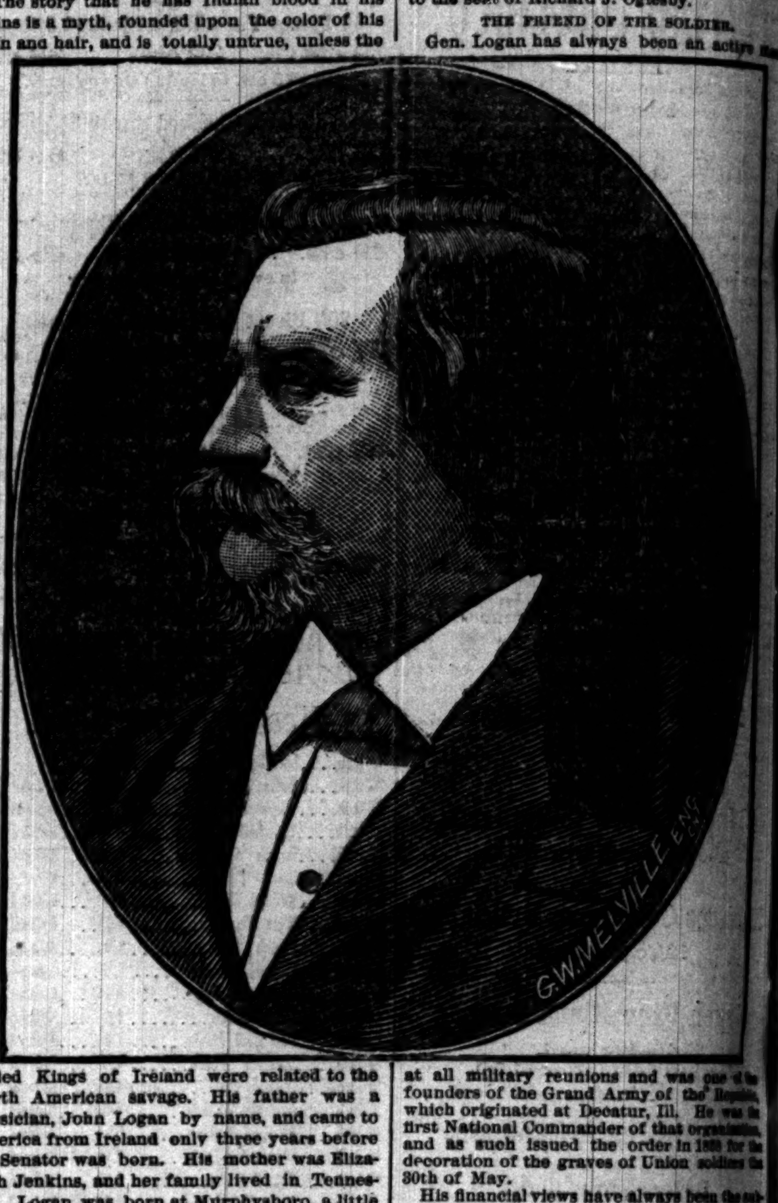
However men may differ as to the calibre of John A. Logan's statesmanship, no one will deny that he is one of the most remarkable men in public life, with a remarkable career behind him and a remarkable hold upon the masses of the people. His lack of culture is sneered at by those who are not generous enough to consider that it is his misfortune rather than his fault; but among those who are situated as he once was he stands as an illustration of the possibilities every lad in this country has before him.

Logan was developed by the War. The cavalry bugler sounded the key-note of his character, and in an atmosphere of dust and powder he grew great. A country lawyer, who found his highest ambition in stirring the languid blood of the criminal jury, sprang suddenly to the head of an army, without previous military education, by the mere force of his courage and his martial instincts. He was the representative of the loyal millions, the beau ideal of the volunteer soldier, and as such in history will he live. He rose alone. He was no man's protégé and the satellite of no sun. His success was won against opposition, and was acknowledged because it was deserved.

If the War had not developed him some other opportunity would have brought him out. Even the darkness of the Illinois Egypt could not have shrouded his light. His zeal and industry, his force of character, and the qualities of leadership with which nature gifted him could not have been suppressed, but the War offered an opportunity that brought him suddenly and favorably to the public view, and he earned a place of which the future cannot deprive him.

THE LOGAN ORIGIN.

The story that he has Indian blood in his veins is a myth, founded upon the color of his skin and hair, and is totally untrue, unless the fabled Kings of Ireland were related to the North American savage. His father was a physician, John Logan by name, and came to America from Ireland only three years before the Senator was born. His mother was Elizabeth Jenkins, and her family lived in Tennessee. Logan was born at Murphysboro, a little town among the hills that hem in the Mississippi River, and was the eldest of eleven children. The 9th of February last Logan was 58 years old.


G.W.MELVILLE ENG.

His early education was such only as the frontier afforded, and was gained at his mother's knee and in the log school-house where an itinerant teacher at intervals presided. When he was 18 years old he was sent to the nearest school, called Shiloh Academy, under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, and graduated from it into the Mexican War. He joined the First Illinois Regiment as a private, but the military instinct developed, and he afterward became a Lieutenant and served both as Adjutant and Quartermaster of his regiment. At the close of the War he went into the law-office of his uncle, Alexander Jenkins, who was a great man in Southern Illinois, a Jacksonian Democrat, and at one time Lieutenant-Governor of his State.

It was the love of contest that took him at once into politics, and in 1851 he was elected Clerk of Jackson County. By means of the revenues of this office he was enabled to carry on his law studies and took a course of lectures at Louisville during the following year, which constituted and completed his legal education. At once upon his return from Louisville, in 1852, he was elected Prosecuting-Attorney of Jackson County and went to the State Legislature in the follow year; being reëlected and gaining a local leadership in the Democratic party, which was recognized by his opponent as a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan ticket in 1856.

HIS NATURAL ELOQUENCE.

At this point he began his career as a stump orator, and his speeches were considered remarkable examples of eloquence, giving him a reputation that sent him to Congress in 1858. He was an earnest Douglas man, and being renominated to Congress in 1860, stumped the State with great success.

Right here came a critical period in his career, and although there are men who still assert that his sympathy was with the secessionists there is plenty of evidence that the South had no claim upon him: that, whatever his original sentiments may have been, his public utterances were always loyal, and that when the crisis came he was on the right side. The country he lived in was full of Southern sympathizers, his mother's family were secessionists, and his surroundings made loyalty unpopular. The story that he tendered his services to Jefferson Davis is contradicted by that gentleman, who says he never heard of Logan until more than a year after the War began.

There are several witnesses to the fact that in November, 1860, when Lincoln's election was assured and threats were freely made that he should not be inaugurated, Logan publicly declared that he would shoulder a musket and escort the "Rail-Splitter" to the White House.

While he was in Washington attending the called session of Congress in the summer of 1861 he went to the front, as many Representatives did, to visit the army in Virginia, and being the guest of Col. Richardson when the Battle of Bull Run took place he was given a musket and fought through that eventful July day as a private in the ranks.

GOING INTO THE ARMY.

When Congress adjourned in August he went home and at once raised a regiment (the Thirty-first Illinois), which went into battle at Belmont two months after they were mustered into the army. In the siege of Fort Donelson Logan actively engaged, and was badly wounded in the left arm. His gallantry here and at Belmont made him a Brigadier-General, and from this time his star rose rapidly. He was given command of a division in McPherson's corps, and made a Major-General before he had been a year in the army.

In 1862 he declined a renomination for Congress, believing that he could serve his country best in the field.

In Grant's winter campaign in Mississippi and in the siege of Vicksburg Logan bore a conspicuous part, and his bravery as a leader was proverbial. In the battle of Champion Hill Gen. Grant sent an aide to inquire whether Logan could not push his men forward a little. Logan's profane but characteristic reply was: "Tell Gen. Grant my division can whip all the Rebels this side of h——l, and will push forward till he gives us orders to halt."

When Grant was sent to the Army of the Potomac and yielded to Sherman the command of the Division of the Mississippi Logan succeeded the latter as commander of the famous Fifteenth Army Corps, and followed Sherman in the march to the sea. In the desperate assault upon Hood at Atlanta Logan fought as he never fought before, and when McPherson fell he took command of the Army of the Tennessee, and with resistless fury avenged the death of the beloved commander.

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The displacement of Logan from a position which he had earned, and the promotion of Howard to McPherson's place, was a blow from which the General never will recover. It came very near depriving the army of one of its most gallant and valuable officers. He considered it a cruel and uncalled-for humiliation, and but for the entreaties of friends would have tendered his resignation. But he remained with the army until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he went to Illinois to stump the State for Lincoln. After the election he returned to camp, and led his corps in the remarkable campaign through the Carolinas. After the surrender of Johnston he marched his men to Alexandria, and rode at their head in the grand review at Washington.

After being mustered out of the army he was tendered the Mexican Mission by President Johnson, but declined it, and, covered with glory, returned to his home in Illinois, where his political career was resumed. He was nominated and elected as a Congressman-at-Large from Illinois, and served as such until his election to the Senate to fill the seat of Richard Yates in 1870. During his service in the House he was an active participant in the debates and took strong grounds in favor of the radical reconstruction policy of Thaddeus Stevens. In 1869 he was one of the managers on the part of the House in the Johnson impeachment trial.

His first term as Senator of the United States expired in 1877, when he was defeated for reëlection by disaffected members of his own party in the Legislature of Illinois, and David Davis was chosen in his stead. The Republicans had but two majority on joint ballot in this Legislature, and there were three Representatives from the City of Chicago who voted with the Democrats for David Davis. In 1878, however, he was more successful, and succeeded to the seat of Richard J. Oglesby.

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER.

Gen. Logan has always been an active [illegible] at all military reunions and was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, which originated at Decatur, Ill. He was the first National Commander of that organization, and as such issued the order in 1868 for the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers the 30th of May.

His financial views have always been the subject of more or less criticism in the Eastern press, but they have usually represented the sentiments of his constituency. In 1868 he made his first financial speech, in which he took strong grounds in favor of the payment of the National debt, both bonds and greenbacks, in gold coin. This position he held until the inflation fever of 1874, when he followed the popular Western movement and voted for the Inflation bill, which Grant vetoed. But in the following year he was a member of the Senate Committee on Finance and favored the Sherman Resumption act, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1879.

Gen. Logan was always a leader in securing pension legislation; was one of the most urgent advocates of the arrears of pension bill, and has never failed at each meeting of Congress to present a bill for the equalization of bounties. He now has a measure to pension every man why saw active service in the War. He has been radical on the subject of internal improvements, has always voted for liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors, and has given his support to railroad land-grant measures. His personal honesty, however, has never been doubted, and his poverty is the best evidence of his integrity. Having been in public life almost since he reached his majority, and having given his entire time to politics he has had no time to engage in lucrative employment, and his entire property consists of a residence on Calumet avenue in Chicago, which is worth from $25,000 to $30,000, and a farm at his old home in Southern Illinois.

LOGAN'S DOMESTIC LIFE.

He resides in Washington at a boarding-house on Twelfth street, occupying two modest rooms, the same in which he has lived for twelve years. In his domestic relations Gen. Logan has been one of the most happy and fortunate of men. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Cunningham, of Shawneetown, Ill., and she has proved a most valuable helpmeet, being as good if not a better politician than himself and a lady of great refinement as well as intellectual force. There is no woman in public life who possesses more admirable traits than Mrs. Logan, and what is unusual, her popularity with her own sex is quite as great as with the other. She can write a speech on finance or dictate the action of a political caucus with as much ease and grace as she can preside at a dinner party or receive the guests at a ball—and has been known to perform all of these difficult duties the same day.

No one whose intimacy with the Logan family has given him a knowledge of its past will deny to Mrs. Logan the credit of being her husband's most energetic advocate and judicious adviser, and at the same time a devoted mother. She has two childrena—daughter, who is the wife of Paymaster Tucker, of the army, now stationed at Santa Fé, and a son, Manning, who is a cadet at West Point, having inherited his father's military ambition. Both of these have been educated by her or under her personal supervision; both have been constantly at her side; in the camp, during war time and in the most exciting political campaigns, she has never for a moment neglected the duties of her household or forgotten her children's claims. As a society woman she is graceful and accomplished; in charities she is always active and generous; in religion she is a devout Methodist; and what she cannot do and do well has never yet been discovered.

POPULAR WITH THE MASSES.

Gen. Logan's popularity is with the masses. In the country, among the farmers, and particularly with the veterans of the War, he is very strong.

Logan has the reputation of being a chronic growler, and Gen. Grant once said that he "was never at peace except in war." He thrives on opposition and is never so cool or so good-natured as when he is in the midst of an exciting contest. Gen. Grant, when he was in the White House, once described his characteristics by comparing him with the late Oliver P. Morton. "Morton will come to me," said Grant, "with two requests. I will grant one of them, and he will go away boasting of his influence with the Administration. Logan will come with thirteen requests. I will grant twelve of them, and he will go away swearing that his wishes are never complied with."

AN ATLANTIC-MEDITERRANEAN CANAL.

A Spanish newspaper, published on the northern frontier, states that a canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, which is to convert the Iberian Peninsula into an island, appears now to be in a fair way to become an accomplished fact. Starting from the Gironde, the proposed canal is intented to touch Toulouse, continuing through Languedoc, and joining the Mediterranean near Narbonne. As the site for a commercial emporium Narbonne holds a position second to none in France, being placed at an angle of the Gulf of Lyons, and in the Valley of the Aude. The contract for the works is signed between the founders and the contractors of the Suez Canal for a canal capable of taking vessels of the largest size. The founders have asked the French Government for a guarantee of 10,000,000 francs annually, to begin from 1888, when the works are expected to be completed.

AGRICULTURE.

The Relation Borne by Western Cattle Companies to the Land Question.

Some Effects the Bogus Butter Agitation Has Upon Other Interests.

Decline in Prices of Scotch Polled Cattle—Attempt to Revive the Beet-Sugar Industry—Miscellaneous Matters.

LIVE STOCK.

Live-Stock Companies and the Land Question.

Few questions have a greater present interest for the people of the West than has that of the occupation of the Government lands by the great live-stock companies. Stockmen feel that they are justified in turning the grasses of the plains into food for humanity, and claim that a very large part of the lands they occupy is of absolutely no value for agricultural purposes. They claim that the lands lying away from the few small streams are too dry for farming, and that most of those lands can never be irrigated. It is also claimed that free use of the grass of the plains has been the means of opening up to settlement the States and Territories of the region beyond the Mississippi much sooner than they would have been opened had not the stockmen first driven the hostile red men away. Stockmen would gladly pay to the Government a rental of two or three cents per year per acre if they could by so doing secure the use of the land for a period of twenty or more years. Thus they would make of these lands a source of revenue to the Government and of supplies of food for the people. It is very justly claimed that the cattle interest of the plains is of importance enough to merit some protection from the Government.

On the other hand, the people of the West argue that the lands now held by the Government have been by the unanimous consent of the whole people of the United States set aside for homes for whoever has enterprise enough to undertake the task of making a farm in the wilderness. It is claimed that the promise of the free gift of a home and a large farm has drawn to America vast numbers of the most industrious and enterprising of the workers of the Old World, and that this has been a most potent factor in the advancement of America in wealth and power. It is urged that the Western States have grown rapidly in political power and in wealth solely because they have encouraged immigration, and that the holding of large areas of land by corporations or by individuals, particularly by non-residents, is an almost fatal obstacle to development. In short, it is declared that the State is injured in many ways and benefited in none by permitting large areas to be occupied by few, and that anything resembling even remotely the landlordism which has so long cursed the Old World is and must ever be intolerable to the people of the New.

The feeling of the farmers of the frontier, if correctly represented, is that expressed by a substantial farmer from Dakota, who said: "We cannot afford to allow our State to fall into the hands of the great land and cattle companies, for if we do so we lose the population we should otherwise gain, and the towns, schools, churches, markets for the products of our farms, taxes to help pay the expenses of town, county, and State Governments, and to pay for improvements needed. Possession of the State will be given into the hands of those who will have no desire to increase the population and the wealth of the country; but, on the contrary, they will either try to drive settlers away, as they have heretofore done, and are now doing, or they will simply hold their lands in idleness while we develop our farms, and by so doing add vastly to the market value of their possessions, while they dodge taxes, bribe Legislatures, courts, and all who can be bought and can be useful to the owners of large landed estates."

In answer to the question, "What can be done to make the uplands useful if the cattle companies should be driven away?" answer is made that "If the live-stock companies were driven off their claims along the watercourses, to which they have no just right, the valleys will be occupied by small farms, the owners of which will keep far more stock on the highlands than will ever find sustenance there under the wasteful management of the live-stock companies."

The feeling of antagonism between farming and the cattle-ranching business seems to grow stronger year by year as the area of unsettled land becomes smaller. It is apparent that the temper of the American people will scarcely brook any further interference with the traditional and legal rights of pioneer settlers; nor is it likely that the people will quietly permit any great accumulation of land by corporations or by non-resident individuals, foreign or native. The question seems to be, "What can be done to give to the great live-stock industry of the plains something of the lasting tenure needed to make it a safe, permanently profitable investment?"

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the horse market during the last week:

Description.	*Years.*	*Hands.*	*Lbs.*	*Price.*
Carriage team..........	6	15¼	2,200	$ 600
Carriage team..........	6	15¾	2,200	650
Driving team...........	5	15½	2,100	550
Bay driver.............	6	16	1,100	300
Bay driver.............	5	15¼	1,000	250
Bay driver.............	6	15¼	900	125
Bay driver.............	7	16	1,100	175
Bay driver.............	5	15	900	100
Bay saddler............	7	15¼	1,000	500
Bay saddler............	7	15¼	1,000	300
Draft team.............	5	16	2,800	475
Draft team.............	5	16	2,700	400
Draft team.............	6	16	2,500	350
Bay horse..............	5	16	1,300	175
Bay horse..............	6	15¾	1,400	200
Bay horse..............	5	15¾	1,350	225
Gray horse.............	7	16	1,200	175
Gray horse.............	6	15¾	1,100	130
One car-load, per head.	......	......	......	130

The Decline in Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Not long ago the Kansas City *Indicator* published an article showing that the black-polled cattle of Scotland have sold for prices considerably lower, thus far this year, than they brought last year and in 1882, in which last-named year the first public sales of the polls were held in America. The causes assigned for this decline were various, among them being the scare over foot-and-mouth disease, which had not entirely subsided when the April sales took place. Another cause, and the more influential of all those mentioned, was the fact that a large number of these cattle was gathered at Kansas City to be sold, which, added to the many animals offered for private sale by the breeders scattered over the country, made the supply seemingly larger than the demand.

It will not be surprising if prices for the black skins should be found to run considerably lower hereafter than those which were reported in 1882 and in 1883, for the stock offered in those years was of the very best that could be bought at sale figures in Scotland, and the advertising had been skillful and liberal. A very successful "boom" had been gotten up, in fact, and the prices paid were not only high on the average, but they were remarkably even. It was but natural that dealers were tempted to rush into the business of importing, and that in their too great enterprise they overstocked the market. Meantime prices had risen in Scotland, and breeders there refused to part with the pick of their herds at prices which left a safe margin for expenses and profits. It is not entirely unlikely that some of the animals of the more recent importations were somewhat inferior in quality and in breeding to the earlier importations, although it is certain that some of the pedigrees shown at the sales of this year were very good.

The course of the market for Aberdeen-Angus cattle, as shown by public sales, has been as follows in the United States:

Years—	*Cows.*	*Average.*	*Bulls.*	*Average.*
1882..................	51	$680.20	39	$500.21
1883..................	136	583.75	160	467.19
1884..................	58	407.60	88	309.38
General..........	245	$562.12	287	$423.53

In detail the sales of this year have been as shown below:

Sellers—	*Cows.*	*Average.*	*Bulls.*	*Average.*
R. H. Cochrane.......	14	$373.21	14	$374.64
Geary Bros............	16	486.88	40	314.12
Ind. Blood.-St'k As'n.	......	......	2	380.00
Wm. Leonards..........	19	401.05	27	257.77
A. B. Matthews.......	..	......	5	339.00
George Whitfield.....	9	333.90	..	......
General..........	58	$405.00	88	$309.38

The prices obtained by the Messrs. Geary for the females they sold averaged $109.50 more than the average price obtained by all other sellers this year, while for their bulls they received $8.70 more than the average of the prices obtained by all others for animals of like description. These differences netted the sum of $2,100 more than others averaged for a like number of animals at the sales under consideration. The highest average for bulls was that obtained for the two sold by the Indiana Blooded Stock Association, and this was $43.58 below the general average price of all the bulls sold at auction in the two and one-half years since the breed was first offered at public sales in this country. The decline in bulls since 1882 has been 38 per cent and in females has been 40 per cent. Of this decline 15¼ per cent came in 1883 in prices of females and 6¾ per cent in those for males.

It is not impossible that prices will again rise to the figures seen last year, or even to the figures of the year 1882; but it seems to be more likely that the rates now current will be about those which will be obtained for stock imported as a speculation. It is not unlikely that these figures will be taken in some measure as a standard by which to gage those of animals offered at private sale.

Notes.

Colorado sends abroad each year $2,000,000 to pay for the grain fed to its animals.

In Colorado and other Territories beef can be profitably grown for two and one-half cents per pound.

The first cattle company in Colorado was organized by Capt. Barron, who located his cattle at Hugo, in Elbert County.

In the last week of May the Pine Tree Live-Stock Company, of Wyoming, bought four 2-year old Percheron stallions at $1,600 each.

Fifteen Southdown ewes raised twenty-one lambs this year for Joseph A. Kline, President of the Housatonic Agricultural Society, in Massachusetts. Dropped in January, and sold in April, they netted over $100.

The *Colorado Live-Stock Record* says that in early times Mr. Lucien Maxwell, in the Red River country, employed Indians as cowboys. They never carried a branding iron, had but little knowledge of mavericks, never lost cattle, and never stole any when trusted with them.

Anderson & Findlay, of Lake Forest, recently sold to A. H. Prevo, Charleston, Ill., the Aberdeen-Angus bull Macduff, a yearling, the bull calf Rex, and the heifer calf Hattie. All are recorded in the ninth volume of the Scotch Herd-Book, and will form the foundation of a new herd.

J. S. Latimer & Son, who have recently returned from Wyoming, say that the stock in that Territory seemed very poor in flesh, and "the grass, although the 22d of May, seemed to us no more forward than usual the 10th of May. If any early beef can come from the plains this year it will have to be made on very poor carcasses."

Thursday last the Illinois State Veterinarian was summoned to attend cases of glanders reported as prevailing in Scott and Fulton Counties. In Fulton County quite a number of cases, it is asserted, are scattered about near Anawan. In Henry County three farms upon which the disease was found are now under quarantine. Those who intend to buy horses will do well to be sure that they accept none from the infected districts until every danger of contagion shall have passed.

The following public sales of Short-Horn cattle are to take place this month: June 10, J. C. & George Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.; June 11 and 12, Robert Milne, Lockport, Ill.; June 11 and 12, A. L. Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.; 13th, Williams & Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; 14th, J. W. Embry, Richmond, Ky.; 17th, T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.; 18th, A. H. Martin, Abilene, Kas.; 18th, M. A. Stuyvesant, Chicago; 19th, Thomas Hughes, Chicago; 25th, L. C. Baldwin & Son, Council Bluffs, Ia.; and 26th, William Cummings, Buda, Ill.

A syndicate of Scotch and English gentlemen have recently bought in Old Mexico for $1,000,000 a tract of country which contains 1,610 square miles. The title to these lands is one of the oldest on the continent, and this was the first transfer made in 200 years. Longer ago than that the King of Spain conveyed this tract of country to the ancestors of Don Antonio Ansunsola, where it had remained and descended from generation to generation until the present time. More than 1,000 people, as tenants, are living upon this soil and growing corn and coffee and wheat in the valleys, and sheep and cattle in the mountains.

For the statement that there is no place on the continent where butter-making pays so well as in Colorado, the Denver *Live-Stock Record* is responsible, as also for the assertion that "last year butter ruled from 28 to 45 cents the year through. This year at the middle of May it was worth in the Denver market 30 cents, while in Chicago a fair article went begging for 10. At Des Moines, in Iowa, it was worth eight, at Omaha 12, and at Kansas City 15." It is just such butter as that which sold for 10 cents per pound in Chicago which has driven people to prefer oleomargarine to such stuff made from the milk of cows and quoted as genuine butter. Oleomargarine, butterine, suene—anything or nothing—is better than such slush.

The *North British Agriculturist* comments approvingly on the Animals Industries bill which was passed recently by Congress, but it adds: "The bill, it is to be hoped, will be made sufficiently comprehensive. Besides pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and cattle plague, it should take cognizance of glanders, which is too prevalent both amongst horses and mules; hog-cholera, which for years has been causing serious losses and is now common in Southern Missouri and other Southern States; sheep-pox, although it has not yet, so far as we know, appeared in the Western world, should be provided against; while repressive measures should also be enacted against scab, which in New Mexico and elsewhere is supinely regarded as a necessary evil incident to sheep-keeping."

Entries for the great annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England give promise that the coming exhibition, which is to begin the 14th and close the 18th of July, will be the largest and best held in a number of years, with the exception of that held at Kilburn in 1879. The following statement exhibits the number of entries at each show since 1877:

	Shrewsbury (1884).	*York* (1883).	*Reading* (1882).	*Derby* (1881).
Horses..............	407	611	239	256
Cattle..............	579	462	598	392
Sheep...............	490	412	442	414
Pigs................	211	200	188	167
	1,687	1,685	1,467	1,229
	Carlisle (1880).	*London* (1879).	*Bristol* (1878).	*Liverpool* (1877).
Horses..............	487	815	350	369
Cattle..............	434	1,007	413	378
Sheep...............	434	841	397	418
Pigs................	146	211	164	140
	1,501	2,874	1,354	1,305

At the next term of the United States Court for the First Judicial District of Colorado there will probably come up a case of cattle-crookedness which is described by the *Colorado Live-Stock Journal* as being of "more gigantic proportions than ever before came up in a court of justice in this or possibly in any other State. Mr. J. J. Mann, a citizen of Nevada, has sued to recover the value of upwards of 2,000 head of cattle that he alleges were stolen from him at one fell swoop, and of which he avers he has the evidence to convict. If he gains this civil suit, then must follow a criminal one which will call for the Cattle-Growers' Association to take part. As the party accused is one of their number they cannot afford to stand idly by. If they believe him to be innocent, then they should defend with their money, but, if guilty, they should prosecute. There will be a matter of duty arise here that they cannot well afford to shirk."

HUSBANDRY.

Imitation Butter.

How closely the interests of all classes of producers have become bound together by steam and electricity is shown in a measure by the fact that the efforts of the friends of makers of genuine butter to damage the cause of manufacturers of the imitation article is not unlikely to injure those who grow pigs and cattle. In the desire to punish a dangerous rival, makers of butter and their friends have freely described imitation butter as being compounded of "filthy, disgusting, dangerous, and poisonous" materials, and now the English press has shown, as might have been expected, a perfect readiness to accept these terms as justly descriptive of the imitation butter, and of American pork, beef, and other articles of food. The papers there ask, pertinently enough, "If it is true that the oleomargarine and butterine of America made from the fats of cattle and hogs are so filthy, how is it that the American hogs themselves are not equally diseased and dangerous as human food?"

In face of the evidence offered in the New York Legislature to secure the enactment of a law against the manufacture and sale of spurious butter no denial of the charge that American pork, lard, and beef is diseased, filthy, and utterly unfit for human food will have weight with the English papers. They will triumphantly point to the evidence given before the committee of the New York Senate and use it to further prejudice the British mind against the use of American products for food. The tendency will, of course, be to lessen the demand and to lower the price of such articles. Thus the pigpen comes into direct competition with the churn, and as the farmer owns both pigs and cows the result is bad for him, whichever way matters may turn.

But those who are active in opposition to the manufacture of oleomargarine do not all admit the truth of the assertions that the materials used are uncleanly. Some, indeed, are candid enough to admit that the materials are healthy and cleanly, as well as healthful and proper articles of food. A writer for the *Breeders' Gazette* puts the case thus: "The poor people of this country are not able to pay 50 cents for gilt-edge Jersey butter, and the common article is not fit for soap-grease. Then the nabobs, manufacturers, and moneyed aristocracy can afford to use gilt-edge butter, and the poor laboring-man must not be allowed to purchase a little oleomargarine to grease his dry crust with, or even to use a little gravy, because it will disturb, or, for the time being, throw out of employment a large lot of men and capital now engaged in dairies and butter-making. This is all nonsense. Three-fourths of the people can't afford to pay 50 cents for butter, and why not let them buy a substitute for butter, especially when that substitute can be bought for half the money, and the article is admitted to be better and more cleanly and healthy than the article imitated?"

Probably few of those who make butter realize fully the wretched character of the stuff which makes up the great mass offered as butter in the cities. Almost always it is rancid, reeking with the absorbed odors of the damp, uncleanly cellars of country stores and of city dealers, and has been worked over by the latter until it has become a salve-like mass which will not remain firm under even a mild degree of heat. The mere thought of the processes and the dirty hands under which the stuff passes on its way from the farm-house to the consumer is too much for the appetite of the average person who has seen or learned of the filthy practices common. Butter is one of the most delicate of all articles of human food, but it is in too many cases handled as though it was not ever ready to absorb a vile odor and dirt of any kind with which it may come into contact.

Looking at this question from the consumers' side it may be asked, Why should suet, tallow, or lard be more objectionable in the guise of butter than they are when served in gravies, in pastry, or in any of the many forms in which those articles are served as food? If it be answered that they are not more objectionable if the materials used are from healthy animals, and are clean and fresh, then it remains to show that the processes of manufacture of bogus butter are such as to make the latter less fit for food than is the great mass of true butter, after it has lain in tubs, pails, boxes, or crocks in stores, amid the strong odors of codfish, bacon, tobacco juice and smoke, and the thousand things which go to make the neglected stores so fragrant.

All this applies to the common qualities of butter only. If the imitations of butter affected those qualities only there would probably be comparatively little complaint; certainly there would be little cause for grumbling by the consumers. But the market for butter of the higher qualities is, to some extent at least, kept down by the product of the oleomargarine factories, and it must be clear to all that the price of the fairly-good butter of the dairies is kept down materially by the competition of the imitation "fine dairy," or "pure country," or "best creamery."

Beet Sugar.

Attention has been called lately to the beet-sugar industry by the publication of articles calculated to create a "boom" in the beet-growing business, but it seems scarcely likely that the movement will succeed in this country. In Illinois it has been found that the soil has qualities which make sugar-beet growing unprofitable. Moreover, the manufacture of sugar and sirup from corn has now become so firmly established that there is little hope that beet-sugar could ever be made to pay in face of such competition as it would meet from sorghum and from corn sugar. A Consular report from Great Britain presents something of interest on this subject when it says that the first brilliant results of beet-sugar manufacture in Germany and Austria, backed as it was by Government aid, have caused a large number of factories to arise in the two countries, with the result of overstocking the market and threatening a crisis in this industry. The report says:

> Thirty-eight new factories have been started in Germany alone this year, and the production of the two countries has more than trebled in four years. Then, in addition, through the depression in colonial sugars here, the lower grades have fallen to two cents a pound wholesale, the smallest price on record, with better grades proportionately low. But, aside from these important commercial reasons militating against the success of this new enterprise, Mr. King-Fordham points out that the manufacture of Continental beet-sugar is a bounty-supported industry, representing a premium of from $10 to $20 an acre under cultivation in France and Germany, against which the British farmer would be a powerless competitor under existing circumstances, and that it is yet to be shown that the English climate, with its deficient sunshine, is adapted to the production of the most saccharine-yielding roots, while, to cap the disadvantages, British labor is dearer than Continental, where female help is efficient and cheap, and where the peasants are content with fare which English farm-laborers would not put up with.

So long as makers of glucose in this country are willing and able to pay 20 cents per bushel for corn there is little likelihood that the beet-sugar business will grow largely in America, and certainly not in the West, for farmers will not be willing to grow beets at $5 per ton when corn, which is more easily grown, will bring from $8 to $16 per ton.

Items.

The summer meeting of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture will be held at Lock Haven, Pa., June 11 and 12.

Prof. Beal says that "to judge of the condition of an apple is like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture. Look at the sheep, and if they are plump and fat they are all right."

W. D. Boynton, in the *Indiana Farmer*, reminds farmers that it is not a good plan to sow seed grown upon the home farm for many years in succession. A farmer living on a sandy loam should endeavor, he says, to exchange seed with one who lives on a clay soil, and vice versa. He can give no satisfactory explanation of the practice or why it benefits, but says that experience, that best of teachers, proves his position.

It has for a long time been known that the color of growing flowers can be altered by simply mixing a little dyestuff with the mold in the flower-pot. No one, however, has hitherto thought of changing the color of flowers when cut. A distinguished botanist has found that by simply soaking the stems of cut flowers in a weak dye solution their color can be altered at will without the perfume or richness being destroyed. Most beautiful effects are produced by preparing lakes. Singular to say, flowers refuse to absorb certain colors, while they dispose of others in different manners. If placed in a mixed solution they make a complete analysis, and some lilies which had been treated with purple showed distinct red and blue veins, the colors having been divided in the process of absorption.

When Northern Illinois was a new country, some forty or fifty years ago, a settler named Minkler, of Kendall County, bought a lot of apple trees, which he planted with care. All died except a very few, but among those which lived was one which bore an apple that none were able to name. Years afterward Mr. Minkler presented specimens of the fruit to a pomological society, and, as none of the experts there could say that he knew of any stock of apples exactly like this, the society named the new variety the Minkler. June 3 the writer saw specimens of this fruit in an excellent state of preservation and of fine flavor. Mr. Henry Lyman, of Du Page County, from whose farm the fruit came, states that he is of the opinion that the apples kept better than they would have done had his cellar not been a cold one, in which the temperature sometimes sunk to 32° and even to 28° above zero last winter. Such cold nights lamps and lanterns were kept burning brightly all night with a most marked effect. The fruit stored there kept better than that stored in warmer cellars.

A DREAM SAVES A DOG.

Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser:* There was great rejoicing in a South-street household recently over the restoration of a pet dog. Not long ago this dog Dot was missed, and even a three-line advertisement in the best advertising medium in the county—the *Advertiser*—failed to disclose his whereabouts. The owner was plunged in grief at the unaccountable disappearance of the pet, and was nearly prepared to suspect the neighbors of foul play. It also worried the almost lifelong employé of the family, and last night his sleep was troubled by dreams in which he constantly saw the missing dog in an old unused well, partially filled up with dirt and ashes, beneath the side piazza. He was so deeply impressed with the dream that he was unable to sleep after midnight, and at 6 o'clock this morning the household was startled by the sound of loud hammering on the side piazza. The man was removing the flooring, and sure enough, when the well was exposed to view, there was the missing dog, alive and well, and overjoyed at the prospect of liberation. Although confined three weeks in this narrow prison without food or water, and air not of the purest, Dot seemed as lively as ever, with no appearance of emaciation.

JOHN BROWN'S STATUE AT BALMORAL.

London *Truth:* A life-size bronze statue of the late John Brown is about to be placed in the hall at Balmoral. The monument erected by the Queen at the head of Brown's grave at Crathie Churchyard is now completed. It is a large and ornate headstone, and is one of four placed inside an iron railing (erected by her Majesty's order), which inclosed the graves of Brown and his relatives. They lie about the centre of the churchyard. The inscription (written by the Queen herself) states that the stone is erected "in affectionate and grateful remembrance," and describes Brown as the devoted and faithful personal attendant and beloved friend of Queen Victoria. At the foot is the legend:

That friend on whose fidelity you count,
That friend given you by circumstances
Over which you have no control, was
God's own gift.

Followed by a passage from the New Testament:

Well done, good and faithful servant;
Thou hast been faithful over a few things;
I will make thee ruler over many things;
Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.

The other monuments, which are of a plainer pattern, are to the memory of the father and mother of John Brown, of several of his brothers and sisters, and to his grandfather and grandmother. There are several wreaths on Brown's grave, and during the Queen's last stay at Balmoral fresh flowers were placed upon it every morning.

Disfiguring

HUMORS, Itching and Burning Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions, such as

Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the *cause*.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped, or Oily Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers, free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever.

It would require this entire paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat, and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face.

Scalled Heads with loss of hair without number, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs;

Itching, burning, and scaly tortures that baffled even relief from ordinary remedies, soothed and healed as by magic;

Psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases, scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and discharging wounds, each and all of which have been speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never-failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

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PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other Plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

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The unparalleled success of Dr. Horne's Electric Medical Belt in the cure of Nervous Weakness and Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and all Liver and Kidney Diseases is attested by thousands who have been cured by it. It is the only Electric Belt in the market that ever received a gold medal as a premium. It is universally acknowledged to be the best in the world. It is adapted to self-treatment and cure at home. Full instructions go with every belt. Price of belt, complete, either male or female, $10 and upward. Sent prepaid to any address for cash, or by express C. O. D. Send stamp for new book with terms.

BUDD DOBLE,

The great horseman, now of the firm of Bohanon & Doble, carriage builders, 461 and 463 Wabash-av., Chicago, says, under date of May 21, 1884:

Dr. J. W. Horne—Dear Sir: I have delayed giving my opinion until this late day, being desirous of representing only facts regarding the merits of your belt. I am convinced now fully that your electric belt has done and is now still doing me wonderful good in relieving a burdensome weight and pain that has existed in my back for the past ten years or more, and I in this cheerfully state for your benefit and those looking to you for relief that I have faith in my ailment being thoroughly removed by the agency of your belt faithfully applied.

Very respectfully, BUDD DOBLE.

P. BRIGNOLI,

The great singer, says:

I consider Dr. Horne's Electric Belts very beneficial to professional people that are obliged to travel and sing every night.

P. BRIGNOLI.

Everett House New York, May 29, 1884.

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Four Great Speed Contests.

Fourth Day of the Great Trotting Meeting at the

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SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

First Race—Unfinished "Free for All Pacers"—Gem, Flora Belle, Westmont.

Second Race—Free for All Trotters—Fanny Witherspoon, Edwin Thorne, Tony Newell.

Third Race—2:26 Class—Glen Miller, May Bird, Lynwood, Golden Girl, Flora H., Prince, Milo, Index, Dick Organ, Executor, Corbin's Bashaw.

Fourth Race—2:30 Pacing Class—Minnie R., Scott Newman, Juliet.

Also Three Good Races Monday, June 9.

Admission {Including seat in grand stand} One Dollar

Trotting commences promptly at 2 p. m.
Madison-st. Cars direct to the Track Gates.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. will run a special train from the Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams, direct to the track, starting at 1:30 p. m.

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LEAGUE GAMES.

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Game called at 3:40 p. m.

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Every evening, including Sunday, FAREWELL "DOLLARS and SENSE" MATINEE TODAY. The entire company playing at Daly's Theatre, New York.

Miss Ada Rehan,
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Mr. Daly's successful comedy,

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Every performance is given, as usual, under the immediate supervision of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
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Monroe st., one square west of Palmer House. The largest and handsomest theatre in the city, and the only one in America using the Incandescent Electric Light exclusively.

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This new method supplies all lost teeth without covering the roof of the mouth—an unpleasant and unhealthy necessity with ALL OTHER METHODS. DR. J. E. LOW, 164 Dearborn-st., Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line.....	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express.........	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne.	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express...	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska.	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska.	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express......	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express....	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express........	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express........	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express..	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express...	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special....	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger..........	* 4:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque.	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford.........	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque.	§11:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison......	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota.............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express...........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express...........	*10:15 a m	*10:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay.......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger.......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special....	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express...............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express...............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express...............	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger............	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger....	b 7:20 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express....	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express...........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver.....................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express...............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger.....	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train.	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'y Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. eator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. (PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., 63 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket and general offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Offices, 87 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 1 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila, B'ltmore, Wash., Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansfield, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York. Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. aSaturday excepted.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st. and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office, 56 Clark-st. Ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. *Daily. Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot Van Buren-st. Leave Chicago 7:45 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 7:35 p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates, tickets, or further information apply to the company, or address R. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, Chicago. [illegible] Ticket Agent, Chicago [illegible]

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Neuendorff's Opera Company in "A Trip to Africa." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Dollars and Sense." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Frank Mayo in "Nordeck." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "The Duke's Motto." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Callender's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Charles A. Gardner in "Karl the Peddler." Afternoon and evening.

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Chicago Driving-Park.
West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Trotting at 2 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Cleveland Clubs at 3:40.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Five Months for 25 Cents.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from now until the close of the Presidential campaign for 25 cents; five copies to one address for $1 or ten copies for $2. This is an unprecedented offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the nominees of the Republican party, whose election, it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

JAMES A. SCRYSER, of New York, has been elected President of the Mexican Telegraph Company.

DURING the week ending yesterday there were 199 failures in the United States and sixteen in Canada.

PRESIDENT POTTER, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., has accepted the Presidency of Hobart College.

THE deposits in the savings banks of New Hampshire, exclusive of $2,000,000 invested in real estate, aggregate $41,000,000.

GEN. J. WATSON WEBB, the veteran editor, is sinking rapidly at his home in New York. His family have no hope for his recovery.

MAYOR HARRISON, as "a representative of the business-men," regrets the nomination of Blaine—fearing that he may plunge the country into a war.

THE Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on common stock, and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock.

THE nomination of Blaine was hailed with joy on the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday. The gains in the successive ballots for Blaine caused great cheering among "the boys."

AGENT McGILLICUDDY has issued notice that the Indian sun dance will no longer be permitted at the Pine Ridge Agency. The torturing "amusement" has for years been growing into disfavor with the Indians themselves.

MRS. LONG, charged with the murder of a boy, Harvey Whittemore, pleaded guilty at Dartford, Wis., yesterday, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The father of the boy has been arrested charged with complicity in the crime.

THE Chicago produce markets were very dull yesterday owing to the great interest taken in the convention. Provisions closed about the same as Thursday. Wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, being strengthened by reports of a better export demand. Corn closed ⅛ cent higher and oats ⅛ cent higher.

THE Arthur delegates to the convention promise to support heartily Blaine and Logan. The New York Arthur men are emphatic in the expression of their belief that New York State will roll up a large majority for the ticket. Congressman Rice, of Massachusetts, says the masses of the people of his State were for the Maine statesman, and would give him a most energetic support. The Arthur men are somewhat bitter towards the Independents.

A PRIVATE wire was run to Mr. Blaine's residence at Augusta, Me., about 4 o'clock yesterday to convey personal telegrams to the Republican nominee. Congratulatory messages continued to pour in upon Mr. Blaine until a late hour last night.

IMMEDIATELY after news of the nomination of Blaine was received in Springfield, Mass., a Blaine Club was organized in the street opposit the *Republican* building. Over 900 names were enrolled. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested. The people of Massachusetts seem to be as much pleased at Blaine's nomination as the people of Chicago or San Francisco.

IMMEDIATELY after Gen. Logan had sent his dispatch to Senator Cullom requesting his friends of the Illinois delegation to vote for Blaine for President he sent a dispatch to Blaine himself, heartily congratulating him on his nomination and predicting that he would be elected. This was before Gen. Logan had any intimation that he would be nominated for Vice-President.

THE hearing of the case of Eno, the absconding bank Director, was continued in the Quebec courts yesterday, but the failure of the grand jury of that city to indict the accused is taken as an indication that Eno will be discharged. The movements of the absconding banker and of a Father Ducey, who was his companion, were detailed at some length by a New York detective, and aroused considerable interest.

THE news of Blaine's nomination has created most intense enthusiasm on the Pacific coast. The newspaper offices at San Francisco were besieged by immense throngs, and when the bulletins announcing the increase of Blaine's vote were posted there was vociferous cheering. Processions were formed at once, tar-barrels were lighted, and banners flung to the breeze. Business was suspended and the whole city was given over to rejoicing.

IN every section of the country the nomination of Blaine has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people everywhere gave expression to their satisfaction by demonstrations, meetings, processions, and illuminations. The news centres were besieged by eager crowds, and when word of Blaine's nomination was received the air was rent with cheers. Not since Grant's first nomination has the action of the National Republican Convention given such complete and universal satisfaction to the masses of the people. It is the literal truth to say that the people of the Northwest and of the Pacific Slope are wild with joy at the result of the Chicago Convention. In the Eastern States, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, the people are not less pleased and hardly less demonstrative. The nomination united the Republican party, and no doubt is now entertained of the success of the Republican ticket next November, no matter whom the Democrats may nominate. In another page we publish dispatches from all parts of the Nation detailing the expressions of joy and satisfaction of the people that their choice was also the choice of the great Republican Convention.

BLAINE'S TRIUMPH.

The nomination of James G. Blaine is the triumph of popular sentiment. His nomination will be received with acclaim as a long-deferred tribute to his great abilities and eminent statesmanship, but it has a significance far beyond any personal considerations. It is an evidence that under the rules and practices which govern the Republican party (of which district representation in the National Convention is the most essential) the popular will of the party cannot be defeated. Blaine would have had an overwhelming majority of all the delegates from the start if the principle of district representation could have been carried out in the Southern as fairly as in the Northern States. But in States where the Republican party has been practically snuffed out by Bourbon fraud and violence, and where the nucleus of organization is preserved by the Government officeholders who serve as delegates or send their proxies, it was impossible to obtain a fair reflection of the popular preference. It was due to this fact solely that Blaine's nomination was delayed till the fourth ballot. The managers of other Presidential interests took advantage of this condition of things to make a desperate fight against the people's choice. They manipulated the vast patronage of the Government; they distributed freely promises of office; some of them resorted to covert threats of defection; it was even rumored that money was used to withhold votes from Blaine (which we hope was not true), but all was vain. The pressure of popular sentiment was vigilant, and tireless, and resistless, and men gradually gave way before it who, for personal or factional reasons, would have persisted in defeating the popular will if they could safely have done so. This triumph of the masses is not only the surest sign of success in the election which it would be possible to have, but it is also a substantial promise of a long period of supremacy to the Republican party, for the American people will always be devoted to any political organization whose policy and affairs they can direct in spite of cabals or combinations among the politicians.

No living American statesman ever filled the hearts of the people more completely than Blaine does. The martyrdom of Lincoln and Garfield has won for them a peculiar veneration which no man in life can hope to attain, but Blaine has reached the highest place in public esteem. He is admired as the most brilliant statesman of his day; he is loved for his warm nature; his Americanism is so broad, bold, and spirited that it has won the applause of his political opponents. The elevation of such a man to the Chief Magistracy will be a matter of pride to every patriotic American citizen. The same universal admiration which pushed him into nomination will achieve his election.

If a *plebiscite* of the Republican party could have been ordered on the nomination, Blaine would have received 4,000,000 out of the 5,000,000 Republican votes against all other candidates. The opposition to him came from the shoulder-straps; the rank and file were nearly all for him, and it is the rank and file which furnish the votes on election-day. The same popular sentiment which has nominated him will elect him. Any resentment among the politicians born of chagrin just at this moment will vanish into thin air before the steady march of popular feeling. No man who is at heart with the Republican party can hold out against the masses of the party. Those who have worked against Blaine will be influenced by the prompt and cordial tender of hearty support made by President Arthur the very moment it became evident that Blaine would be nominated. This example will be imitated with a contagion which will sweep through all factions and extend from Maine to California. Maine will start the ball in September, Ohio will keep it moving in October, and it will grow into an avalanche in November, to which every Northern State, and at least West Virginia and Delaware among the Southern States, will contribute its strength.

President Arthur has reason to be proud of the large and steadfast following he had. He has proved to be a notable exception in the list of Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the office of President. The others have left the office under a cloud, but he will vacate it in the sunshine, with a record which will entitle him to the thanks of the people and the respect of history. Had it not been for the overwhelming popular desire to honor the Great Commoner, Mr. Arthur would certainly have been nominated. The large vote given to Edmunds, and Logan, and Sherman where they were best known, on the early ballots, and the home support extended to Hawley, which stuck to him to the last, were handsome testimonials to those gentlemen which denote their high standing and an important measure of public regard. Among all the candidates there was no outcropping of rancor or bitterness which would leave a scar, and the convention adjourned with a pledge of harmony and cordiality much more pronounced than at the termination of the intense struggle which ended with the nomination of Garfield four years ago.

Blaine, in addition to all his personal claims, is the legitimate successor to the popular confidence which Garfield's brief Administration inspired. Blaine and Garfield were closely united in personal and political sympathy. Blaine, as Garfield's Premier, was almost as conspicuous a figure as Garfield himself, and he was the originator of a continental American policy which was the most striking and brilliant conception of Garfield's Administration. Had Garfield lived neither Blaine nor his friends would have disputed his right to a renomination under the precedents which reward a successful and popular President with a second term; but Garfield's death left Blaine his natural heir to the glory of his Administration. It is no reflection upon President Arthur that he was not able under the circumstances to capture the people from Blaine; it would have been strange if he could have done so. The people have chosen their leader and raised their banner. They will march on to victory under the Plumed Knight as surely and steadily as the Blaine army in the convention proceeded to the nomination, gathering new strength at every step. No Presidential candidate ever had a better assurance of election than Blaine has today, unless it was Gen. Jackson or Thomas Jefferson.

LOGAN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The nomination of Gen. John A. Logan for Vice-President with James G. Blaine as the candidate for President has made the Republican ticket of this year one of the strongest the party has ever presented. The selection has given the second place the dignity and importance with which it was regarded in the early days of the Republic. The original practice was that the candidate who received the second highest number of Electoral votes was elected Vice-President, and during a long term of years the people were in the habit of taking up the Vice-President who had filled the position acceptably and electing him President. Of late years the second place on the Presidential tickets of both parties has been awarded, on the ground of locality or to conciliate some faction, to a comparatively obscure person who would not have been considered for the first place. The nomination of Gen. Logan is a notable departure from the later practice and a return to the earlier and better usages. Gen. Logan was a conspicuous candidate for the first place, and would undoubtedly have developed great strength if he had been nominated for President. He is a commanding figure in public life. The people will feel an abiding confidence that in case a vacancy in the Chief Magistracy shall occur during Blaine's Administration the office will be administered with ability and in much the same spirit in which Blaine will superintend the affairs of the Nation. That should always be the first consideration in the selection of a candidate for Vice-President. Aside from this Gen. Logan will bring a tremendous personal strength to the campaign. No man who served in the Union army is more popular than he is with the old soldiers. He came out of the War with the reputation of the best volunteer General who served in it. He stands especially high with the Grand Army of the Republic. His personal valor, aside from his martial abilities, has commanded the enthusiastic admiration of the soldier element, and his steadfast zeal in behalf of the veterans upon every occasion, as well as his manly and consistent attitude in regard to Fitz John Porter's case, insure a special effort among the Union soldiers for his election.

Logan's other qualifications are that he is a representative of the Stalwart faction of the party which opposed Mr. Blaine's candidacy in 1880; and he is a typical Western man—a native of Illinois—who will bring out an enormous vote in all the Western States. The unanimity with which the nomination was conferred upon him, including the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, must be peculiarly gratifying to him, and is a striking evidence of his strength.

IS THE MOON INHABITED?

An article is now going the rounds of the press purporting to describe the wonderful results obtained by photography as recently directed to the moon. It is said that an enlarged picture has been made on a scale corresponding to about fifty-five and a half feet for the whole lunar diameter, and that this reveals unmistakable signs of conditions such as are produced on this earth by human effort, which warrants the inference that the moon is inhabited.

It is not necessary to criticise as absurd the method said to have been employed in obtaining this wonderful photograph. It is sufficient to point out that the picture, if made as alleged, would be on a scale of less than three-eighths of an inch to the mile for that part of the lunar surface which is most favorably situated, being the central portion of the disk. That is, an object must have a diameter of nearly seven hundred feet in order to present a breadth of one millimeter, or the twenty-fifth part of an inch, on the picture, already magnified to the utmost pitch compatible with distinctness. The study of such a photograph would scarcely afford valuable information in regard to the question whether or not the moon is inhabited.

It has often been said and written that our moon has no atmosphere. Strictly speaking, there is no good reason for this assertion. What is really known on the subject is that a ray of light which "grazes" the edge of the moon on its passage from the sun or any other star to the earth is not subjected to more than one part in two thousand of the deflection that would be caused by a similar passage through *our* atmosphere. Within this limit there may be, and probably is, an air envelope to the moon. If so, it will lie on the most depressed portions of the lunar surface, much more dense than the above stated small quantity; and, for aught that we know to the contrary, may be the means of supporting some sort of respiration, though on an exceedingly small scale, as compared with anything that we know of here. There are, however, grave difficulties in the way of the supposition that the moon is inhabited as we understand the term. In the first place, this exceeding tenuity of air involves an utter absence of water or other liquid, as they all evaporate rapidly with us when the air pressure on their surfaces is artificially removed. And, secondly, this necessitates an entire absence of moisture in the structures or organized beings, both vegetable and animal, if any such can exist there. Under such conditions any kind of organization that is within the sphere of earthly observation is impossible. But when we remember that on this earth almost every perceived form of material entity seems to be made a means of sustaining or ministering to some kind of animation it appears unwise to assert that life is impossible on the lunar surface. We cannot assign a limit to the operations of Nature, whether we believe it subject to divine supervision and control or not.

One of the most interesting links in the chain of inferences drawn from a study of the moon is this: She has been inhabited in the past, even if she be not now. The shape of her surface indicates strongly that our nearest neighbor in the skies was once blessed with oceans the beds of which still stare us in the face, and are now called "seas" because they were mistaken for bodies of water by the earlier telescopic observers. Of course she then had an atmosphere; or the water would not have staid there long enough to wash smooth the ocean floors as we see them today in sharp contrast with the rugged remains of volcanic action which strew other portions of her surface. There was then ample room for the display of vital phenomena on the moon, and perchance the telescopes of the future may reveal faint traces of some of the most durable results of united organized effort in that remote past. Still the chances will appear to be very much against this, if we remember how rapidly the work of man goes to decay, and that probably hundreds of thousands of years, if not millions, have elapsed since there was enough of air and moisture on the surface of the moon to stimulate effort. It may be noted, however, that with a scarcity of those "elements" the processes of disintegration must be much less rapid than are those within the range of human experience.

A still more interesting point is, however, raised by the question, "What has become of the air and water that once made the moon habitable by beings like ourselves?" The answer that they have sunk beneath the surface carries with it the inference that the atmosphere and oceans of the earth are slowly going in the same way, and changing sublunary conditions towards the phase where organized existence will be a thing of the past. It is not difficult to detect signs that there was once a time in the history of the earth when at least one-fiftieth part more water was on her surface than at present, and her atmosphere some 6 or 8 per cent heavier to the square inch than now. A continuance of the process of retiring within the crust, at the rate indicated, would denude the earth so much during the next 30,000,000 years as to wipe out all of the forms of life that we see today, and leave it a barren waste like the Desert of Sahara, without any oases to relieve the deathly monotony. How much wiser the human race will become before its progress is stopped by the increasing deficiency of air and water is one of the problems that science cannot solve.

HOW THE FIGHT WAS WON.

The crowd in attendance upon the convention yesterday was immense, eager, and enthusiastic, for there was no business to occupy its attention save the balloting, and thousands of pencils and tally-sheets at the hour of opening were ready for the record. On the first ballot Arthur, Blaine, Edmunds, Logan, Sherman, Hawley, Lincoln, and W. T. Sherman all received votes in the following order:

Blaine	334	Logan	63
Arthur	278	Hawley	13
Edmunds	93	Lincoln	4

W. T. Sherman 2 from Michigan.

The large votes for Blaine were 8 from Arkansas, 16 from California (solid), 18 from Indiana, 26 from Iowa (solid), 12 from Kansas, 12 from Maine (solid), 10 from Maryland, 15 from Michigan, 8 from Nebraska, 9 from New Jersey, 28 from New York, 21 from Ohio, 47 from Pennsylvania, 13 from Texas, 12 from West Virginia (solid), and 10 from Wisconsin.

Arthur's strength was in Alabama—17, Georgia 24, Kentucky 16, Louisiana 10, Mississippi 17, Missouri 10, New York 31, North Carolina 19, South Carolina 17, Tennessee 16, Virginia 21. Of his 278 votes the South gave him 195, or more than two-thirds of the whole.

Edmunds was strong in Massachusetts, taking 25 of her 28 votes, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin giving him 51 more.

John Logan had 40 of Illinois' 44 votes and 10 votes in Missouri, the other 13 being scattering. Sherman got 12 votes in New York and 25 in Ohio. Hawley had his own vote in Connecticut solid, and a single vote in Kansas. The announcement of the result was received with a round of applause for Blaine, and the delegates addressed themselves to the second ballot.

The tide was evidently setting Blainewards. Blaine received 349 votes and Arthur 276, a gain of 15 for Blaine and a loss of 2 for Arthur. Blaine gained 1 in Alabama, 3 in Arkansas, 1 in Kansas, 2 in Louisiana, 2 in Maryland, 2 in Missouri, 1 in North Carolina, 2 in Ohio, 1 in Wisconsin. The other candidates stood: Edmunds 93, Logan 63, Sherman 30, Hawley 13. The individual poll of Illinois showed Woodward, Davis, and Wheeler as the three Blaine men, Abner Taylor for Arthur, and the remainder for Logan.

There was another round of applause, and the convention proceeded to the third ballot with the tide running steadily toward Blaine, quietly but irresistibly. The total vote as between Arthur and Blaine was, Arthur 274, and Blaine 375. Blaine had gained 26 more votes and Arthur fell off 2. Blaine had gained 2 in Kansas, 1 in Kentucky, 3 in Michigan, 5 in Missouri, 2 in Nebraska, 2 in New Jersey, 1 in North Carolina, 2 in Ohio, 3 in Pennsylvania, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in Texas, 2 in Mahone's Virginia delegation, 1 in Idaho. Blaine now lacked but thirty-six of a nomination, and the current was steadily forward. The whole atmosphere threatened a break and was full of ominous signs. If another ballot were taken at once it was evident nothing could be done to stop the stream. It would break through and everything would go with a rush. The Arthur men and the New York Independents were on the floor together to stop the rush by securing an adjournment, hopeless as it was. The roll of States was called on the motion to adjourn. It was a test vote. It was tantamount to another ballot, for every man on the floor who wanted Blaine nominated would resist the motion. It resulted 364 for adjournment and 450 against it. It was the precursor of victory. It indicated unmistakably the nomination of Mr. Blaine on the next ballot.

The fourth ballot began with little breaks along the line. Alabama gave Blaine 8 votes, a gain of 6. Arkansas remained unchanged, likewise California, Colorado, Connecticut (still loyally clinging to Hawley), and Delaware. Florida gave Arthur a gain of 2 votes, and Georgia as usual plumped her 24 for Arthur. It was the turn of Illinois, and the delegation was at once the centre of interest from every part of the house. There was a universal feeling that the break was to come, and it was confirmed when Senator Cullom asked permission to read a dispatch from Gen. Logan. It was denied, and then the Senator withdrew the name of Logan and announced 34 of the 44 votes for Blaine. It was the moving of the avalanche and everything was carried before it. Indiana gave her 30 votes solid to Blaine. Iowa sent in 24. Kansas plumped her 18, Kentucky gave him 9, Louisiana 9, Maine her 12, Maryland 15 of her 16 votes. Massachusetts stuck to Edmunds, but added 2 votes to the Blaine column. Michigan plumped her 26 and Minnesota her 14 votes. Mississippi, wedded to Arthur, only contributed 2, but Missouri sent in a solid 32, Nebraska her 10, and Nevada her 6. In New Hampshire 3 were gained. New Jersey piled her vote up to 17. New York added 29 and North Carolina 8. Ohio withdrew Sherman and gave her 46 votes solidly to Blaine, which brought him within 15 of a majority. Oregon contributed 6 of them, and then Pennsylvania with 51 votes sent him past the limits, and James G. Blaine was nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency amid the tumultuous cheers and ringing applause of the vast audience. Illinois was in the forefront when the time came, and started the Great Commoner on his road to rapid victory.

SUGGESTIONS for the better management of corporations are in order. It is widely recognized that one of the most powerful causes in producing the want of confidence which has so unsettled values on the Stock Exchange is the profound conviction that the sort of trustees one buys in purchasing stocks are dear at any price. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* renews a suggestion which has often been made before with regard to a means of enabling Directors and stockholders to obtain some other warrant of the correctness of the accounts of their companies than that which is furnished by the reports from the managers. This is accomplished in England by calling in the services of an independent accountant or auditor. This expert takes the figures and statements of the managers and examines them with a view to informing the owners of the property whether all is as represented or not. To such an extent are the services of these auditors in request in England that they constitute a distinct and well-recognized class. The profession is a large one, and as the livelihood of the members depends on their accuracy and faithfulness they do their work as a rule in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The most serious practical objection that would be made against them in this country is, that there is danger that they might betray the secrets of the corporations that employed them. But experience in England does not prove this danger to be a real one. The accountant is as safe a depository of secrets as the attorney. The system has been introduced in this country by a few corporations. The people of all others who should be most anxious to see it generally adopted here are managers of our great corporations. They could in that way obtain relief from a part at least of their responsibility that could not but be most grateful to them.

The Plumed Knights.

People have not forgotten the wonderful torch-light, Wide-Awake organizations that sprang up all over the North in 1860 to march, sing, and cheer for Old Abe. The enlistments swept into its ranks all the able-bodied young men of Republican proclivities north of Mason and Dixon's line. The organizations proved a most potent factor in that memorable campaign, not only in making votes for the Republican cause, but in getting them into the ballot-boxes and seeing them honestly converted. The Wide-Awakes on election-day converted themselves into ballot-box guards, and performed most valuable service. Fully a thousand of the gray-bearded and bald-headed men attending this convention were members of the Wide-Awake marching companies of twenty-four years ago. When the Southern Democratic Rebellion broke out the next spring after that election the Wide-Awakes almost to a man became volunteers to put it down, shouldered their muskets, and marched into Dixie to their old campaign tunes and songs. As members of these Wide-Awake companies they had learned to march and keep step and most of the elementary company and battalion formations laid down in "Scott's Tactics."

The torch-light processions of this campaign will undoubtedly be called the "Plumed Knights," and the head-piece of the regalia will be a light helmet with a white plume. We look for a jolly time and a lively campaign for the young men.

AMONG all the happy thousands of people in town last night none went to bed happier than the California delegation. They had fought like Trojans for the "Plumed Knight." They visited all the headquarters with band and banners. They were all good talkers, stalwarts of immense lung power, full of pluck and enthusiasm, they never tired and apparently never slept, but kept up the racket day and night—stimulating their coworkers and demoralizing their opponents. They got in their work good, and are the liveliest set of boys that have visited the Garden City in many a day. Good-by, Californians, until we meet you here again on a similar mission in 1888.

THE result was decisive when Illinois made her change from Logan to Blaine. The Logan men stuck to their leader until it became manifest that it was hopeless to expect his nomination, and made their change at the proper time, when it was certain that it would secure Blaine's nomination, and made at the desire of Logan himself. It was this change that started the avalanche, a sign of which was apparent in the test vote on adjournment. The Sherman men from Ohio also behaved splendidly, and changed solidly to Blaine on the last ballot, thus giving him the entire vote of the State.

THE following is the dispatch which was received by Senator Cullom when the calling of the roll on the fourth and last ballot had commenced and which the New York delegates objected to having read during the progress of the vote:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—*To S. M. Cullom, Illinois Delegation:* The Republicans of the States that must be relied upon to elect the President having so strongly shown a preference for Mr. Blaine, I deem it my duty not to stand in the way of the people's choice, and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination. JOHN A. LOGAN.

WE tender our congratulations to our esteemed contemporary across the street on the nomination for President and Vice-President of THE TRIBUNE's two favorit candidates and hope it is happy; and we especially offer our felicitations to the half-dozen ha'penny *Newses* on the immense influence they have exercised in preventing the nomination of Blaine and Logan.

SOME of the correspondents are poking fun at the First Assistant Postmaster-General. One of them telegraphs to his paper:

> Frank Hatton, one of the officeholding gang, declared when he started for the National Convention that he was going to Chicago to stay until Arthur was nominated. The newspapers of the Garden City are now welcoming Mr. Hatton as a permanent resident.

ATTENTION, the whole. All the ha'penny *Newses* will now prepare to flop, the same as four years ago and before all elections. Are you ready? One, two, three, *flop!* and stay flopped.

GOV. HAMILTON undoubtedly supposes that he was reflecting the popular wishes of the Republican masses of Illinois when he changed over to Arthur after leaving Logan.

PERSONALS.

Walt Whitman said a few days ago to a Philadelphia reporter: "I am a half-paralytic. I want you to be particular in saying that my ill-health has not affected in the least my brain. I am proud of the fact that I have maintained my poetic theory to the last."

During Mr. Sam Ward's last sojourn in Rome he sat for his portrait to John Elliott—or Jack, as he signs himself—a young Englishman whose pictures have been well received at the Salon. The work is now on exhibition at Tooth's Gallery, in London, and is reported to be a speaking likeness.

A set of gold teaspoons and dessert-knives bearing the monogram and coat-of-arms of Napoleon I. are in the possession of the wife of Capt. J. B. Johnson, of Pine Bluff, Ark. These articles were presented by Napoleon to Mme. Durat, and descended to her granddaughter, Mme. Stef, of Tallahassee, Fla., who, finding herself in reduced circumstances at the close of the War, was compelled to sell them, and they were purchased by Capt. Johnson for $200.

Capt. Chester A. Ball is a mariner to the very marrow of his now aged bones. Some months ago he lost his ship and returned to Bath, Me., where his daughter lives. She, being dutiful, urged that as he had reached the age of 74 years and had acquired plenty to live on he ought to leave the sea to pass his declining days in peace. He promised, but the other night the old sailor slipped away, went secretly to Rockland and shipped for another cruise.

"The true story" of how the late Charles O'Conor came to act as counsel in the Forrest divorce case is told by the Syracuse *Herald*. Mrs. Forrest's friends at first tried to engage him, but he refused positively to have anything to do with the case. But they had spread abroad reports of their intention to engage him, hoping thus to frighten Mr. Forrest, and Forrest had heard and believed them. A few hours after his final refusal to be Mrs. Forrest's counsel Mr. O'Conor took his seat in a horse-car to go home. A moment later Forrest entered. His eyes fell upon O'Conor and flashed fire. Believing the lawyer to be his wife's counsel he strode up to him, and, in the presence of the assembled passengers, deliberately trod on his toes. Mr. O'Conor rose, quitted the car, and returned to his office. There he wrote a brief note to Mrs. Forrest, accepting her case without retainer; and a more remorseless warfare was never waged by counsel upon an adversary's client than that which Mr. O'Conor opened against the great actor the next day.

London *Truth* says of Mrs. Mackey's appearance at a Paris reception—"She has a face and a figure which Dickens would have liked to sketch in one of his genial and half-sentimental moods. It would be outrageously false to say she had classic beauty, or anything statuesque beyond good proportions. She is not tall, she is not imposing, but she has a prettily-rounded figure, that looks well in plain dress or in fine clothes, freshness, piquancy, transparency of disposition, and nothing that shows egotistical self-assertion or self-worship. She left the reception early, to go home, I was told, and see that Russell Young's child, whom she adopted when its mother died, had been properly bathed and put to bed. Her features are well-shaped and regular, though not classical, and her eyes are full bluish-gray and candid. Miss Nevada, her goddaughter (who was in bright pink tulle and dark pearls), was with her. Cabanel has just done a portrait of Mrs. Mackey, which satisfies all her friends.

Says the Indianapolis *Journal:* "Ferdinand Ward lived in this city about twelve years ago, and Indianapolis is indebted to the observation and foresight of Mr. Alfred Harrison, the venerable banker, for the great good luck we enjoy through having lost him when his depravity was in its incipiency. Ward was employed in a minor capacity in the Meridian National Bank, when one day Mr. Harrison discovered him whistling. This aroused his suspicions and put him on the watch. A day or two later he detected him poisoning the atmosphere with a cigaret. Mr. Harrison immediately communicated the information to the bank, and Ward was discharged. The result, long delayed, but which came at last, testifies to the acuteness of Mr. Harrison's observation and the accuracy of his judgment. Ward after moving to New York doubtless smoked cigarets as he played the bank without limit, until his native honesty became thoroughly honeycombed, and crash followed. Whistling had something to do with the wreck of the young man, as had doubtless 'peek-a-boo' collars and spike-toed shoes, but these all fade into insignificance beside the prime cause—the insidious cigaret."

RAILROADS.

Indications that East-Bound Freight Rates Will Not be Advanced.

East-bound freight business has been unusually light thus far this week, and as is usually the case when business is light rumors about the cutting of freight rates are thickly flying around. Of course the roads all deny that they are cutting rates, but it is the general opinion that rates are not well maintained. If rates cannot be maintained at the present low 15-cent basis, it is hard to see how Commissioner Fink could secure a maintenance of rates if an advance to a 20-cent basis was made. Although the roads running east from here would like to see an advance in rates, yet they are of the opinion that the meetings to be held in New York next week will not be able to agree upon the proposed advance, because there is at present no prospect that such advanced rates could be maintained. It is claimed that since an advance in rates has been proposed several of the roads, if not all of them, have been making all the contracts they could secure at the 15-cent basis, and if this is so this alone will prevent an advance in rates for some time to come. An advance at this time would not help the roads in the least; on the contrary, it is believed that it would be a positive injury to them, as it would not only enable the lake lines to compete with the railroads and thus be enabled to take away much of the business that is to go forward, but it would also enable those roads which are hard pressed for the want of ready money to cut the rates more effectively than they can cut them at the present low figures.

Financial Complications of the Wabash Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—An application has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Receivers of the Wabash Railroad setting forth the approximate amounts due by the company for labor, supplies, mechanics' liens, and taxes, and asking the court to decide what amount of Receivers' certificates it would authorize them to issue. The amount due for labor is stated at over $1,000,000; for material and supplies, over $750,000; taxes, over $200,000; mechanics' liens, over $35,000—or, in round numbers, $2,000,000. The certificates are to run not less than one nor more than two years, and bear 7 per cent interest, and will be issued in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 each. They are to be dispos d of at par and used as collateral for raising money to pay the company's debts in the direction above named.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Holders of Wabash general-mortgage Havana Division and Indianapolis Division bonds are asked to surrender their coupons and take income scrip entitled to 6 per cent interest from net earnings in excess of fixed charges, the coupons to be held in trust to procure ultimate payment of the income.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. The books close June 14 and reopen July 2.

The Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on common and 2 per cent quarterly on preferred, payable June 26.

The Union Pacific Railroad (Nebraska Division) during the month of May sold 789,088 acres of land for which the amount of $1,321,441 was received. From Jan. 1 to May 31 the company sold 1,647,024 acres of land, for which the amount of $3,369,256 was received. Emigrant teams taken west from Council Bluffs, 125; cars of household goods taken west from Council Bluffs, 55.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here yesterday twenty-seven car-loads of European emigrants. The Michigan Central also brought here twenty-nine car-loads of European emigrants. Nearly all of these were bound for points in the West and Northwest.

President Alexander Mitchell and the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad left Milwaukee yesterday for a trip over the lines of the road. They will journey through Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, and will be away about a week. It is still rumored that John C. Gault is to receive an important appointment on the road.

The Northwestern gives notice that Summerdale, Ill., a prepaid station on the Chicago & Milwaukee Line of the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern, one mile south of Rosehill, has been opened. The rates in effect between Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, or Kenosha and Summerdale will be the same as those now in effect between those stations and Rosehill.

No information has yet been received by the Grand Trunk officials in this city to confirm the dispatch from Montreal stating that Mr. L. J. Spicer has been appointed General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk in place of Mr. S. R. Callaway, who resigned to accept an important position with the Union Pacific. The report that Mr. Spicer had been appointed to this important position is believed to be correct. Mr. Spicer is an able operating man, but has no experience in the management of business affairs. The Chicago & Grand Trunk does not need so much a superior operating man as it does a man who is well posted in business affairs, and especially in the business requirements at this point. Mr. Callaway's great success was entirely due to his knowledge of business affairs and the able manner in which he managed the company's business interests at this point. The name of Mr. George B. Reeve, the present Traffic Manager of the company, is mentioned for the place. It has all along been the desire among railroad officials and shippers here that Mr. Reeve would succeed Mr. Callaway.

FINANCIAL.

Eno's Wrestle with Canadian Officials.

QUEBEC, June 6.—[Special.]—The failure of the grand jury at Montreal to return a true bill against Eno yesterday put an end to the prosecution's hopes of removing the prisoner to that city. In fact, everything points to his early release. He appeared in court today with his usual counsel, fresh-looking and in splendid spirits, but he evidently did not relish Fahey's evidence regarding his mysterious movements in Montreal with Father Ducey. The detective arrived here today, in virtue of a subpœna, and, though he was examined before the grand jury yesterday, he was unable to say positively of the withdrawal of the bill of indictment against Eno by the Crown Prosecutor. He detailed the particulars of the first arrest, and swore to certain admissions made by the prisoner that he was guilty of wrong doing, but could not be extradited, and that he had been advised so in New York by his counsel. Witness declared why he had sworn out the warrant for the arrest. Gen. Hubbard had given him information of the offense in Montreal, and other information that the prisoner had changed some £200 into English money at various brokers. He and Father Ducey also traveled under assumed names and were profuse in their expenditure. For these reasons he thought himself justified in suspecting that the prisoner had brought some of the money stolen from the Second National Bank into Canada. He could not prove this personally, nor did he know the whereabouts of the other witnesses now in Montreal. Fahey's evidence was listened to with great interest until 1:30, when court adjourned until 2:30.

The afternoon scene in the Eno case was before Judge Tessier, of the Court of Queen's Bench. Dunbar presented a petition on behalf of the prisoner setting forth that the warrant on which he had been arrested and detained was illegal; that he was not guilty of the offense charged in it; that he was not liable to the charge in said warrant formed no offense against Canadian laws, and praying that a writ of habeas corpus be issued addressed to the High Constable directing him to produce the prisoner's body before the court, and that under said writ of habeas corpus the prisoner be set at liberty. The argument upon the petition lasted upward of an hour. Counsel for the prosecution contended that no steps should now be taken to move the proceedings in the case from the Police Court and strongly opposed the application, affirming that they had thought about applying to Judge Chauveau to forward the case to Montreal, where most of the witnesses resided. The opposing counsel argued that the present proceedings were a farce and never intended to be pressed except for the purposes of procuring the prisoner's transfer to Montreal, where it was sought to secure his extradition. The court issued the writ of habeas corpus and made it returnable tomorrow afternoon.

Assets and Liabilities.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 6.—The Kennesaw Manufacturing Company assigned this morning. Liabilities, $36,000; assets, including machinery, real estate, etc., $55,000.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The failures during the last seven days, reported to R. G. Dun's commercial agency, are as follows: In the United States, 199; in Canada, 16. Total, 215.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Use of Garden-Hose.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A notice in your paper says an extra force of men is to be put on to prevent the use of garden-hose and fountains after 6 o'clock a. m. and before 7 o'clock p. m. By what authority is the ordinance changed? Sec. 2,047 of the municipal code of 1881 says: "No person shall use water for sprinkling between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. in the day." B.

Too Much Music.

CHICAGO, June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There seems to be a general complaint of "too much music" in the theatres. Last week I witnessed a performance of "Nordeck." I say witnessed it, for I did not hear half of it. There was an almost constant rumbling of heavy music. Many were the murmurings against it, and sighs of evident relief when it ceased for a moment. It is quite out of place, according to my notion, and decidedly annoying as well. I should prefer to hear what is said, and get the sentiment from that, and not from scraping and sawing that so delights managers, as is evident from the fact that it is quite prevalent, and it is also a fact that it does not produce the "effect" said managers (or whoever orders it) claim for it, and is to be deemed a nuisance. ANNOYED.

Suburban Trains.

CHICAGO, June 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am one of the numerous patrons of the Illinois Central suburban trains residing outside the city limits who have used quarterly tickets at $9 the quarter, and as the tickets are good for any suburban train, to ride as often as occasion requires, I have often traveled six times a day. At the rate you give in your article of May 25 I would have to purchase three tickets a month, at an outlay of $8.10 a month, or very nearly the previous three-month quarterly ticket, so you can easily see how this grasping corporation will treble its receipts by the new monthly tickets. A number of quarterly ticket holders met this afternoon, and after talking the matter over, decided to do what they could to defeat this very despotic action of the Illinois Central. They concluded at the expiration of their present quarterlies to transfer their patronage to the cable-cars, as they find that there is a very few minutes difference in time between the walk from the depots and the handiness of the stations from the cable-cars. I doubt not this will be the action of nearly all the quarterly patrons who reside anywhere near the cable line, and it will certainly be a just retribution for the arbitrary action of this Englishified corporation. A THIRTY-FIRST STREET RESIDENT.

PROTECTION OF WILD FLOWERS.

They have introduced a Wild-Flowers Protection act in the British House of Commons, by the provisions of which any one for five years to come found grubbing up a fern, primrose, violet, or, in fact, any of the indigenous blossoms, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. The inhabitants of Cornwall and Devonshire, those lands of fern, have been advertising largely their willingness to denude their own counties to supply the cities—a trade made easy by parcel-posts.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Extensive Seizure of Spirits at Des Moines—Fearful Attack by Bees.

Mrs. Long Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for the Murder of Little Harvey Whittemore.

IOWA.

WHISKY SEIZED.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The distillers' pool claim that G. W. Kidd, owner of the International Distillery at this place, owes the association $17,000, and last night $7,000 worth of spirits was seized by a special Constable in behalf of the pool. Kidd's lawyers skirmished till after midnight to get the stuff clear, but without success. A big legal fight with fat fees is likely.

HE DIED FOR LOVE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—At Farley a young man named Jack Parish was found dead this morning with a bottle of strychnine by his side, and beside it a note with the words "I die for love."

ILLINOIS.

RYAN—VORHEES.

STREATOR, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Oscar B. Ryan, a rising young lawyer, was married last evening to Miss May Vorhees, daughter of a prominent farmer of Blackstone, Ill.

RAILWAY HOSPITAL AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, having had under consideration for some time the erection of a hospital, has decided upon Danville as the place of its location. The city will furnish the grounds, and the railroad will spend about $25,000 in the erection of a fine hospital.

A HORSE STUNG TO DEATH.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Mr. A. N. Perrine, of this city, while riding in the country yesterday, was suddenly attacked by a swarm of bees. His horse was stung to death and he barely escaped with his life.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL TAX.

CAIRO, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The Illinois Central Railroad Company appeared in the County Court this morning, and through their attorney, Judge Green, objected to the county tax levied upon their large grain elevator here, upon the ground that it is a part of the operating property of the road and is exempt from taxation by State enactment in consideration of payment by the company to the State of 7 per cent of their yearly gross receipts. State's-Attorney Leck appears for the county, and argues that the elevator is entirely distinct from the road as far as the operating property is concerned, and is subject to the levy as reported. The argument will consume another day.

WISCONSIN.

A MURDERESS TO BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

BERLIN, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—In the case of Mrs. Long, on trial at Dartford for the murder of the boy Harvey Whittemore last October, the defendant withdrew her plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. She was sentenced today by the judge to the penitentiary for life. She received the sentence with great composure, and acted as though it was an every-day occurrence with her. Whittemore, the father of the murdered boy, has been arrested for complicity in the crime, and is out on bail. He preserved a stolid indifference throughout the trial.

[Nov. 26 last Mrs. Long made the following confession: "Harvey Whittemore, the 11-year-old son of L. F. Whittemore, came to his death at my hands the 24th day of October last in the cellar of the house where I resided. No one else knew anything about it. I took his body from my house to the river and put it where it was found. I will not say how I got his body to the river. Harvey's throat was not cut with the big carving-knife found at my house. I refuse to tell what was used. I will not tell my reasons for the deed. I bought about 15 cents' worth of chloroform. I placed the body at the place it was found, expecting it would be found there. I make this plea of guilty to exonerate others who are suspected of being implicated in the affair. I had not premeditated killing him at all; I did not strike him in the head before cutting his throat." The belief is strong that the child had observed something improper between his father and Mrs. Long, and that he was killed for fear he would tell what he knew. His father was arrested as an accessory, but is now out on $2,000 bail. Mrs. Long is 35 years old, good-looking, and a daughter of Judge A. H. Meyers, one of the most prominent men in the interior of the State.]

A NEW STREET-CAR COMPANY.

MADISON, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed today at the State-House of the Ashland Street Railway Company, with a capital stock of $50,000.

THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

The State Board of Supervision has elected Dr. R. M. Wigginton, who is now Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Insane Hospital near this city, to the superintendency of the Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, to succeed Dr. Walker Kempster, resigned, and has promoted Dr. S. B. Buckmaster from First Assistant to Superintendent, and Dr. W. E. Fernald from Second Assistant to First Assistant of the State Hospital, the changes all to date from the 1st of July.

NEBRASKA.

THE SUN-DANCE ABOLISHED.

OMAHA, Neb., June 6.—[Special.]—Agent McGillicuddy, of Pine Ridge Indian Agency, has issued notice that the Indian Sun-Dance is discontinued at that agency and that neither visiting Indians nor whites will be permitted at the agency should any of the Indians persist in holding the ceremony. The Sun-Dance has been a great spectacle for years, although the number of participants dwindled to six on a reservation containing 9,000 Indians last year. The young bucks found that after enduring the tortures of the Sun-Dance they were no more proof against the white man's bullets than before.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE EAST TRANSIT.

CHICAGO, May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is a good deal of humbug about the excitement concerning the right of way for another railroad on Cottage Grove avenue south of Thirty-ninth street, and as an old resident on the street I desire to say this: That Cottage Grove avenue south of Thirty-ninth street is now and has been for years occupied by by the tracks of the Chicago City Railway Company, and by such tracks as would not be tolerated for a week in any other public street in Illinois—tracks that stand from four to six inches above the level of the street, and which cannot be crossed by loaded vehicles except at street-crossings. The abortion termed a "Dummy Line," which runs semi-occasionally when the wind of the wheezy old engine holds out, or when the snow is not more than an inch heep, has looked to us for years as a very thin subterfuge for retaining a very valuable charter until such time as the adjacent lots are all occupied, and when running cars more than once an hour will pay the Teutons 1 per cent.

Now that another company proposes to come in by that route the City Railway Company all of a sudden becomes extremely virtuous, and is willing to promise anything. Excepting a very few well-meaning gentlemen on the route who really have a property interest on the line, the great howl is made by men and boys who never had and never will have a dollar's worth of property anywhere. By them "indignation meetings" are held, and they "resolve" to do a great many foolish things.

It is a little late in the day for the Chicago City Railway to enter its plea. We have had experience. We have been imposed upon for years by this same company. The small-fry politicians, of course, are on the side of the popular clamor—which is natural—while the hoodwinked lot-owners "for six blocks on each side" of the avenue are led to believe they are being imposed upon. *Bosh!* HYDE PARK.

WOMAN VS. TRAMPS.

Three tramps commanded a woman at Crestline, O., to cook a breakfast for them. She said cooly that she would do it; but she brought in a cocked pistol instead of food, and they fled for their lives. She had more bravery than strength, however, and has since been a raving maniac.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

THE VICTORY WON.

NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS,
VERMONT, OHIO,
MICHIGAN, MISSOURI,
KENTUCKY, ILLINOIS,

And other States, through their great chemists, have proven to the public that DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is SUPERIOR to all others.

"In my opinion Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is superior to the Royal in every respect."
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL. D.,
May 24, 1884. College of the City of New York.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia. "The Royal is found to contain Ammonia." "The addition of Ammonia to baking powders is useless and may prove injurious."
Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY,
June 2, 1884. Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston.

"I find by analysis that the 'Royal' and 'Andrew's Pearl' Baking Powders contain Ammonia." "It is a drug." "Bread baked with these powders retain the Ammonia." "The less medicated bread we have the better for public health." "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia." "It is a scientific combination of wholesome materials."
CHAS. S. BOYNTON, M. D.,
June 2, 1884. Consulting Chemist, Brandon, Vt.

"The Royal is sending us more than our share of Ammonia."
Prof. CURTIS C. HOWARD,
June 5, 1884. Starting Medical College, Columbus, O.

"Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is a pure, clean, and wholesome preparation." "I have used it for years in my family." "It is the best." Prof. R. C. KEDZIE,
June 3, 1884. Michigan State Agrl. College, Lansing.

"Scientifically compounded from pure materials. Yields the the largest amount of carbonic acid gas."
Prof. H. W. SCHEFFER, St. Louis.
May 22, 1884.

"I find no *Ammonia* in Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. The 'Royal' and 'Andrews' Pearl' contain large per centages of of it." Prof. ALBERT E. MENKE, Kentucky,
May 31, 1884. State College, Lexington, Ky.

"Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia. I have used it in my own family for years. It is pure and wholesome."
Prof. M. DELAFONTAINE.
Chicago, May 8, 1884.

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove, then remove the cover and smell.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

INDIA SHAWLS!

We have now a choice and complete assortment of these goods, and, wishing to reduce our stock, will offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to those purchasing previous to 15th June.

India Shawls having advanced over 33⅓ per cent. since our recent importations, this is an opportunity which may not occur again in some years.

P. S.—Any of our out-of-town customers wishing to purchase India Shawls, and not finding it convenient to make us a visit, we will be glad to send them for inspection, subject to approval.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store.

OUR POMPADOURS,
OUR BANGS,
OUR WIGS,
OUR WAVES,
OUR SWITCHES,
OUR CURLS

Cannot be excelled in style. Our clerks are practical Hair Dressers and Cutters. Your inspection is invited.

E. BURNHAM,
71 STATE-ST.
Wholesale, 6 East Washington-st.

OILS.

F. M. Bradshaw Oil & Barrel Co.

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents for ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS, NAPHTHA, GASOLINE, Etc. Dealers in Second-hand Barrels. 57 Market-st., Chicago. Correspondence solicited.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Special for Today!

100
SUMMER SILK COSTUMES,
$12, worth $20.

100
SUMMER SILK COSTUMES,
$15, worth $25.

100
WHITE EMB'D COSTUMES
FOR
$7.50 to $60.

Strangers in the city should inspect the above before returning home.

War Vols. "Harper's Weekly."

The ONLY work preserving illustrations that appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War is

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Two volumes, same size page as the Weekly.

Price, delivered free of express charges: Cloth, $14; Half Turkey Morocco, marbled edges, $20; Full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $30. Send for circular.

McDonnell Bros.
113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

This work was prepared by Messrs. Harper & Bros. with the special object of preserving their Famous War Sketches, and now that the plates of the Weekly are destroyed it is positively the ONLY means of obtaining them.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

FOR SALE.
Elegant Lithograph Portrait of
JAMES G. BLAINE,
10 cents each; $5 per 100; $30 per 1,000.
Address STROBRIDGE LITHOGRAPH CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

RIFORD'S SMOKE MAGIC.
TRADE MARK

5c Cigar.

MR. SETH RIFORD.
Dear Sir: We have sold your Magic and Turkoma Cigars during the past three months, and must say that we have never before handled goods in that line that have sold as well and given as general satisfaction to our trade.
Your goods have undoubtedly increased our Cigar trade. Yours respectfully,
CRAFT & GIFFORD, Druggists,
Cor. Paulina and Madison-sts., Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., March 19, 1884.
Mr. Seth Riford—*Dear Sir:* For the past few years I have sold various brands of five-cent Cigars, and the verdict of my customers is that the Magic beats them all. A gentleman, who is a great smoker, says they are better than many cigars sold three for a quarter. I consider the Magic the best cigar ever offerd for the money.
Yours truly, I. H. FRY, Druggist,
1800 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1884.
Dear Sir: I am handling your Magic and Turkoma Cigars, and take pleasure in saying they give my trade perfect and entire satisfaction, and take better than any cigars I have ever handled. Yours, etc.,
HENRY SWEET JR., Druggist,
676 West Indiana-st., Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 10, 1884.
Dear Sir: I have sold the Magic Cigars for the past month. They have given good satisfaction, and are preferred to all other brands by many of my customers.
EMIL THIELE, Druggist,
1012 Lake-st., Chicago.

RIFORD'S MAGIC
RIFORD'S MAGIC

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST FIFTY-THIRD-ST., (Central Park), between Madison and Fifth-avs., New York.

The success and reputation of this school for twenty years is due, with God's blessing, to its own merits and to that "Eternal vigilance which is the price of safety." It is supported by that class of citizens who demand and appreciate the best educational advantages and fidelity to the true interests of their children.

Each year brings it nearer to the ideal of its founder, and it has lately been relieved from the peril of depending for existence upon the tenure of a single life. The standard of the Collegiate Department for the coming year has been materially raised. While the class-rooms are in charge of ladies as heretofore, the staff of instructors has been greatly reinforced by professional talent, men of distinction in the respective branches assigned to them.

DR. LABBERTON will give his time exclusively to class instruction in this school in the Departments of History and Historical Literature.

DR. WM. H. CARPENTER, of Columbia College, will have charge of English Grammar, Rhetoric, Critical Literature, Composition, and Philology.

Classes in Popular and Mathematical Astronomy in charge of Prof. REES, of Columbia Observatory, and Miss EDGERTON; Physics and Chemistry, Prof. BOWEN, of School of Mines; Art, Prof. GOODYEAR. Latin, French, German, Mathematics, Psychology, and Logic will be in charge of the same able teachers as heretofore. Mrs. Reed will be aided in the Boarding Department by ladies of scholarly attainments, refinement, and experience, enabling her to give more of her own time to her class-rooms. Resident teachers speak the French and German languages with purity.

Pupils prepared for examinations of any class in Columbia or other colleges.

Special students are admitted to any or all of the courses without examination.

The Primary and Preparatory Departments will be continued under the same teachers. The twenty-first school year begins Oct. 1, 1884.

NORWOOD COLLEGE

(UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN),
London, Canada,

Under the management of members of the nobility and gentry of England and Germany. Opening exercises September 5, 1884. Thirty-five scholarships (only) are offered at $600, payable 1st of April to the Toronto Trusts Company. Good for three years' tuition in Conservatory of Music, Fine Arts School, and Liberal Arts Course, including board, washing, fuel, lights, calisthenics, and riding. Regular fees for same advantages, if paid yearly in advance, are $400; if quarterly in advance from $500 to $600 per annum. For further information and prospectus apply to
MRS. M. J. RUSSELL,
240 Victoria-st., Toronto.
Will be at 22 Park-av. for two weeks.

University of Michigan.

Examinations for admission to the Literary Department of the University will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, beginning on Tuesday, June 24, and continuing through Wednesday, June 25. For University Calendar apply to James H. Wade, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dartmouth College

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for admission to Dartmouth will be held at 178 Wabash-av., second floor, commencing Monday, June 23d, 10 a. m. For further particulars inquire of President BARTLETT, Hanover, N. H., or W. H. RAY, Hyde Park, Ill.

AMHERST COLLEGE

Examinations for entrance to Amherst College will be held in Keys Hall of Chicago Theological Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren-avs., June 26, beginning at 9 a. m. and continuing through the 27th. For further particulars address EDWARD B. MARSH, Registrar, Amherst, Mass. To reach the Seminary take the Madison-st. cars.

MISS KATE BYAM MARTIN,

Former Assistant Principal of a Ladies' International College in Liege, Belgium, will open a School for Young Ladies on the 15th of September at 316 Michigan-av., the residence of the late Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett. A Kindergarten and Post-Graduate Class will be annexed to Miss Martin's School.

ROSE Polytechnic Institute,

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
A School of Engineering; Manufacturing Machine Shops. Entrance Examinations June 26 and Sept. 16.
Address Pres't CHAS. O. THOMPSON.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, 647 Madison-av., under the Misses MOSES. The school will be opened Sept. 22. Circulars on application.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

"NUMIDIAN," "PARISIAN," "SARDINIAN," "POLYNESIAN," "CIRCASSIAN," "SARMATIAN," and 20 others. Accommodations unexcelled. British Royalty, Lords and Commoners, etc., of both Continents patronize them.
To and from all parts of Europe.
ALLAN & CO., General Western Agents,
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CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

VOTE

FOR THE MEN THAT HAVE THE
BEST RECORD
AND CAN FURNISH THE
Best Testimonials.

Smoke the Cigars that a single trial will satisfy you has real merit.

Read the following letters, and you will smoke no others.

RIFORD'S SMOKE MAGIC
5c CIGAR
For sale by
I. H. FRY,
DRUGGIST,
1800 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS:

Buck & Rayner,

Druggists and Perfumers,
NO. 117 CLARK-ST.

ALSO FOR SALE AT
BUCK & RAYNER'S,
Cor. State and Madison-sts.

Exclusive sale given to one or two leading Druggists in every town and city. Send for price-lists and circulars.
Address
SETH RIFORD, Agt.,
3 to 13 State-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Furnessia, June 14, 9 a. m. | Devonia, June 28, 9 a. m.
Bolivia, June 21, 3 p. m. | Anchoria, July 5, 3 p. m.
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second cabin, $40.
Steerage, Outward, $18; Prepaid, $21.

Liverpool and Queenstown Service.
From Pier No. 41, N. R., New York.
CITY OF ROME..Sails June 14, July 13, Aug. 9.
AUSTRAL........Sails July 28, July 26, Aug. 23.
Superb accommodations for all classes of passengers.
Cabin passage, $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage as above.
For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Rates, &c., apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat., or nothing to the north of 43. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 42.

This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the largest and finest fleet afloat.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.
P. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't,
131 Randolph-st., corner Clark.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100 to $150; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,
General Western Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.

CANADA, De Kersabiec....Wednesday, June 11, 7 a m
AMERIQUE, Santelli......Wednesday, June 18, noon
NORMANDIE, Franguel...Wednesday, June 25, 7 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $22, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

$175. Europe.

New York to Glasgow by Anchor Line Steamships, through the Trossachs to Edinburgh, Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, and London, and return, $175 to $195, according to room. All necessary expenses included to London or Paris. All travel and hotels first-class. Tickets good for one year. Paris included for $25 additional. Leaving New York June 14th, 21st, or 28th. Apply at once to E. TOURJEE, Franklin Square, Boston.

DOMINION LINE.

Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months.
Steerage Tickets, either way, $20.00.
Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.
O. SVENSON,
General Western Agent,
62 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GUION LINE.

ALASKA, ARIZONA, OREGON,
WISCONSIN, WYOMING, NEVADA.
List of Sailings and Cabin Plans,
C[illegible]ER & CO.,
General Western Agents, 57 Dearborn-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $35. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

SMOKE RIFORD'S TURKOMA
TRADE MARK

10c Cigar.

Pittsburgh, Kas., May 23, 1884.
Dear Sir: Your Magic and Turkoma Cigars, so far, give excellent satisfaction. My customers are greatly pleased with them, and I feel confident that my trade will be largely increased by their sale. Respectfully, A. E. NAU,
Books and Stationery, Pittsburgh, Kas.

Chicago, Ill., May 25, 1884.
Dear Sir: The sales of your Magic five-cent Cigars, as compared with all other so-called leaders, is 100 to 1. Your Turkoma ten-cent Cigar is giving first-class satisfaction; not a complaint from any one. Yours, etc.,
A. S. COWAN, Druggist,
445 North Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1884.
Dear Sir: Your Magic Cigar has given our customers entire satisfaction, and, like Oliver Twist, are still hollering for more, which is evident from our having to duplicate our order.
ADAMS & JAMIESON, Druggists,
Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av., Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1884.
Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying your Magic and Turkoma Cigars are the fastest-selling and most satisfactory Cigars I have ever sold, and cannot say too much in their favor.
WM. JAUNCEY, Druggist,
Cor. Indiana and Elizabeth-sts., Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1884.
Dear Sir: The Magic Cigar has come up to your representations (as to quality), and so far have been entirely satisfactory to my customers.
C. B. WILSON, Druggist,
785 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1884.
Dear Sir: Your Turkoma and Magic Cigars have given entire satisfaction to our trade. Yours truly, HUBBARD & GORE, Druggists,
3901 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

RIFORD'S TURKOMA
RIFORD'S TURKOMA

THE DEAREST SPOT

On earth to me is Home, Sweet Home.

THE CHEAPEST SPOT

On earth for all to Furnish a Home is at

J. W. & J. B. STOREY'S,

245 and 247 State-st.,
And make a saving of 30 to 85 per cent.

PARLOR SUITS
IN EVERY STYLE.
CHAMBER SUITS
IN ALL WOODS.
FOLDING BEDS,
CARPETS.

Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Matting, etc; Crockery, Glassware, etc; Cooking Ranges, Bedding, Curtains, etc. We manufacture and finish our goods upon honor. Can fit up a home any day, CHEAP FOR CASH or ON EASY PAYMENTS.

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245 & 247 STATE-ST.
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HALLET & DAVIS
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"The most admirable instrument ever manufactured."
DR. FRANZ LISZT,
The greatest living Pianist.

These and other Pianos of standard makers can be found at warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
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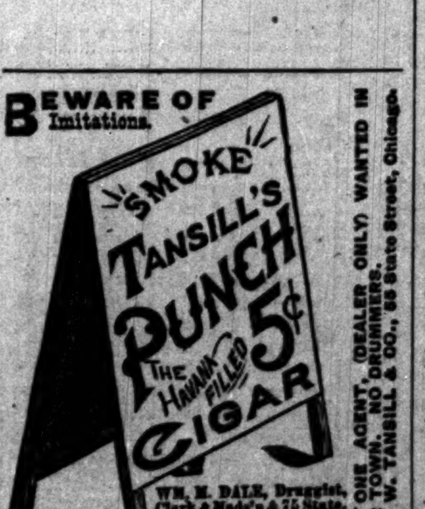

WM. H. DALE, Druggist, Clark & Madis'n & 75 State.
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☞ ONE AGENT, (DEALER ONLY) WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. NO DRUMMERS. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State Street, Chicago.

FLAG POLES

For the Presidential election, ready made and to order at the east end of Kinzie bridge. Leave order at GEORGE B. CARPENTER'S, South Water-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Hosiery Sale

For Ladies,
For Children,
For Gentlemen.

Large Reduction.

Lot 150 Doz.
Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, worth 50c, at
33 cents.

Lot 200 Doz.
Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, in light and dark shades, new designs, worth 60 cents, at
39 cents.

Lot 300 Doz.
Ladies' Solid Colored Hose, in all colors and black, worth from 50c to 65c, at
39 cents.

Lot 420 Doz.
Children's Plain and Fancy Cotton Hose, including black, all sizes, at
25 cents.

Lot 150 Doz.
Men's Plain and Fancy Cotton Half-Hose, worth from 35 to 50 cts., at
25 cents.

BARGAINS
IN
Summer Underwear.

THE IMPROVED RIDER

Hot Air Pumping Engine

BURNS COAL OR WOOD.

ERICSSON'S NEW

Hot Air Pumping Engine

Burns Coal, Wood, Gasoline Gas, and Coal Gas.

For pumping water from wells to tanks for supply of dwellings, country seats, hotels, and railroad tanks, irrigation, &c. Over 5,000 in use. No steam. Noiseless. Absolutely safe. Economical. The largest line of domestic Pumping Engines in the world. In operation at 40 Dearborn-st.

Delamater Steam Pumps both single and duplex.

Delamater Iron Works,
C. H. DELAMATER & CO., Proprietors.
Branch, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Warerooms, 16 Cortlandt-st.,
NEW YORK.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND
BARGAINS
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FURNITURE
CARPETS, &c.,
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N. BARSALOUX'S NEW STORE,
211 State-st., near Adams.

Perry Cart Imp.

CHICAGO CARRIAGE & CART CO.
General Agents for United States,
REAR NEW PANORAMA,
420 Wabash-av.

WROUGHT IRON FENCE!

We can sell a fine Iron Fence at the COST OF WOOD.

WILL LAST 100 YEARS.
WILL STAND WITHOUT COPING.
WILL NEVER NEED REPAIRS.
ARE ELEGANT IN DESIGN.
ARE LOWER THAN EVER.

BARBEE IRON AND FENCE WORKS,
100 LAKE STREET.
GEO. H. HESS, Manager.

Unequaled Telegraphic Service
Furnished customers of the
Stock Brokerage
AND
Grain Commission
House of
J. T. LESTER & CO.,
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

Three Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

Also Private-Wire connection with Boston and Philadelphia.
Quotations and News from all Speculative Markets.

GEO. C. ELDREDGE, N. S. JONES,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Geo. C. Eldredge & Co.,
16 Chamber Commerce,
BROKERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
STOCK, BONDS, GRAIN,
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Provisions.

Orders executed promptly on the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, and the New York Produce Exchange.

Exclusive Private Wire to Wall-st.

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Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,
23 Chamber Commerce,
CHICAGO.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain,
AND
Provisions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES TO WALL-ST., which guarantee immediate service.

Chicago City Bonds.
Subscriptions received for a limited number of the new issue of Chicago City Four Per Cent 20-Year Bonds.
Gerhard Foreman,
BANKER,
102 Washington-st.

Preston, Kean & Co.,
BANKERS,
100 Washington Street,
Have constantly on hand a line of INVESTMENT BONDS, the value of which do not depend upon the manipulation of the stock market. Full lists and information furnished on application.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00
Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
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BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 18 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N.Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
176 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BONDS { U. S., State, County, City, Town, and Schools, bought and sold. Total issues negotiated.
MONEY TO LOAN { At six per cent in Illinois upon real estate, in sums of $2,000 and upwards.

Cyrus H. Adams & Co.,
(Successors to McCormick, Adams & Co.)
GRAIN AND PROVISION
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
11 Chamber of Commerce,
CYRUS H. ADAMS, HUGH L. ADAMS, GEORGE B. ADAMS. } CHICAGO.
(Established 1859.)

BUSINESS.

The New York Stock List Again Strong, with a Considerable Advance.

The Produce Markets Very Dull—Provisions Steady—Grain Stronger.

A Better Export Demand for Wheat at the Seaboard.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday are given below. The corresponding day last week was Decoration-Day.

	June 6.
New York	$ 92,254,292
Boston	9,021,553
Chicago	7,836,000
St. Louis	2,541,520
Baltimore	2,456,452
New Orleans	820,431
Totals	$114,135,248

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par to 25c premium.
Boston, par.
Cincinnati, 75c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

The bankers found little reason for being at their posts yesterday, and the brokers did nothing to speak of. Customers concerned themselves only with the bulletins from the convention. It was given out early in the day that, if Blaine was nominated, Gould would start a bull movement, and the report did not fall on entirely unbelieving ears. The Wall street list was strong most of the day and there was a considerable advance, with, however, a slight reaction at the close. The faith of local operators in the permanency of the rise is not great. The troubles of the West Shore Road and the Louisville & Nashville still temper the enthusiasm of the bulls. There is no material change in the money market. In this city there is but a small demand, and rates may be quoted at 6 for call loans and 6@7 for time, though there are occasional call loans below 6. Eastern exchange sold in small quantities yesterday at par to 25c premiem. The transactions in investment securities were few. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $1,000 Mineral Point 5s at 93¾, $5,000 at 93½, $5,000 at 93¾, $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 90¾, $1,000 city 4s of 1901 at 102½, $1,000 at 102¾, and $1,500 at 103.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Opening prices were irregular and inclined to weakness. For the rest of the morning they were so jumbled up between stiffness, decrepitude, firmness, feverishness, irregularity, and depression, that it would be puzzling to say whether the day's market was weak or strong. Up to half an hour of the end Missouri Pacific, upon its declaration of a dividend, and Louisville & Nashville, upon the denial of sensationally injurious reports, were the leaders of the day's improvement. The other Gould stocks, as well as the Vanderbilts, bobbed up and down so rapidly, so frequently, and withal within such narrow limits that it is impossible to place them at the finish in any better position than a purgatorial half-way between weakness and strength. The dead set made at Louisville & Nashville yesterday because of the injurious reports and the decline in the stocks which followed was supplemented this morning by a sharp recovery. We have authority from Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, a Director in the company, to deny that any Treasury money belonging to Louisville & Nashville was ever used to support or bull the stock. Messrs. Lee, Ryan & Warren were brokers in the security in the ordinary course of business, but had no account with either the company as a company or with its officers other than as individuals. Assuming the explanations we get today to be true, the aspersions against Louisville & Nashville would seem to have been instigated either by malice or for stock-jobbing purposes. As stated, the market was in a tremor the day through. During the last hour there was a general collapse, and prices went off with a run. Still, final figures were somewhat better than opening, although pretty much all the material gain of the day was lost. The agreement entered into yesterday by the representatives of the several elevated railroad companies was approved of by the Directors of three companies this morning, and will be submitted for ratification to a meeting of the joint stockholders the 14th inst. The Northwest Railroad Company report that the net earnings for the last twelve months (estimated) will suffice to pay something over 9 per cent upon the capital stock. Mr. Dillon, it is stated, will tender his resignation of the Presidency of the Union Pacific Road to the meeting of the company to be held June 18.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—June 6	Last—June 5
Can. Pacific	1,1 0	45¾	44¾	45	45
Canada Southern	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37
Central Pacific	455	42¾	41½	42¾	42¾
C., B. & Q.	1,3 2	115¾	113¾	115¾	114
C., C., C. & I.	100	40	40	40	40
Den. & Rio G.	570	10¾	10½	1.¾	10¾
Del. & Hud.	525	95¾	94¾	94¾	94
D., L. & W.	48,800	103¾	101	101¾	101¾
Erie	7,400	15¼	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do seconds	....	57¾	56¾	57¾	57
E. Tenn. & Ga	920	4	3¾	4	4¾
Do pfd.	800	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Illinois Central	300	117¾	117¾	117¾	117
Jersey Central	1,000	58¾	56	58¾	56
Kan. & Tex.	2,000	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¾
L. E. & West	300	10	10	10	10
Lake Shore	20,385	85¾	83¾	84¾	84¾
Louis. & N.	38,070	31¾	27¾	30¾	27¾
Manhattan	2,400	58	56	57	48¾
Met. El. bonds	....	104	103¼	103¼	103
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	100	20	20	20	20
Mo. Pacific	27,700	85¾	83¾	84¾	83¾
N. Y. Central	9,855	105¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Northern Pacific	3,100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd.	5,114	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Northwestern	14,820	100¾	99	100	99¾
Do pfd.	400	130	129¾	130	129¾
Ohio Central	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Ont. & West	1,000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
O. Transcon	2,300	14¾	13¾	14	13¾
Pacific Mail	3,300	41¾	41	41¾	39¾
P. P.-C. Co.	775	100¾	100	100	99
Peoria, D. & E.	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¾
Reading	6,200	25¾	23¾	25¼	23¾
Roch. & Pitts	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Rock Island	540	113	112¾	112¾	112¾
St Paul	86,758	74¾	72¾	73	72¾
St Paul & O.	1,200	28	27	28	27
Do pfd.	405	89¾	88	89	88
St. P., M. & M.	710	89	88¾	88¾	88
Texas Pacific	4,230	12	11¾	12	11¾
Union Pacific	63,960	46¾	43¾	44¾	42¾
Wabash	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
W. Shore bonds	....	41¾	40¾	40¾	43¾
Western Union	16,910	61¾	59¾	60	60

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	Fargo	102
American	92	United States	47

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S.C. 1sts	115¾
United States 4½s	111¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	40¾
United States new 4s	120¾	do Rio Grande	49
Pacific 6s of '95	123	Union Pacific firsts	112¾
Central Pacific firsts	112¾	do land grant	106
Erie seconds	57	do sinking fnd	107
Leh. & Wilks (offered)	94		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68¾	Tennessee 6s, new	38
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	109	Va. con. ex-m. cp.	40
Tennessee 6s, old	38¾	do deferred	48

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

50000	U S 3s regd	102	5000	N Y W S & B 1st	41
10000	U S 4s coup	119¾	5000	do	40¾
10000	do	119¾	12000	do	40¾
6000	Can So 1st gtd	99¾	25000	do	41
20000	do	99¾	1000	N Y W S & B reg	40
10000	C St P M & O	115	10000	NYLE&W 2d con	57¾
10000	Col H V & T 1st	70	15000	do	57¾
4000	C S P M & O con	109¾	10000	do	57
4000	do	109¾	3000	do	56¾
4000	C P land gts	101¾	5000	N Y C & St L 1st	97¾
4000	C & O cur	37	1000	N Y C 1st con	132
31000	E Tenn 5s	52¾	10000	N Y C 1st regd	132¾
1000	do	53	1000	N Orleans P 1st	65
6000	do	52¾	1000	N Pac 1st coup	104
10000	do	53	6000	N W s f deb 5s	97
4000	E Tenn inc	14	3000	NJC 1st con asntd	103¾
4000	do	14	3000	N J C adjmt	104
3000	G C & S F 1st	112¾	10000	O Cent inc	20
1000	H&TC 1st—M L	110¾	4000	Pa of Mo 1st	105
5000	L & N con	116	1000	R W & O inc	35
2000	L N A & C 1st	95	3000	R W & O Ex 5s	63
2000	Met Ele 1st	104	1000	R & P 1st	107
13000	do	104¾	4000	SL&IM 1st—C&F	105
10000	M K & T gen 6s	67	10000	St L J & C 1st	115¾
10000	M K & T con 7s	104¾	5000	do	115
5000	N Y W S & B 1st	41¾	2000	Tex P 1st—RGD	48
4000	do	41	5000	do	48¾
25000	do	41¾	10000	do	48
1000	do	41¾	1000	Tol & Wab 1st	100
5000	do	41¾	2000	U P s f	107¾
20000	do	41¾	3000	Wab g m 6s	41
4000	do	41¾			

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

4000	U S 4s coup 1907	120	3000	Met Ele 1st	105
6000	C S P M & O	109¾	5000	N Y W S & B 1st	41¾
1000	C & N W s f 5s	105	10000	do	41¾
1000	C&N W s f deb 5s	98¾	70000	do	41¾
4000	C&N W con c'p'g b	125	10000	NYLE&W 2d con	56¾
4000	Can So 1st gtd	99¾	6000	do	56¾
5000	C B & Q deb 5s	98	30000	do	56¾
3000	CRI&P 5s 1917 coup	127	2000	N Y C & St L 1st	97¾
3000	Erie 1st	121	1 000	No Pac 1st coup	104
4000	E Tenn 5s	50	12000	NJC 1st con asntd	104
5000	do	51	5000	Ogn Imp Co 1st	63
3000	E Tenn inc	14¾	1000	O Cent inc	7
15000	H & St Jo 8s con	110	5000	R W & O Ex 5s	63
6000	L & N gen m 6s	82	10000	SLK C & N RE&R 7s	104
3000	M&S P 1st—C&P	126	1000	SL&S F 2d—Class C	99
3000	M & St P cons	124	3000	Tex Pac 1st—RGD	48¾
2000	M K & T gen 6s	67			
1000	do	67¾			

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000	U S 4s regd	119¾	20000	do	41¾
17000	Tenn comp b	45	15000	do	41
3000	Can So 1st gtd	99¾	20000	do	40¾
11000	CRI&P 5s 1917 coup	126¾	10000	NYLE&W 2d con	57¾
5000	C St P & M O con	109¾	25000	do	57¾
10,0	D & R G 1st con	55	25000	do	57¾
3000	E Tenn 5s	51¾	5000	N Y C & S L 1st	97
10000	do	51	1000	N Y C 1st coup	132
3000	E Tenn inc	14	5000	N Y C 1st reg	132¾
1000	G C & S F 1st	112¾	1000	N & W g m	101¾
1000	H & T C 1st—M L	110	1000	O Cent inc	7
8000	L & N 1st—E & N	97¾	1000	O & M 1st—S D	100
20000	M K & T gen 6s	67	1000	Tol & Wab 1st	100
10000	do	67¾	2000	SPM&M 1st cons	106
10000	N Pac 1st coup	104	5000	Tex P 1st—RGD	49
10 0	N Y W S & B 1st	41	19	Adams Ex	130
2000	do	41¾	5	U S Ex	50
2000	do	41			

NEW YORK, June 6.—Money market easy at 1½@3, closed offered at 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 484½; do demand, 486½. Dry goods imports for the week, $1,589,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—Business time loans to best borrowers remain at 6 per cent. At the clearing-house the rate for balances was further reduced today. Borrowing banks obtaining money at 3½@4 per cent, most of the transactions being at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at par. The gross exchanges were $9,021,553 and the balances were $1,062,491. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Bell Tel.	100	165	165	165	165
Atchison	400	71¾	72	71¾	72
C., B. & Q.	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Flint	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Mex. Cent.	700	7¾	7¾	6¾	6¾
U. Pac.	300	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Huron mining	200	20	20	20	20
Quincy mining	5	37	37	37	37
Second board—					
C., B. & Q.	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Atchison	50	72	72	72	72
Union Pacific	250	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
New England Tel.	50	23	23	23	23
Huron mining	200	20	20	20	20
Mex. Cent.	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Cal. & H. mining	10	151	151	151	151

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000	Atch 7s	112	15000	Mex 7s	35¾
5000	B & M 6s	102	15000	do	35
15000	Mex 7s	35¾	15000	do	34¾
10000	do	36	2000	N P 6s	101¾
25000	do	35¾			

SECOND BOARD.

3000	N Y & N E 7s	100	10000	Mex 7s	33¾
1000	U P 8s	105¾	5000	do	34
5000	Mex 7s	34¾			

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—The market closed weak:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	54¾	54¾
Reading	12¾	12¾
Lehigh Valley	66¾	67
Northern Pacific	21¼	21¼
Northern Pacific preferred	49¾	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	40
B., N. Y. & P.	5¾	5¾
Jersey Central	58¾	58¾
Oregon Transcontinental	13¾	14

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 6.—[Special.]—There is no change in the rate for New York exchange. The supply is insufficient, and 75 cents premium between banks and $1.00 over the counter; $1.00 asked and paid.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 6—5 p. m.—St. Paul, 74¾; Canadian Pacific, 46¾; Illinois Central, 121¾; Pennsylvania Central, 56½; New York Central, 7¾; Erie, 15; seconds, 58¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £21,000.

PARIS, June 6.—Rentes, 79f.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Trading in mining stocks was light during the morning, sales amounting to only 2,200 shares. Prices were irregular, but generally weak and lower. Uuion Consolidated declined to $1.40, Little Chief to 30c, and Horn Silver to 5¾c. Bulwer advanced to 75c and Consolidated Pacific to 28c.

Homestake	8	Quicksilver	3¾
Ontario	19	Quicksilver pref.	23

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	151	Quincy	37
Franklin	7¾	Huron	20

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.62½	Gould & Curry	$ 90
Belcher	80	Hale & Norcross	1.50
Best & Belcher	1.75	Mexican	1.37½
Bodie Consolidated	4.25	Navajo	3.12½
California	15	Ophir	1.00
Chollar	1.37½	Potosi	40
Con. Pacific	25	Savage	70
Consolidated Va.	50	Sierra Nevada	65
Crown Point	1.12½	Union Con.	1.25
Day	1.37½	Yellow Jacket	1.75

Gould and Curry is assessed 50 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sheffield av, 50 ft n of Clay st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 5 (Anton Riesner to Jacob Ratke)	$ 1,000
Hastings st, 96 ft e of Paulina, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated June 6 (Carl Zehrt to Michael Fagan)	2,120
Hanover st, 225 ft n of Thirtieth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 15 (David Davis to Daniel Donovan)	2,100
North Franklin st, 392 ft n of Schiller, w f, 25x204 ft, dated April 30 (E. W. Blatchford to G. J. and R. A. Newens)	2,050
Bur ing st, 191 ft s of Belden av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 28 (J. C. Church to Louis Berthel)	1,450
Pierce av, 125 ft e of Sheridan st, s f, 75x118 ft, dated June 2 (Noah Barnes to J. D. Bullock et al.)	1,050
Kansas st, 25 ft w of Throop, n f, 25x102 ft, improved, dated June 5 (Thomas Shay to James P. Shea)	2,700
Dyton st, 250 ft s of Belden av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated May 16 (estate of W. O. Jones to O. W. Waldo)	1,000
Ferdinand st, s e cor of Robey, n f, 24x100 ft, dated May 28 (H. F. Scheuermann to George Kells)	1,500
Chicago av, 75 ft w of Wesson st, s f, 25x122 ft, dated May 31 (Frank Van Wazer to Rachel Davis)	3,000
Sedgwick st, 25 ft s of Sullivan, e f, 25x100 ft, with 25x50 ft adjoining on Sullivan st, improved, dated June 4 (William S. Dreyer to John Schreiber)	8,000
Thirty-fifth st, n e cor of Rhodes av, s f, 37½x123 ft, dated May 2 (William H. Metzger to George L. Brown)	5,000
Lyman st, near Arch, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 12 (James Bonfield to D. W. and M. A. Evans)	2,300
Thirty-seventh st, n e cor of Arnold, s f, 24x117½ ft, dated June 5 (Albert Crane to Patrick Bush)	975
Wendell st, 160 ft w of North Wells, s f, 20x109 ft, dated April 21 (Caroline O. Jones to Isaac H. Halstead et al.)	1,700
Dearborn av, between Burton place and Schiller st, w f, 75 2-15x132 ft, dated June 3 (the Catholic Bishop to Stephen F. Gale)	14,625
Milton av, 343 ft s of Oak st, w f, 20x120 ft, dated May 19 (C. O. and E. B. McCagg to Frank M. Dittus)	1,200
Leavitt st, 72 ft n of Homer, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 11 (H. Hoepe to H. and E. Schooth)	340
Henshaw av, 72 ft s of Coblenz st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 11 (Korff & Hoepe to J. Kuschel)	340
Ogden av, 333 ft n e of Taylor st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 2 (Emily G. Maclean, to A. E. Guild Jr.)	1,350
South Halsted st, 104 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 25x99 ft, improved, dated June 6 (Vaclav Pertl to James A. McGechie)	4,300

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av, 100 ft n of Belmont, e f, 25x70 ft, dated Oct. 30 (Samuel E. Gross to Louis Weinberg)	$ 600
Melrose st, 275 ft e of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 7 (same party to L. Heister Kamp)	500
Melrose st, adjoining above, 25x125, dated May 7 (same party to H. J. Pfister)	500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Woodlawn av, n w cor of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 243x220 ft, dated March 1 (G. C. Campbell to Marshall Field)	$ 3,000
Duncan av, bet. Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth sts, e f, 31x133 ft, dated May 14 (H. E. Seymour to N. J. Nelson)	550

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dania av, 241 ft n of North, w f, 24½x125 ft, dated June 3 (J. A. Dole to F. T. Henneberg)	$ 500
Armitage av, s e cor of Clarkson, n f, 50x125 ft, dated May 19 (Samuel Delamater to G. Kohn)	900
Sheridan st, 250 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 50x177 ft, dated Oct. 26, 1881 (same party to S. A. E. Steitz)	550

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

J. Ostrom, three-story flats, 26x62, at No. 208 Illinois street, to cost $5,000.

Mrs. Mary Menger, four-story store and flats, 50x100, at Nos. 136 and 138 West Madison street, to cost $30,000.

E. Walsh, basement and additions, 20x48, at No. 422 West Indiana street, to cost $1,700.

Arthur Prichard, one-story cottage, 20x32, at No. 3630 La Salle street, to cost $800.

St. John's School, a two-story school building, 25x50, at No. 380 North Wood street, to cost $2,700.

D. E. Martin, a three-story dwelling, 22x76, at No. 80 Morgan street, to cost $5,000.

E. S. Pike, rear addition to dwelling, 27x27, at No. 2101 Prairie avenue, to cost $5,000.

Miss Zetsche, basement, 20x48, at No. 57 North Wood street, to cost $1,000.

A. Manson, three-story dwelling, 22x38, at No. 20 Hill street, to cost $5,000.

James K. Willett, two three-story dwellings, 48x60, at Nos. 933 and 935 West Madison street, to cost $10,000.

J. E. Kimball, two two-story dwellings, 50x72, at Nos. 442 and 444 Thirty-seventh court, to cost $15,000.

C. Passow, two-story dwelling, 22x52, at No. 177 Wright street, to cost $5,000.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were duller yesterday than ever before since the last Republican Convention. The fact that distinguished delegates were talking had caused a diversion from trading on previous days, but the vote of the meanest among them was of soul-absorbing interest on 'Change yesterday—showing the different estimations in which talking and acting are held by business-men. The crowd simply gathered in front of the blackboard on which were bulletined the votes of the convention, and traded a little in the intervals. Grain was stronger, the lead being taken by wheat, and there was little change in provisions.

Provisions were dull and scarcely active enough to permit a change in prices. The local hog market was quoted easier, which caused lard to sell 2½c lower, while meats were 2½c higher, closing at $8.40 for July and $8.50 bid for August, while pork was quoted at $19.25 for either this or the two following months. There was a fair shipping demand, and beef hams advanced another 50c. to $27.00 cash. Liverpool was quoted easier on hog product.

Flour was dull and unchanged. A few lots were taken on Canadian account. The coarse millstuffs were steady.

Wheat was quiet, though much less so than all else on the floor, and stronger. It advanced 1½c, to 90½c for July, and closed at 90c bid, with August at 1¾c premium and June at 2c discount. In the afternoon the market was firm at 90c bid, with one or two buying orders from the East. Our receipts were larger, but the market strengthened on the news that our spring grades are in good demand by Western Europe. Liverpool reported an advance of 1d per cental, notwithstanding the lack of decided strength here in the earlier part of the week, and was said to have taken about all the wheat offered in New York, including nearly forty boat-loads yesterday. It was also whispered around that 100,000 bu were taken here Thursday afternoon for export. With this there were several reports of chess in the wheatfields of the Western States, and some estimates of a very large decrease in the yield. Smith and Hobbs were free sellers, the latter supposed to be for Comstock, and Spruance was a leading buyer. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold at 87¾@88c. Other grades in store were neglected. On the curbstone July was quoted at 90½c.

Corn was dull and stronger. It advanced ⅝c. to 56¾c for July, and closed at 56¾c, with August at 1¼@1½c premium, and June at 1½@1¾c discount. The British markets were called firm, but our receipts were smaller, and the strength in wheat helped corn. Baker sold a moderate quantity early for this month, and the rest of the light trading was mostly in changes. Car-lots of No. 2 in store sold at 54¾@55½c, with 52½c for new mixed, 48½@49c for rejected in special bin, and 46¾@47c for rejected in ordinary locations. On the curbstone July was quoted at 57c.

Oats were quiet but firmer. No. 2 mixed, cash, were in moderate request at 33¾c, being ¼c higher. Futures were in demand early, and the market advanced to 34c for July, but toward the end of the session an easy feeling prevailed, and the market closed ⅛@¼c higher than the latest prices of the previous day, at 33¾c for June and 33¾c for July. White oats by sample were firmer, selling at 34¾@37c free on board. Rye was firmer for round lots and futures, June being about 63c, and 64c being bid for July. A few cars of No. 2 in store sold at 62½c, being steady. Barley was unchanged at Thursday's prices. In seeds, timothy was easier at $1.28 for prime. Other sorts were unchanged.

The wholesale markets remain in a very quiet state. In a few departments there is a show of activity, but the general movement is rather sluggish. Prices have undergone no very pronounced change. In dry goods only a moderate degree of activity was apparent. Only a few buyers were present. Boots and shoes, clothing, and millinery goods were dull. Groceries are going out in a fairly liberal way, and the general market maintains a steady tone. Dried fruits and canned goods were dull. Fish were fairly active. There was considerable activity in dairy products, butter being firm and cheese unsettled. Oils, coal, and pig-iron were quoted as before.

Liverpool sent bids here yesterday for both corn and wheat. British orders for Chicago No. 2 spring were filled in New York at 95½c, being 1@1½c advance. Exporters there were reported to be bidding for winter wheat in the absence of spring offerings.

There is some reason to hope for a reform in our statistics of the daily movement of produce into and out of this city. Their imperfection has been a crying nuisance for years past. The very fact that the reported rail movement cannot be made to agree with the reports of stocks in store, or with the inspection, shows that a reform is needed.

The corn pit was so utterly deserted yesterday at a little before 11 o'clock that the oats crowd swarmed in and took possession. The invaders retired gracefully a few minutes later.

A German remarked yesterday that the political excitement egsplained the gommercial dullness.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
June	$19.25	$......@19.20	$19.20
July	19.25	......@19.20	19.20
August	19.25	......@19.20	19.20
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
June	$ 8.05	$ 8.07½@ 8.10	$ 8.07½
July	8.17½	8.17½@ 8.20	8.17½
August	8.30	......@ 8.30	8.30
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 8.22½	$ 8.25 @ 8.30	$ 8.30
July	8.32½	8.32½@ 8.35	8.37½
August	8.45	......@ 8.30	8.50
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	87	87¾@ 88	87¾
June	87	87 @ 88¾	87¾
July	89¾	89 @ 90¾	90¾
August	90¾	90¾@ 91¾	91¾
CORN.			
No. 2	54¾	54¾@ 55¼	55¼
June	54¾	55¾@ 55¾	55¾
July	56¾	56¼@ 56¾	56¾
August	57¾	57¾@ 58	58
OATS.			
No. 2	33¾	......@ 33¾	33¾
June	33¾	33¾@ 33¾	33¾
July	33¾	33¾@ 34	33¾
Year	27½	27¾@ 27¾	27¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.11	$ 1.13	$ 1.14¾
No. 2 corn	55¾	56¾	57¾
No. 2 oats	40¾	40¾	39¾
No. 2 rye	*62¾	*63¾	*64¾
Pork	18.82½	18.95	19.10
Lard	11.60	11.65	11.12½
Short ribs	9.72½	9.75	9.87½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	7,420	6,301	9,231	10,797
Wheat, bu	30,751	38,872	123,273	5,241
Corn, bu	270,727	356,986	403,202	255,692
Oats, bu	160,053	161,136	167,843	145,189
Rye, bu	4,873	18,192	39,405	4,814
Barley, bu	5,621	5,425	8,624	2,413
Grass-seed, bu	194,333	82,860	37,950	9,282
Flax-seed, lbs	20,000	68,790	27,050	58,390
Broom-corn, lbs	....	34,000	40,671	41,926
Cured meats, lbs	283,600	135,300	1,933,196	507,733
Canned meats, cases	....	....	605	1,073
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	269,603	236,502
Beef, tcs	....	....	37	62
Beef, brls	....	....	367	99
Pork, brls	225	150	782	70
Lard, lbs	1,440	376,579	1,686,340	248,892
Cheese, lbs	156,418	180,708	71,440	107,450
Butter, lbs	496,775	672,758	435,254	271,024
Live hogs, No.	14,022	15,089	1,547	1,432
Cattle, No	8,231	4,824	4,264	3,805
Sheep, No	2,929	1,365	137	1,639
Hides, lbs	257,695	580,934	255,200	229,800
Wool, lbs	77,561	32,378	122,218	90,475
Coal, tons	12,239	17,357	875	1,945
Lumber, m feet	6,313	14,599	3,435	3,389
Shingles, m	1,787	7,301	100	184
Salt, brls	7,308	4,218	6,824	3,442

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	7	9	..	16
Spring wheat	18	20	13	51
Corn	92	10	225	327
Oats	117	..	29	146
Rye	13	..	1	14
Barley	2	4	4	10
Totals	249	43	272	564

Total about 350,000 bu. Inspected out, 116,559 bu wheat, 247,421 bu corn, 38,401 bu oats, 61,176 bu rye, 15,043 bu barley.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 1½c for corn and 1¾c for wheat to Buffalo.

The receipts of grain at the principal lake and river points from July 30, 1883, to May 24, 1884, are reported as follows:

	1883-'84.	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	1880-'81.
Flour, brls	7,689,023	8,069,594	6,628,734	7,283,987
Wheat, bu	63,124,197	68,366,928	37,698,793	69,257,067
Corn, bu	93,260,001	77,235,934	94,748,436	97,762,853
Oats, bu	53,744,295	43,174,740	31,261,946	36,213,982
Barley, bu	16,652,853	14,988,448	11,772,249	11,470,092
Rye, bu	6,431,643	4,153,564	3,607,779	3,176,628
Total	233,212,989	207,919,614	179,057,143	218,670,602

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date, and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to June 4—	1884.	1883.
Chicago	650,000	620,000
Kansas City	219,229	227,000
Cincinnati	59,000	45,500
St. Louis	142,000	105,000
Indianapolis	69,644	54,000
Milwaukee	50,000	40,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	68,364	54,451
Cleveland, O.	41,157	40,000
Omaha, Neb.	30,000	35,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—1,000 sacks and 315 brls springs, partly at $4.55@5.75; 200 sacks low grades at $2.20. Total equal to about 1,150 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—18 cars bran at $10.50@11.37½; 8 cars middlings at $12.50@16.50; 1 car rye feed at $15.00.

WINTER WHEAT—21 cars by sample at 93c for No. 3 on track and 91@93c free on board cars. Total about 10,000 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—4 cars No. 2 at 92½@93c. Total about 2,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—8 cars No. 2 at 87¾@88c; 16 cars by sample at 78@83c for No. 3 on track and 81@85½c free on board cars. Total about 2,000 bu.

CORN—47 cars and 30,000 bu No. 2 at 54¾@55½c; 21 cars high mixed at 56c; 47 cars rejected at 46¾@47c; 200 cars by sample at 48@49c for rejected on track and 47@52c free on board cars. Total about 200,000 bu.

OATS—2 cars No. 2 at 33¾c; 104 cars by sample at 33¾@34c for No. 2 mixed on track and 34@34½c free on board cars. Total about 105,000 bu.

RYE—2 cars No. 2 at 62½c; 7 cars by sample at 63¾c for No. 2 on track. Total about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—7 cars by sample at 60c for No. 3 and 53c for No. 4. Total about 5,000 bu.

MESS PORK—No sales reported.

LARD—250 tcs at $8.10.

MEATS—150 tcs sweet pickled hams at 11½c; 325 tcs sweet pickled shoulders (part August) at 7½c; 200,000 lbs short ribs on private terms; 2,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 10½c.

BEEF HAMS—100 brls cash at $27.00; 75 brls do July at $27.50; 75 brls do August at $28.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BAGGING—Dealers report only a light business doing. Orders are generally for small quantities, and in that way full prices are obtained. We quote: Stark, 22c; Auburn No. 1, 18¾c; American 18¾c; burlaps, 4 to 6 bu, 10½@13c; gunnies, single, 14½@15c; gunnies, double, 24½@25c; wool sacks, 35@40c.

BERRIES—Strawberries have been very plenty, from 18 to 25 car-loads or 8,000 to 12,000 cases arriving daily. The receipts yesterday were fully 25 car-loads, and a weak market prevailed. Centralia berries were in most request, with sales at $2.00@2.25 for good to choice selections. Eastern and other kinds sold at $1.00@3.00, according to condition and quantity in cases. Gooseberries were quiet at $1.50@2.00 per case.

BROOM-CORN—The market is quiet. There are some outside orders and a scarcity of the better grades. Prices exhibit but little change. We quote: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2½@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4½c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—The butter trade continues active. There is not only a good shipping demand, but considerable quantities are being taken for storage. Receipts are liberal, but about everything is taken on arrival, and at firm prices. The quality averaged fair—better than in any former season. We quote: Creamery fancy, 19@20c; do common to choice, 16@18c; dairy, fancy, 16@17c; dairy, choice, 14@15c; dairy, fair to good, 12@13c; common grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 7½@8c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—There is a very unsettled feeling in this market. Owing to the extreme low prices recently prevailing for skimmed cheese there has been a great falling off in the production, and under a good demand the price of fair to best skims has moved up fully 1c. The course of prices for full cream cheese has been in the opposit direction, present quotations being 1c under those of a few days ago: Young America, full cream, 10½c; full cream cheddar, mild, 9½@10c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 10c; choice skimmed flat, 6½@7c; skimmed, poor to good, 2½@4c; damaged, 1@2c.

COAL—Trade is about as dull as it could be. No one is taking a pound of coal in advance of current wants, as all are looking for lower prices. The market remains weak both for hard and soft varieties:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$6.02	$6.75
Do, range	6.25	7.00
Do, nut	6.25	7.00
Erie	4.50	5.50
Youghiogheny, pure	4.00	5.50
Pittsburg	3.40	....
Blossburg and Piedmont	3.90	5.00
Hocking Valley	3.35	5.00
Indiana block	3.00	4.50
Indiana lump	2.90	....
Wilmington	2.25	3.75
Minonk	2.25	3.75

EGGS—Were steady at 13½c for Northern stock.

GREEN FRUITS—The last week has been a busy one, the supply of all kinds of fruit having been liberal and the orders from the country also numerous. We quote: Apples, per brl, $5.00@7.00; oranges, Messina, per box, $4.00@6.00; Jamaica, per brl, $6.00; lemons, per box $2.50@3.00; bananas, per bunch, $1.50@3.50; pineapples, per doz, $1.00@3.00; cherries, per bu, $4.00; plums, per bu, $2.00@3.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Business was quiet all the week, with prices showing but slight variations from previous quotations. All kinds of domestic dried have remained firm, and most foreign descriptions were also held at full prices. We quote: Raisins—London layers, $2.40@2.50; loose muscatel, $2.30@2.35; Valencias 6¾@7c. Turkish prunes, 5¾@6c. Zante currants, 5@5½c; citron, 19@20c; layer figs, 11@16c; Arabian dates, fralls, 4½@5c. Apples—Michigan quarters, 7@8c; Southern, quarters, 6¾@7c; apples, sliced, 8@8½c; do, evaporated, boxes, 11@14c. Peaches—Halves, 7@7½c. Blackberries, 14c.

FISH—Within the last week there has been a decline of 25@50c per 100 lbs in whitefish and trout. Saltwater cured remain unchanged. The supply of No. 1 whitefish is still a little short, but otherwise stocks are in good shape. There is a fair and improving demand. We quote: Whitefish, No. 1 per 100 lbs, $7.00; do family, $2.75; trout, No. 1, $4.50. codfish, George's, $5.75@6.00; do bank, $5.75; do boneless, 7@7½c; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.00; do No. 1 medium, $9.50; do large family, $5.50@6.00; do small family, $3.50; Holland herring, kegs, $1.00; herring, split Labrador, $6.00@6.50; do Halifax, $7.00@7.50; do scaled, 25c; do round Labrador, $4.00.

GROCERIES—The demand for staple groceries continues reasonably active. Prices remain without violent fluctuations, and present quotations are but little different from those of a week ago. Sugars and coffees are rather easy, while sirups, rice, and most other lines are firm: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 12@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@13½c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 7¾c; standard granulated, 7¼c; standard A, 6¾c; extra C, 6@6¼c; yellow, 5½@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7c; Louisiana, 5½@6¼c.

HAY—There has been a steady inquiry for hay, which has been in liberal supply. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $12.00@13.00; Iowa upland, $8.00@11.00.

HIDES—Were steady at unchanged prices. Light green salted, 8½@8¾c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 13½@13¾c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11½@11¾c; No. 2 green salted, 6¾c; damaged No. 2, 6c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—The market presents no specially new features. It is fairly active and the steadiness of prices remains undisturbed. We quote: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 10½c; 150 test, prime white, 10c; 175 test, headlight, 12¾c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¼c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11½c; Michigan test, water white, 13½c; lard, extra, 68c; lard, No. 1, 60c; lard, No. 2, 55c; linseed, raw, 58c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 38c.

PIG-IRON—Remains as dull as before. Only small quantities are being ordered by anybody, and while prices are nominally firm there is more or less cutting. We quote: Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2, $22.00@23.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, No. 3, $23.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $24.00@24.50; imported Scotch, $27.00@28.00; American Scotch, $20.00@22.00; Southern coke, $20.00@28.00.

POTATOES—Were almost nominal. Choice early rose were quoted at 25@32c per bu; peachblows about 35@40c; Burbanks, 32@35c; and fancy Eastern, 38@40c; peerless dull at 20@25c; and common and mixed varieties, 15@20c.

POULTRY—Receipts have been large and a weak feeling prevails in consequence. Turkeys were dull at 8c per lb; live chickens sold at 9@9½c; spring chickens brought $2.00@4.00 per doz for common to choice.

TALLOW—Was a little firmer, city packers selling 6⅝c.

WOOL—Was quiet, with a scarcity of good lots, and considerable inquiry for coarse and quarter-blood combing unwashed. We quote: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 23@26c; good do, 28@31c; medium, 33@35c; low do, 30@33c; coarse, 26@28c; good to prime medium tub, 30@35c; poor and coarse do, 25@28c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 14@18c; fine, 20@23c; medium, 22@24c; low do, 24@25c; coarse, 18@20c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 19@20c; medium, 20@22c; heavy to good fine, 14@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was steady at $1.13 for unfinished goods.

LUMBER.

There was a moderate fleet on the cargo market yesterday morning. Common piece stuff sold at $9.00 while inch stuff went at last week's prices. The yard trade was steady at the following prices:

1st, 2d, and 3d clears, 1¼@3 inch	$45.00@49.00
A and B. select, 1¼@2 inch	34.00@41.00
1st, 2d, and 3d clear finishings	41.00@47.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 2 inch	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C 6-inch flooring, D and M	26.00@36.00
A, B, and C flooring strips, rough	24.00@34.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	22.00
Siding, A, B, and C	14.00@21.00
Clear, A, B, and C beaded ceiling	14.50@34.00
Shingles, standard A	2.25
Choice star A	2.45

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts—			
Monday	6,068	28,070	1,579
Tuesday	5,421	12,802	1,792
Wednesday	5,470	16,118	2,675
Thursday	8,104	14,692	2,929
Friday	7,400	19,000	1,800
Total	32,463	85,772	10,775
Same time last week	25,705	88,599	9,086
Shipments—			
Monday	2,002	4,435	90
Tuesday	1,920	3,278	450
Wednesday	1,619	3,883	565
Thursday	4,244	1,547	137
Total	10,785	13,143	1,242

As compared with last week we have gained 7,000 cattle and 1,700 sheep and have lost 3,000 hogs.

There was but little trading after the dinner hour. Buyers and sellers alike abandoned all thoughts of business, and, congregating about the telegraph office, awaited with intense interest the result of the balloting. There appeared to be but one sentiment, and that was uproariously for Blaine. When it was announced that the motion to adjourn had been negatived one enthusiastic Blaine man, Tom Sutherland, offered to bet $10 to a nickel that his favorit would be nominated. There were no takers.

The several kinds of live stock were in large supply yesterday and prices were weak all along the line. There was a good general demand, but after all wants had been met not a few cattle and at least 4,500 hogs remained unsold. Cattle were in very good request, but buyers took advantage of the overstocked condition of the market and forced a further decline of 10@15c, making the reduction from Wednesday morning's prices fully 25c on choice and 50c on common and medium grades. Hogs declined 10@15c and were dull at the reduction. The receipts were larger than expected and at least 4,500 went over unsold. Sheep were dull and heavy, with sales at $2.30@5.25.

CATTLE—The general features of the market were not much different from Thursday. The receipts were only a little less and as the demand was unimproved sellers found it an easy matter to crowd down prices another notch. Choice, fat finished droves suffered but little, but common and medium grades were off 10@15c as compared with Thursday, or 50c as compared with the highest prices of the week. The early movement was sluggish—extremely so. After prices had been modified to meet the views of buyers there was fair activity, and the close of business hours saw the bulk of the cattle out of first hands. The number left over consisted almost wholly of grass cattle, of which the arrivals during the present week have been unexpectedly liberal. Sales ran from $5.10@5.35 for poor grassers to $6.90@7.00 for extra grades. Few lots got above $6.75 nor did many go below $5.75.

Butchers' stock was wholly unsalable at anywhere near the ruling prices early in the week. The supply was in excess of the demand, and when holders could get within 25@50c of Tuesday's quotations they seized the opportunity. Cows sold at $2.50@4.75, bulls at $3.00@4.70, and common to fair little steers at $5.25@5.50.

There was no appearance of life in the stocker trade. The few lots sold went 25@35c below the prices current at the beginning of the week. Sales were at $3.75@4.75 for poor to prime lots. Feeders were neglected at $4.85@5.25.

Texas cattle were in small supply, but the demand was limited and prices were 30@50c lower than Tuesday.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
22	1,710	$7.00	144	1,150	$6.15
31	1,506	7.00	41	1,167	6.15
30	1,466	6.95	21	1,118	6.10
31	1,414	6.90	19	1,126	6.00
38	1,443	6.85	17	1,080	6.00
36	1,346	6.80	19	1,228	5.90
16	1,389	6.75	57	1,181	5.90
17	1,250	6.75	10	1,256	5.85
18	1,350	6.70	48	1,104	5.80
41	1,247	6.70	41	1,075	5.75
51	1,318	6.65	44	1,028	5.50
126	1,273	6.65	18	1,070	5.35
59	1,322	6.65	18	1,025	5.30
126	1,294	6.60	16	1,013	5.20
86	1,364	6.60	44	913	5.10
79	1,281	6.55	18 Texas	1,138	5.00
14	1,295	6.50	150 Texas	983	5.45
50	1,307	6.50	45 Texas	838	4.60
31	1,301	6.45	23 stockers	797	4.65
19	1,162	6.40	11 stockers	621	4.15
19	1,270	6.40	17 cows	1,010	4.75
382	1,242	6.40	30 cows	964	4.50
33	1,306	6.35	12 cows	950	4.40
205	1,321	6.30	16 cows	962	4.10
95	1,129	6.25	15 cows	915	3.75
22	1,220	6.25	14 cows	937	3.40
20	1,222	6.20	14 dist. bulls	1,[illegible]	3.15

HOGS—Were 10@15c lower and dull. All of the packers who have thus far done any summer killing were represented in the list of buyers, and there was about the usual attendance of shippers, but there was very little competition, and sellers found it impossible to make a clearance even at the reduced prices. The thirteen packers buying took about 15,000, and shippers' purchases reached 3,500, thus leaving between 4,000 and 5,000 hogs unsold. Sales were at $4.85@5.45 for poor to prime light weights and at $4.90@5.60 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. Few got above $5.50. Skips and culls sold anywhere from $2.75@4.75.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
87	253	$5.60	107	229	$5.30	82	178	$5.10
23	283	5.60	42	222	5.30	46	181	5.10
43	285	5.55	89	196	5.30	62	237	5.10
64	272	5.55	43	185	5.30	48	227	5.10
42	258	5.50	48	169	5.25	69	176	5.05
65	249	5.50	241	177	5.25	67	233	5.05
64	292	5.45	201	237	5.25	147	182	5.00
48	312	5.45	53	323	5.25	62	161	5.00
80	201	5.45	42	207	5.20	22	257	5.00
87	241	5.40	67	181	5.20	43	201	4.90
102	302	5.40	164	227	5.20	91	167	4.85
36	214	5.40	62	278	5.20	44	169	4.80
57	196	5.40	67	222	5.15	121	139	4.75
78	189	5.35	25	268	5.15	53	145	4.70
42	201	5.35	84	177	5.15	50	147	4.50
143	237	5.35	62	301	5.15	67	121	4.40
48	282	5.35						

SHEEP—Prices were about steady: that is, there was no positive decline. The feeling, however, was weak—unequivocally so. Shippers and the local trade wanted a fair number, and there was a clearance at prices running from $2.30 for inferior Texans to $5.25 for good fat wethers. The following sales were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
65 Tex.	80	$2.30	30	91	$3.00	24	100	$4.35
80 Tex.	73	2.50	20	52	3.50	90	106	4.70
124 Tex.	78	2.50	432	98	4.25	92	110	5.00
130 Tex.	74	2.70	98	107	4.25	215	113	5.00
126 Tex.	73	2.75	77	98	4.25	18 pr. hd.		4.00
319 Tex.	78	3.50						

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 2,800 head; less active buyers demanded concessions but didn't get them, supply being light; exports, $6.85@7.25; good to choice shipping, $6.25@6.75; common to medium, $5.50@6.15; corn-fed Texans, $5.25@6.25; grass do, $4.50@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 3,800; quality poor; prices weak; common to medium, $2.50@3.75; good, $4.00@4.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,900 head, including 100 for exportation; very weak demand; clearance could'nt be made; common to prime steers, eleven thirteen tops, $7.60 per cwt, live weight; fat bulls, $4.80@5.75 per cwt, live weight. Shipments tomorrow, 120 live cattle, 2,200 quarters beef, 200 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800 head; about steady; $4.25@5.50 for sheep; $6.50@9.00 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,580 head. None for sale alive; dull and nominal for live hogs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 6.—CATTLE—Slow and unchanged; receipts, 266 head; shipments, 455 head.

HOGS—Dull; receipts, 3,565 head; shipments, 1,610 head; Philadelphias, $5.40@5.60; Yorkers, $5.00@5.15.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; good steady; others weak; native steers, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, $6.00@6.50; do, 950 to 1,150 lbs, $5.00@5.10; cows, $3.75@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; lots 194 to 330 lbs, $4.75@5.15, mainly at $5.05@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 240 head; steady; natives, 92 lbs, $3.00.

DRY GOODS.

As compared with the previous two or three weeks the last week saw an increased distribution of staple and fancy dry goods. In addition to the usual flow of mail and telegraph orders there was a numerous attendance of interior merchants who were attracted hither by the National Convention, and whose purchases, though individually small, ran up to a very respectable aggregate. The total distribution was much in excess of the quantity moved during the corresponding week last year, and quite equaled the expectations of the trade. In prices there have been no noteworthy changes. The prevalent feeling is firm, present prices both for cotton and woolen goods being quite as low as they can be produced at a profit. Indeed, many articles are ruling below the cost of production. Jobbers report collections fair.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Steady.

FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; club, 7s 8d@7s 11d. Corn—New, 5s 4d; old, 5s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 41s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—11:45 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm; fair demand; spring wheat, 7s 4d@7s 5d. New corn, 5s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 7s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 84,000 centals, 57,000 centals being American.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—2:30 p. m.—CHEESE—American choice dull at 58s.

RESIN—Steady at 4s 3d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 4d.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—3 p. m.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; prices unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,200.

BREADSTUFFS—Demand fair and market firm. Red Western spring, 7s 4d@7s 5d. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 4½d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 58s.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 41s.

LONDON, June 6—WHALE-OIL—30@32s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6¼@6⅜d.

SUGAR—Off A, 17s 6d@17s 9d; muscovado afloat, 15s@15s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 6.—PETROLEUM—18¾.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, June 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn inactive. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn very slow. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. PARIS—Wheat quiet; flour firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—11:45 a. m.—Breadstuffs firm; fair demand; spring, 7s 4d@7s 5d; new corn, 5s 4½d; pork, 72s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 8,400 centals, of which 5,700 were American.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The speculative dealings in winter wheat were moderate in volume, on a variable market which, after weakening slightly at the outset, was subsequently advanced about ¾@1¼c, July gaining most, partly as helped by the continued export call (this running mainly on spring, notably No. 2 Chicago for prompt delivery), but through the later trading reacted ¼@½c a bu, closing very dull, and for prompt delivery winter ruled very quiet. Spring, for prompt delivery, met with a ready sale, and to a respectable aggregate, almost wholly for shipment, at a further slight hardening in values, leaving little spring of desirable quality in stock here. Sales of No. 2 red at $1.02@1.02¼ in elevator and $1.03¾ delivered afloat from elevator, closing at $1.02¼ in elevator; No. 1 hard Duluth spring to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, $1.09; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, 95½c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 94¾@95c, closing at 95c bid and 96c asked; No. 2 spring, in elevator, 94c. No. 2 red futures: June $1.00@1.00¾, closing at $1.00¾; July $1.02¾@1.04¼, closing at $1.03¾ bid; August $1.04¼@1.05¾, closing at $1.04¾; September $1.05¾@1.06¼, closing at $1.06; October $1.07@1.07¾, closing at $1.07¾ asked; November $1.08¾, closing at $1.08¾; December $1.09¾@1.10, closing at $1.10; January $1.11, closing at $1.11. Corn—No. 2 prompt delivery, hardened about ¼@½c, and for futures No. 2 advanced for the day ¼@½c a bu, but closed dull and barely steady. Sales of No. 2 afloat at 62¾@63c, closing at 63c and in elevator and store, 62¼@62½c; old crop, delivered from store, 65½c; No. 2 white in elevator, 71c. No. 2 futures: June 62@62½c, closing at 62¼c; July 62¾@63¾c, closing at 63¼c; August 64½@65c, closing at 64¾c; September, 65¾@66c, closing at 65¾c. Oats advanced for the day, on early deliveries, about ¼@½c a bu on a moderately active inquiry, partly for shipment, and in the instance of No. 2 futures, gained ¼c a bu on a restricted business, closing dull. Sales of No. 1 white in elevator at 42@42½c; No. 2 white in elevator 40@40½c, closing at 40½c; do to arrive at 40c; No. 2 in store and elevator 38½@38¾c, mostly at 38¾c, and delivered at 40c, of which were 10,000 bu for export at 38¾c in store, closing in elevator at 38¾c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 38@38¼c; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, at 40c, closing at 40c bid. No. 2 futures: June 37¾@38¾c, closing at 38¾c bid; July 37¾@38¾c, closing at 38¼c asked; August 38c, closing at 38c. Rye stronger and wanted by shippers; fair to choice Canada, in bond, 72½@74c.

PROVISIONS—A restricted movement reported in hog products, at, however, somewhat firmer prices. Pork in very moderate request for early delivery at steady prices; new mess, $17.50; small lots of old mess, $17.00; family mess, $16.00; clear backs, $18.50; small lots of extra prime at $15.50@16.00. Cut meats in moderate demand within previous range; pickled bellies, in bulk, medium averages, at 7½c, and sundry odd lots of other meats at former quotations; also pickled hams, 20-lb. averages, delivered here at 11c. Bacon continued wholly nominal. Western steam lard attracted rather more attention for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $8.20@8.25. Futures: June, closing at $8.20; July $8.35@8.37, closing at $8.37; August, closing at $8.48@8.50; September, closing at $8.57@8.59; October $8.64, closing at $8.64; year, closing at $8.15@8.22.

TALLOW—Less active, but steady, with prime city quoted at 6 9-16@6⅝c.

SUGARS—Raw quoted essentially unchanged, but dull. Refined a shade easier and quiet.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights developed increased animation, largely in the breadstuff interest, at, however, somewhat irregular figures, the quotations for Liverpool and Antwerp weakening toward the close slightly. Of the contracts for room by the steam packets were: Liverpool—Hence, grain at 3d. Newcastle—Hence, corn at 4d per 60 lbs. To Glasgow—Grain at the steady rate of 4d. Bordeaux—Wheat at 8c and corn at 6c. Havre—Wheat at 7½c and oats at 6c; grain at 3½@3¾d. Hamburg—Grain at 40 pfennigs.

NEW YORK, June 6.—COTTON—Firm; futures steady; June, 11.57c; July, 11.74c; August, 11.88c; September, 11.73c; October, 11.25c; November, 11.02c; December, 11.01c; January, 11.09c; February, 11.20c; March, 11.31c.

FLOUR—Dull; common to good extra, $3.40@3.75; good to choice, $3.80@6.50; white wheat extra, $6.25@6.55.

HAY—Steady with a fair demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio steady. Options firmer, but quiet; close was dull; to great extent nominal. Sales: 1,250 bags Rio No. 7, July, 8.10@8.15c; 1,000 do August, 8.25c; 3,750 do September, 8.40@8.45c; 1,500 do October, 8.45@8.50c; 500 do November, 8.55c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 80¾c.

RESIN—Dull and weak; $1.35@1.37½.

TURPENTINE—Dull.

EGGS—Western fresh demand fair and market firm.

BUTTER—Steady, with a fair demand.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

LEAD—Weak.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,391 brls; wheat, 78,950 bu; corn, 63,350 bu; oats, 92,450 bu; rye, 43,916 bu; barley, none.

EXPORTS—Flour, 12,177 brls; wheat, 78,393 bu; corn, 61,966 bu; oats, 108,888 bu; rye, 16,697 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady; high mixed, 67@68c; steamer yellow, 65½@66c; No. 2 mixed, 65½c; steamer mixed, 65c; no grade, 63@64c. Oats steady and about ½c higher; No. 1 white, 43@44c; No. 2 white, 40¾@41c; No. 3 white, 39½@40c; No. 1 mixed, 40c; No. 2 mixed, 38@39c. At the call July and August No. 2 white oats sold at 41¼c. Sales 1,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; superfine, $2.93@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, $6.00@6.40; spring patents, $6.00@6.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, but steady; extra prime, $16.00; mess, $16.50@17.50. Lard steady at 8¾c. Live hogs, 6c; dressed hogs, 7@7½c. Hams, 13c. Beef steady, but quiet; extra mess, $12.00; plate, $12.50@13.00; extra plate, $13.50. Fresh beef dull, but firm; steers, 10@11c; hinds, 12@14c; fores, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Receipts are of better quality and market is steady; creamery, 19@21c; imitation, 14c; ladle, 12@13c; Northern dairy, 15@19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,724 brls, 4,985 sacks; corn, 53,525 bu; oats, 20,775 bu; wheat, 52,850 bu.

FREIGHTS—The market is firmer, with rates higher, especially for grain. To Liverpool—Grain, 2d; sack-flour, 15s; provisions, 12s 6d; cheese, 15s 6d; tobacco, 25s. To London—Grain, 3½d; sack-flour, 15s 3d; provisions, 17s 6d; cheese, 25s; tobacco, 25s. To Glasgow—Grain, 4d; sack-flour, 15s; provisions, 15s; cheese, 20s; tobacco, 20s.

Duluth, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—The markets on 'Change today were dull and nominally unchanged. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash 98c, July $1.00; No. 2 hard, cash 90c; No. 1, cash 90c. In store, 1,532,817 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Western superfine, $2.75@3.50; extra, $3.50@4.50; family, $4.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, June, $1.02½@1.03; July, $1.03½@1.03¾; August, $1.02@1.03½. Corn—Western mixed, spot, 61½@62c; June, 61c bid; July, 61¼@62c. Oats higher; firm; Pennsylvania, 37@40c; Western white, 38@41c; mixed, 35@37c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.

HAY—Quiet; easy; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and prices nominal. Mess pork, $18.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, clear rib sides, packed, 7¼@9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 10¼c. Hams, 14½@15½c. Lard—Refined, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Lower; Western packed at 8@15c; creamery at 17@20c.

EGGS—Firm at 16@16½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined at 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¼@9¾c. Sugar lower; A soft, 6¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

FREIGHTS—Steady; moderate inquiry; cotton, 11-64d; flour, 9d@1s; grain higher, 2½@3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,536 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Pennsylvania red, elevator, $1.13; No. 2 red, June, $1.03½@1.04; July, $1.03@1.04½; August, $1.03@1.03¾; September, $1.04@1.05¾. Corn—Options sluggish; car-lots quiet but steady; No. 3 high-mixed, 61c; steamer yellow, 62c; sail mixed, June, 61¼@61½c; July, 61¼@62c; August, 62¾@63¼c; September, 63@64c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 mixed, 38½c; No. 3 white, 39½c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 1 white, 41c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard firm; steam, $8.37½@8.50; butchers', $7.75@8.00.

BUTTER—Steadier and more active; creamery extra, 20c; firsts, 17@18c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 14@18c; Western extras, 11@15c.

EGGS—Steady and fairly active; extras, 18@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet; full cream, Western, 10c; fair to good do, 8@9c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,300 brls; wheat, 21,500 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,200 bu; corn, 2,200 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 6.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2, 88¾c; June 88¾c; July, 91c; August, 92½c. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2, 55@56c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32c; white scarce and firm at 35½@36c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 61½c. Barley higher; neglected; No. 2 spring, 59c; No. 3 spring extra, nominal.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork $19.20 cash and July; $19.20 August. Lard—Prime steam, $9.05 cash and June, $8.20 July. Sweet-pickled hams dull at 10¾@11½c.

HOGS—Lower; $5.00@5.40.

BUTTER—Quite and unchanged; choice creamery, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 15@15½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new cream, 11¾@12c.

EGGS—Firmer; 13@13½c.

FREIGHTS—Nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 2c; corn to Buffalo, 1¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,580 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; barley, 1,700 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; very slow; No. 2 red, $1.95¾ cash and June; 95¾@96c July; No. 3 red, 93c bid. Corn dull but higher; 53@53½c cash; 52¾@52¾c June; 52¾@53c July; 53¾@54c August. Oats higher; 32½c cash; 31@31¾c July; 26¾@26¾c year.

LEAD—Nominally $3.37½.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very slow but firm. Only small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 97,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; 95¾c July; 94c bid August. Corn quiet; 52¾@53c July; 53¾@54c August. Oats firm; 27c August; 26½@26¾c year.

Cincinnati, O., June 5.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; No. 2 red, $1.00@1.02. Corn in moderate demand; No. 3 mixed, 56@56c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Rye dull; No. 2, 65c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Pork quiet, but firm at $18.00. Lard easier at $7.70. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $6.25c; short ribs, $8.40c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 7¼c; short rib, 9¼c; short clear, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Weak; common and light, $4.00@5.15; packing and butchers', $4.90@5.50. Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 2,300 head.

EGGS—Firm; 14½@15c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

Toledo, O., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat dull but firmer; No. 2 red, cash, 95@98c; June, 95c bid; July, 96c bid; August, 97c; No. 2 soft, $1.02; No. 3 red, 86@92c. Corn dull but firm; No. 2, cash or June, 57¼c; July, 58c; August, 59c; rejected, 56@56½c; no grade, 46@48c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 2, cash or June, 34¼c; July, 34¼c; August, 30c asked; September, 29c.

No afternoon market here today. The board was watching the convention bulletin.

Detroit, Mich., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Neglected; cash and June, $1.04¼; July and August, 98¾c bid; September, 98¾c; No. 2 red, 96¾c; No. 1 white, 95c; receipts, 308 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, cash, 56¾c; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, none. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 2, 34c; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, none.

New Orleans, La., June 6.—GRAIN—Corn in moderate demand; mixed, 69@70c; white, 75. Oats quiet and weak at 44@44½c.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 6.—Cotton—Future deliveries were quiet, but .02@.03c higher than yesterday. At the third call July brought 11.73c, August 11.88c, October 11.25c. Futures closed quiet, steady, and .02@.03c higher than yesterday.

New York, June 6.—Cotton—The following is the weekly cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 12,500 bales; same week last year, 25,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,760,000; same date last year, 5,823,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 14,000; same week last year, 53,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,558,000; same date last year, 4,396,000; stock at all United States ports, 462,000; same time last year, 482,000; stock at all interior towns, 30,000; same time last year, 48,000; stock at Liverpool, 911,000; same time last year, 984,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 40,000; same time last year, 98,000.

New Orleans, La., June 6.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 350 bales; gross, 375; sales, 150; stock, 108,315; weekly net receipts, 2,600; gross, 2,500; exports, coastwise, 3,900; sales, 7,900.

Galveston, Tex., June 6.—Cotton—Nominal; net receipts, 173 bales; stock, 5,626; weekly net receipts, 535; gross, 535; exports, coastwise, 505; sales, 300.

Memphis, Tenn., June 6.—Cotton—Firm; 11¼c; receipts, 237 bales; shipments, 225; stock, 15,865; sales, 900.

St. Louis, Mo., June 7.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 11¼c; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 100; shipments, 170; stock, 6,900.

Liverpool, June 6.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 21,000 bales; American, 16,000; speculators took 1,100; of which exporters took 1,400; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 7,500; actual export, 12,000; total receipts, 32,000; American, 19,000; total stock, 911,000; American, 633,000; amount afloat, 210,000; American, 40,000.

Bradford, Pa., June 6.—Petroleum—Dull and steady; total runs Thursday, 76,319 brls; no shipments reported; charters, 50,000; clearances, 3,456,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened and closed at 75c; highest price, 76c; lowest, 74¾c.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 6.—Petroleum — Irregular; certificates opened at 74¾c, advanced to 75¾c, declined, and closed at 75c.

Oil City, Pa., June 6.—Petroleum—National Transit Company certificates opened at 75½c; highest, 75¾c; lowest, 75c; closed at 75½c. Sales, 1,441,000.

Peoria, Ill., June 6.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12.

Cincinnati, O., June 6.—Whisky—Lower at $1.08.

New Orleans, La., June 6.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

Boston, Mass., June 6.—Wool—Dull; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 33@37c; pulled, 30@38c. Others unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., June 6.—Turpentine—Quiet at 27½c.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Illinois.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The recent copious rains have proved a boon to growing crows in this locality. The ground had become very dry, and vegetation generally was suffering. Late-planted corn, for which there was some fear, will now be given a splendid start. The acreage of corn planted in this county this year is fully one-third larger than usual. Oats are looking nicely and promise a big yield. The grass crop never looked better. There will be an abundance of all kinds of fruit, such as blackberries, raspberries, cherries, currants, etc. The strawberry crop is very large in this section, and is being marketed rapidly. Wheat will not amount to much, two-thirds of the crop being cheat.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Farmers are plowing up their wheat fields, and are preparinf to plant corn in place of the wheat. All other crops are doing finely. Centralia has shipped nearly a million quarts of strawberries.

The Dominion.

TORONTO, Ont., May 6.—[Special.]—The May report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries has been issued. Winter wheat is in a much more satisfactory state than in May last year. The area under wheat is about 20 per cent less than last year. The crop of winter rye is a partial failure in the eastern counties. From other parts accounts almost without exception are favorable. Clover fields everywhere give promise of an abundant yield. The general outlook for fruit bespeaks a high average crop. Oats, barley, and spring wheat made a fine start and promise a good harvest. The area of spring wheat is larger than last year in the western counties, and will make good to a considerable extent the reduced area under fall wheat. The effects of last week's frost on field, orchard, and garden crops are much less serious than feared.

Wisconsin.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The warm weather this week has been very favorable for crops, but rain is needed for grass and most of the grains. The fruits were not materially injured by the frosts except in a very few instances. Moisture is all that is needed now in this county to make the best possible conditions for general crops. The acreage of corn is estimated at scarcely one-third the usual amount, and the acreage of oats is correspondingly large.

BERLIN, Wis., June 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—Corn is not injured to the extent first supposed by the frost. Wheat and oats are looking unusually well, and with good weather there will be an abundant yield. Large fruits are looking well.

PRONUNCIATION.

Oil City *Derrick:* "George," said a South Side girl to her beau the other night, "here's a piece in the paper headed 'Kismet.' What does 'Kismet' mean?"

"The word must be pronounced with the 't' silent, Nettie," replied George.

"Why, that would be 'Kiss me,'" said Nettie.

"With the greatest pleasure," replied George. And he did.

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SCOTCH TERRIER-DOG, ANswers to the name of "Teddy"; owner's name on collar. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 18 Eugenie-st.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE Exposition Building, a pair large opera-glasses in leather case. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 71 Wabash-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A BUNCH OF KEYS in business portion of the city. Above reward will be paid by leaving them at Jas. P. Dwyer's cigar-store, 68 State-st.

LOST—ABOUT 11 O'CLOCK, BETWEEN Washington-st. tunnel and Lake and La Salle-sts., a blue melton overcoat. Will reward the finder at Room 27, 171 La Salle-st.

$25 REWARD—LOST, JUNE 6, KING Charles pup, on Dearborn-av., near Chicago-av., named "Jim"; had collar, with bells and chain attached. Apply at 381 Dearborn-av. or 209 State-st., Room 21.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN earn $12 to $15 per week; good at figures; fair penman; no night work. Address E. H. D., 358 Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND writer and operator on typewriter; experienced in law pleadings, correspondence, etc. K 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH accountant of long experience as cashier and accountant and in charge of general office work, good, permanent position, or work at opening books or adjusting tangled accounts. Best of letters and city references. Address L 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY experienced bookkeeper in a good commission house. References satisfactory. Address NEMO, Evanston Post-Office, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED drug clerk. Address L 61, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN single, middle-aged man, best of references and well posted in all branches of gardening; good experience in taking care of fine stock and poultry; a steady, private place; city or country. L 67, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. City references. Z 4, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, of good address and general experience. Best of recommendation from last employer. Newspaper work preferred. Address K 21, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER IN A fine American private family; German. Can furnish the best of references. Two years in this country. Learned his business in the Old Country. Is a fine worker. A neat family. Address L 66, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE girl to do second work; no objection to city or country. Call for two days at 2336 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO do light housework in first-class family and good permanent home. Address L 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR light housework; would prefer suburbs. Call for two days at 125 Hubbard-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged lady in any position of trust, as nurse, housekeeper, etc.; wages must be good. City reference given. Call for interview at No. 541 West Madison-st. until Monday. MRS. M. K. PEARREN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN girl to take care of children. Call for W., 40 Hunt-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD WOMAN to do washing by the day. Call at 490 North Clark.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, well educated in both English and German, as nursery governess or ladies' maid in a refined family. Best of references given. Address Miss B. DIETZE, 35 Milwaukee-av., store.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED — CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER, office man, or correspondent. Also grocery clerk. Call at 182 East Washington-st., Office 4.

WANTED—YOUNG BOOKKEEPER WHO will invest $3,000 in a practical manufacturing business and have good salary for services. Address L 48, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED — SALESMEN FOR TEAS AND coffees to hotels, restaurants, and families; a liberal commission paid. 36 La Salle-st., office No. 1.

WANTED—SALESMEN, CITY AND COUNtry, teas and coffees to families. Address S. M. KENNEDY, packer, 48 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING SHIRT SALESmen for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Only those who thoroughly understand the business and have an established trade need answer. Address HURSSELL & WHITNEY, 233 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for the State of Wisconsin. None other need apply. WISCONSIN SHOE CO., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO are acquainted with the drug business. Wheeler Chemical Works, 25 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TRAVELING SHIRT SALESmen for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Only those who thoroughly understand the business and have an established trade need answer. Address HURSSELL & WHITNEY, 233 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH FIRST-class reference who is acquainted with wholesale and retail grocery trade. Address L 51, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO WORK ON ladies' work, at 266 Wabash-av., Room 26.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED — COMPETENT DRIVERS BY the Chicago Cab Company, those familiar with the city. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock at 1252 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — CANVASSERS OF EITHER sex to sell my improved needle package; just out. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $50 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MEN FOR meat market; building and fixtures complete; also banker, tailor, shoemaker, jeweler, milliner, and dressmaker. Best opening in Dakota. Write or apply at once to S. W. Sea, Hope, Steele County, Dakota.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; also woman to wash and iron. 1547 Lill-av.; take Lincoln-av. car to Lill-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WITH REFERences for housework in a small family. 398 Oak-st., third flat.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS with city references in a small family. 734 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL family to go out to Lake Geneva. Call before 10 a. m. and after 5 p. m. 475 West Adams-st.

WANTED — AT 3140 FOREST-AV., TWO girls; one must be good cook and laundress and the other for second work.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL WHO can cook, wash, and iron well, in a private family. 46 Wisconsin-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework to go to suburban town near city; small family. Room 2, 110 La Salle-st. J. M. HAYES.

WANTED—GIRL, FROM 12 to 15 YEARS old, in private family. 50 East Van Buren-st., Flat 10.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED — AT ONCE — EXPERIENCED dressmakers and apprentices, at 266 Wabash-av., Room 26.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED — COMPETENT SEWERS ON Ladies' Garments, Buttonholemakers and Apprentices. 1919 Indiana-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—3335 INDIANA-AV., A YOUNG American girl to care for children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED— LADIES OR GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Addr. Reliable Mf'g. Co., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—25 HANDSOME YOUNG LAdies this morning: Apply at stage entrance, Chicago Museum.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES OF UNexceptionable character, fair education and good address, can obtain permanent employment with a reliable business house of this city. Address L 58.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON BONAZ MAchines; also a few to learn, those having had experience in drawing preferred. H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

BOOKS.

BLAINE'S NEW BOOK, VOLUME I., READY for delivery. Address or call on S. ROBERTS, Agent, Room 31, 113 Adams-st.

20,000 VOLUMES OF IMPORTED BOOKS on sale. NAUGHTEN, 84 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK ROW, MICHIGAN-AV.—1 ELEGANTly-furnished room; also front suite on second floor, with excellent board.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT. — LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST.—1,000 TABLE-boarders wanted.

243 MICHIGAN-AV. — A LARGE ROOM fronting lake, elegantly furnished; private bath.

1526 MICHIGAN-AV., FIRST-CLASS board with newly-furnished rooms, for single or for two parties.

1533 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS AND DAY boarders wanted. Good accommodation.

3028 GROVELAND-AV.—2 GENTS OR A married couple can be accommodated with board and room in private family, convenient to Illinois Central and cable cars.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR for man and wife or two gentlemen; also front room on third floor for two gentlemen; board with family. Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address L 32, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms in private family, with board; fine location on South Side; terms reasonable to good parties. Address L 36, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

71 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; very well arranged for four gentlemen; also several rooms on third-floor.

88 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; day board.

168 NORTH STATE-ST., FLAT—FINELY-furnished room, with board; private family; to first-class parties.

241 OHIO-ST.—TWO NICE FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board. References.

355 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TO RENT—FURnished rooms with board.

722 WELLS-ST.—BOARD AND ROOMS for two; bath and gas. References.

WEST SIDE.

190 WARREN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; everything first-class and reasonable; convenient to Madison or Randolph-st. cars. Corner of Lincoln-st.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST. Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; special accommodations for delegates and visitors attending the conventions.

OAK PARK—THE BRICK HOUSE IN ELIZabeth-court will be opened for summer guests Tuesday, June 3. Inquire on premises or at 221 Wabash-av.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOST ELEGANT ROOMS AND BOARD found in the free boarding directory, 3 Tribune Building; living prices.

SUBURBAN.

MT. FORREST, ILL.—Board and rooms in a quiet, healthy suburb, beautiful scenery, sixteen miles from Chicago, on the Alton Railroad. Terms reasonable. Address E. A. KELLOGG, Mt. Forrest, Ill.

MAYWOOD HOUSE, AT MAYWOOD—A few rooms with board.

PARTIES IN THE CITY DESIRING A quiet, pleasant home for the warm summer months can secure the same by applying at once to the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Dundee, Ill. Dundee is beautifully located on Forest River; the scenery is romantic and delightful. Persons desiring combine with enjoyment find it in fishing, rowing, and driving as inclination directs.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A SINGLE GENtleman, on line of Illinois Central R. R., south of Forty-third-st. Address L 54, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST CURRENT rates of interest on Chicago improved real estate. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block. Building loans made.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 123 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—$3,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON IMproved city real estate worth over $10,000. PERRY & MARTIN, 70, 148 La Salle-st.

$5,000 WANTED IN ESTABLISHED, profitable hardware manufacturing business. Address L 55, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AND ENERGETIC men or women to canvas for the Ferris Steam Washing Machine, for families and laundries. Entirely new steam process. Control of territory given. Circulars free. Address Ferris Manufacturing Company, 313 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen—To sell Buddington's dress-cutting machine; one agent sold six in one day, making $25 clear. For particulars call or address F. E. BUDDINGTON, patentee, 2108 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE HOLD OF something new in the book line, an "Illustrated and Descriptive Family Atlas of the World—indexed." You will find this the easiest-selling book you ever handled. We can tell the biggest stories on this of any book ever issued from the press. Call and see us and hear what we have to say. People's Publishing Company, 15 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR REPUBLICAN and Democratic campaign biographies by distinguished Representatives. Fully illustrated. Get the best. Send 50 cents for prospectus to be ready two days after nominations. Big wages. Quick sales. John Burns Pub. Co., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUTIful book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illustrated. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW BOOK just issued. It has no rival. A rare chance for agents. Call or address O. L. BASKIN & CO., 52 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IMPORTANT TO business men who have $50,000 to invest in a well established packing-house business which is running right along every day. Any good, live man who wishes a legitimate business can find such a chance to make a profitable investment as is seldom found in any city. Best of references for 25 years' standing. Address, with full name and where an interview can be had, B, 252 Washington-boulevard.

PARTNER—(SPECIAL) WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 in a good-paying, old-established manufacturing business. The closest investigation is requested. References given and required. Address K 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WE HAVE SOME of the best partnership interests in this city in manufacturing businesses that will bear every investigation. References unquestioned, to bankers, etc. Capital required, from $2,000 to $100,000. Call and see us only if you mean business. We have also an office business, old established, making $10,000 a year. THOMAS & CO., Partnership Brokers, 94 and 96 La Salle-st., Rooms 28 and 29.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 HORSE-POWER upright boilers, vertical-tube radiators, pipe, fittings, valves, etc.; all new. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 193 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TUBULAR BOILER, 44 diameter, 12 feet 9 inches long, 42 3-inch flues, in good order; also one new galvanizing tank, size 20 feet long, best fire-box iron. Apply to S. W. ADAMS, 165 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—1 HORIZONTAL ENGINE, BUT little used; size of cylinder, 12x30 inches. S. W. ADAMS, 161 to 167 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—100-TON HYDRAULIC PRESS; in perfect working order and complete in all respects. For further information address ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

BARGAINS—THREE FINE BILLIARD, FOUR pool, one pigeon-hole, and one parlor billiard table: fine outfits and good balls. 80 and 82 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOT ON WEST Side for a first-class horse and buggy; will give a good trade. Address K 42, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

COMMERCIAL BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, and posted by an expert accountant, or would accept a permanent position with a first-class house. Satisfactory references. Address A 65, Tribune.

HENRY WALTER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4. Books and accounts investigated. Partnership and estate matters a specialty.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. O. R.: LETTER RECEIVED. Will see that party the afternoon of the day you mention. Hope to arrange for the other matter early in the week. Can I hear by Sunday?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 53 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—"MIND CURER," 525 WEST Madison-st. J. B. Crocker, professor of the principle and practice of metaphysical pathology and therapeutics. All diseases treated by a purely mental process. Come and be healed.

PERSONAL — CATALOGUE OF COLORS, brushes, convex-glass, photographs, frames, etc., for painting engravings, photographs, etc., in any style of art, mailed free. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE gentleman, middle aged, with means, wishes to meet a respectable lady matrimonially inclined. State circumstances and full particulars. Address L 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $16 (imported goods), at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL THE BEST STYLES CARRIAGES, BUGgies, phaetons, and Serrey wagons are to be found at G. L. BRADLEY'S Repository, 218 Wabash-av.

CALL AND SEE THE BEST MILK, PLUMBers' wagons, buggies, carts; new and second-hand; first-class repairing. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

FOR SALE — CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, buggies, carts, trucks, delivery and express wagons, new and second-hand; 20 horses, fit for all use; horses to let; will sell on monthly payments; come and see for yourself; the largest assortment and the cheapest in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HORSE; SUITAble for carriage or coupe; owner has no use. Inquire at Bennet's livery, 335 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PHAETON BUGGY OF my own make; also nearly new harness; owner has left them to be sold immediately and at a great sacrifice. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LADY'S COMBINED SADDLE and driving horse; Kentucky bred and perfectly sound. Address L 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — ONE CLARANCE carriage, $150; one Burling coach, $100; also one double set of carriage-harness; will take cash or trade for buggies. Inquire at 845 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY cheap at freight-depot, No. 103 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN SPRAGUE STALLION, 2 years old. Inquire of CHAS. E. FELLER, 747 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A PONY, WITH CART AND harness. The pony is gentle, can be driven by a lady or a 10-year-old boy; good saddle horse. Can be seen at rear of 1615 Michigan-av. Price $150 cash.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS HAVE REMOVED to their new repository, Nos. 291 and 293 Wabash-av., where they carry over sixty different styles of carriages, buggies, phaetons, carts, and the only genuine Edwards' patented "lightning" jump-seat buggy in Chicago. Send for new catalogue.

JUST RECEIVED—CAR-LOAD OF FINE driving and business horses. 235 West Adams-st. KENNEY.

PERRY CARTS—WE ARE GENERAL agents of the United States for the genuine Perry cart, improved. Call and see our improvements before you buy elsewhere. Chicago Carriage & Cart Company, rear of New Panorama, 430 Wabash-av. and 262 Michigan-av. Horses and harness cheap.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD, GENTLE horse and low phaeton. Address Z 1, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LULU ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer. 157 West Madison-st., Room 4. Go and consult her.

MRS. MELVILLE, MAGNETIC HEALER, 97 Desplaines-st.

MADAM LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT—Magnetic healer, treats by the French system. 176 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO DENTISTS—SPRAGUE'S gas apparatus, No. 1, complete, cheap for cash. J. B. DEVLIN, dentist, 137 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—2 CHOICE LOTS IN GRACEland Cemetery, Nos. 587 and 588, Section D, 15x25 each. Apply to EDWARD ELY, 163 and 165 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER, cheap; almost new. L 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY LARGE, RARE SPECImen Rocky Mountain lion, stuffed and mounted in first-class style. H. R. SHELDON, agent, Bloomington, Ill.

PATENTS.

COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW BRICK; furnace, gas, water, etc.; near cars; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 750 Oakwood-boulevard. OWNER, 3920 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE AND VERY DESIRable residences on South Side, with all modern conveniences in every respect; fine location and reasonable rent. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, Room 68 Commercial National Bank Building, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—3363 INDIANA-AV—A 2-STORY and basement brick house; in splendid condition. SNYDACKER & CO., 60 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.: Very fine three-story stone-front residence, just refitted, Thirtieth-st., near Prairie-av., cheap.
Also new two-story and cellar brick, 3642 Wabash-av.; p., d.-r., and k. on first floor; very choice.
Also fine new flat, 6 rooms, everything modern, nicely located; cheap.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
GOOD HOUSES ON WEST SIDE.
725 West Washington-st., 10 rooms, stone-front; only $50.
219 South Paulina-st., 12-room house, near Congress; only $35.
912 West Harrison-st., 5-room cottage only $20, and a fine list of others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—90 LOOMIS-ST., 11 ROOMS; ceilings hand-painted and walls papered; parlor and dining-room grained in cherry, and kitchen finished in maple, beach, walnut, and oak. Will give two or three years' lease to a responsible party. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—953 WEST HARRISON-ST.—TWO-story and cellar stone; 9 rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures, and in complete order, to first-class tenant, will rent at $50. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., TWO first-class 3-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK RESIDENCE, 9 Wisconsin-st., in excellent repair and desirable location. Inquire at 753 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEment private residence, 386 Ontario-st., will be leased to desirable tenant at a reasonable rental. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALBANY," FIRST-class rooms to permanent parties or visitors during convention; bath, elevator, etc., near business centre. S. W. corner Indiana and Clark-sts., Flat O.

TO RENT — TEN-ROOM STONE-FRONT dwelling in first-class order; delightful and healthy location; facing Lincoln Park. Apply at 635 North Clark-st.

TO RENT — STONE-FRONT, TEN-ROOM house; Centre-st., two blocks from Lincoln Park; first-class; $45. Two-story and basement; brick; ten rooms; nicely papered; $40. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT — ON WOODLAWN-AV., KENwood, a cozy 2-story Gothic frame, 10 rooms, bath, all modern improvements, completely and tastefully furnished, to be rented for 3 months; rent $50 per month. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15, A furnished house at Kenwood. Apply at 51 and 53 Wabash-av. or at 4528 Lake-av.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE WITH LARGE grove lot, choice location, near depot, Highland Park; $30. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, ALL MODern improvements, 3440 South Park, and 3551 Ellis-av. Apply to CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room 54, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, FOUR ROOMS AND three closets, at $12.50; dwelling in rear of 1919 Wabash-av. Apply to THOMAS, on the premises.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—101 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKson.—Flat of 7 rooms; rent, $30. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—$30—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM flat; all the conveniences; 192 Winchester-av., near Adams. L. LLOYD, 98 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLAT, second floor, 218 Illinois-st.; bath-room and all conveniences; low rent. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE PLEASANT AND LIBerally appointed 7-room apartment on third floor 12 Lincoln-av. Inquire at 753 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM APARTments in Hotel St. Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat, janitor, etc. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, NEAR CORner of State and Ontario-sts.—Part of a flat, furnished or unfurnished; occupants will board with party if desired. Strictly first-class. L 58, Tribune.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—$18—690 ORCHARD-ST.—CHOICE flat, six rooms; house new; nicely finished. M. WATKINS, Room 5, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PARLOR, ALCOVE, AND BACK parlor, elegantly furnished, at 377 Wabash-av., second flat and second house north of the panorama; by the day, week, or month.

TO RENT—ROOMS DURING CONVENTION season in Lombard Building; will be furnished to suit the applicant. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 209 Dearborn-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first class; north of Panorama; in private family. 387 Wabash-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; TRANsients taken. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; office, Room 18; ring the bell.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, back room second floor, and front room third floor. All light and airy. 1338 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1621 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen; use of gas and bath. 2521 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, NEWLY painted, furniture and carpets all new; 25 cents to $2.50 per day, $4 to $10 per week; some rooms adapted for light housekeeping; at 338 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE ROOMS, ALL newly furnished, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; gas, bath-room, hot and cold water. References exchanged. 15 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—2313 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. 877 West Adams-st.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms for two or three gentlemen. Call at 409 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—213 ILLINOIS-ST., NICELY FURnished rooms; gas, bath, central location. Ring third flat bell.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED, SEVERAL large front rooms; one well arranged for four gentlemen. Cheap. 288½ Huron-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor, with bedroom off, permanently or transiently. 463 North Clark-st., second flat.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE AND NEWLY-furnished room. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front alcove room on second floor; also two rooms for light housekeeping. 308 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 478 AND 480 West Madison-st.; also single stores in same block; no saloons or restaurants need apply. H. B. FOSS, 166 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x168 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, NEWLY AND HANDsomely finished, in the Mentor Building, opposite Palmer House, on State-st. All front offices, especially fitted up for professional and commercial purposes, with water, steam heat, gas, and rapid moving elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 41.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, 78 LA Salle-st., opposite Court-House. Apply to CARNE & DEWEY, Room G, office of the building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, SINGLE or en suite, at low rates to good tenants, in Lombard Building. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 209 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE IN TIMES Building at $25 per month. Inquire at Room 4, Times Building.

TO RENT — PART OF SECOND STORY front office. No. 19, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 6 RIVER-ST.—SUITABLE for office or store. Inquire of WINSHIP, MORGAN & CO., Printers, 15 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—AS A HOTEL—1919 WABASH-av.; 27 rooms, with bath, etc., on each floor. Apply to THOMAS, on the premises.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS IN A desirable locality for first-class parties, either with or without board; one of the rooms preferred unfurnished. References given and required. Address, with terms, L 25, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—

☞ Established thirty years. ☜

☞ Have the largest list of business places for sale in Chicago.
☞ You can buy anything you want at our office.
☞ Hotels from $1,500 to $50,000.
☞ Restaurants from $400 to $4,500.
☞ Grocery stores from $1,000 to $15,000.
☞ Lands from 160 acres to 200,000 acres.
☞ $1,800 buys elegant furnished place.

☞ If you want to buy, sell, or exchange, it will pay you to give us a call.
AGNEW & CO., Financial and Land Agents,
154 La Salle-st., ground floor.

BANK FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE OF LOcation, Iowa or Dakota; both doing A 1 business; no competition; good location, railroad towns. Rare chance for money making, and a good business established. Nothing as good ever offered. (No trade.) Parties meaning business write "BANKS," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

CAPITAL WANTED—TO INVEST IN THE cattle-raising business in Central Colorado; large summer and winter range, with good water frontage (no feeding required in winter;) home market for all beef catte within two days' drive of the ranch.
Present herd 7,000 head and clear of all incumbrance.
Range will sustain double this number the year round, with but little additional expense. Annual percentage of loss less than 2 per cent during the past five years. References. For interview address K 52, Tribune office.

CIGAR-STAND AND STOCK IN A HOTEL on one of the principal streets, for sale. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE. 150 NORTH-AV.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—25 MILES FROM Chicago, in county-seat, doing a good business. Lease on building cheap. Address L 43, Tribune.

FINE OPENING IN A NEW BUILDING just complete, for a notion, ladies' and gent's furnishing goods, or hardware store. No competition in either of these branches of trade. Just what is wanted in locality. Any one with moderate means, who will put in a good stock, is sure of success. 988 W. Van Buren-st. David L. Streeter, 68 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF the best European hotel in Chicago; has 145 guest rooms, fine restaurant, bar, and billiard-rooms, all doing good business; furniture new; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to FRED L. FAKE, Real Estate Agent, Room 27, No. 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE; ONE OF THE finest retail drug stocks in the city; elegant corner location in business centre; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address H. BOSWORTH & SON, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—A $14,000 CLEAN STOCK OF dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes; best established cash trade in a county seat in Central Illinois; owner going in other business; a rare chance and easy terms; principals only need apply. Address Dry Goods, Box 105, Urbana, Ill.

FOR SALE—15 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS on reasonable terms. Call on C. H. CHOATE, 288 State-st.

FOR SALE—WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF hardware, stoves, tinware, tinner's stock, tools, and store-fixtures; established business. J. O. GREGORY, Rockford, Ill.

GOOD INVESTMENT—HAVING TWO OF the most valuable inventions of the age, both having been thoroughly tested, and fully meet all the requirements in their respective lines; will bear the closest scrutiny; must dispose of one for lack of means to supply the demand. L 84, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A BUSINESS OF any description on time or for cash, call on THOMAS & CO. 94 and 96 La Salle-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE FOR a stock of goods from $2,000 to $30,000, call on THOMAS & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SMALL DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN GOOD condition; $600 if taken immediately. Address L 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building, very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $350,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

TO STOCK MEN—DANIEL GRIEST, OF ELlis, Ellis County, Kansas, has one of the finest ranches in the State for sale. Tell where you saw this card.

WANTED—MANAGING DIRECTOR OF A company owning one of the most valuable patents of the age in the interest of manufacturers who use steam; must own stock in the company to obtain position; this is worthy attention of gentlemen of character who would like active enterprise. For interview give reference and amount of capital under control. Address L 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ESTABLISH FURNITURE store at some good point in the West, with a resident partner; cash capital not required if party can give satisfactory security. Address P.-O. Box 536, Chicago.

WANTED — AN ENTERPRISING MAN with $2,000 to $3,000 for a permanent business. Security given for investment. Address G 29, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FEW CHOICE BARGAINS WILL BE OFfered by us this week in second-hand pianos of reliable make, which have been taken in exchange for new CHICKERING and HALLET & DAVIS Uprights. Time payments will be received on any instrument described below:

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 New York Piano Co.	$130.
1 New York Piano Co.	135.
1 Hale	150.
1 Kimball	155.
1 Hale	165.
1 Emerson	200.

SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Great Union Co.	$115.
1 Kimball	140.
1 Kimball	160.
1 Knabe	175.
1 Emerson	200.
1 Steinway	225.
1 Knabe	225.
1 Hallet & Davis	225.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos, $75 to $200 each; good as new; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF
PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
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188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the best made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A CHICKering piano, full size, little used; also a Steinway. Pianos for rent. WM. R. PROSSER, 178 State-st.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT.
ESTEY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190.)

HAINES'
HAINES'

Upright Pianofortes are pronounced by NILSSON, PATTI, GERSTER, and other leading artists,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Special bargains in Chickering Pianofortes for the next thirty days to close out stock.

Second-hand Pianos $50 and upward.
HAINES & WHITNEY CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

THEODORE THOMAS

says: "They are the best instruments of the class made either in this country or in Europe. Musicians generally regard them as unequaled."

These organs cost but little more than very inferior instruments.
Sold for cash or on easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.,
149 Wabash-av.

MASON & HAMLIN UPRIGHT PIANOS,

With new and important improvements.

Improved method of stringing;
Entire metal frame, etc.;
Securing
Remarkable capacity for standing in tune;
Purest and most musical tone, and
Utmost durability.
Call and see them or send for circulars.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.,
149 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, cheap; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$185 BUYS A FINE NEW ROSEWOOD upright piano, fully warranted; $10 cash, $8 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS
in
RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY
at office of
CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
160 La Salle-st.,
MEMBERS CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH—The Republicans have nominated Blaine. The Democrats will have to nominate equally as good a man to elect him. In either case the country is safe. Now is a good time to buy real estate.

100 feet—Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
40 feet—Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
60 feet—Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.
96 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
264 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
130 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
150 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
300 feet—Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
300 feet—Michigan-av., corner Thirth-ninth-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner Fortieth-st.
40 feet—Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
700 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-second-st.
75 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-third-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
235 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
75 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
600 feet—Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
200 feet—Michigan-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.
50 feet—Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.
150 feet—Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
132 feet—Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
75 feet—Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
250 feet—Wabash-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
241 feet—Wabash-av., corner Forty-first-st.
200 feet—Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., corner Forty-third-st.
100 feet—Wabash-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
75 feet—Wabash-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet—Wabash-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
50 feet—Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.
75 feet—Indiana-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
75 feet—Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
140 feet—Indiana-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet—Indiana-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
200 feet—Indiana-av., corner Forty-first-st.
250 feet—Indiana-av., corner Forty-second-st.
140 feet—Indiana-av., corner Forty-third-st.
150 feet—Indiana-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
300 feet—Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
300 feet—Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
50 feet—Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
100 feet—Prairie-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
160 feet—Prairie-av., corner Fortieth-st.
75 feet—Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st.
600 feet—Prairie-av., corner Forty-second-st.
300 feet—Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
462 feet—Prairie-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
100 feet—Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet—Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
300 feet—Prairie-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

AUCTION SALE
OF
THREE CHOICE LOTS,
EACH 25x165 FEET,
FRONTING EAST ON
WABASH-AV.,
BETWEEN THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY FIFTH-STS.,
MONDAY, JUNE 9,
AT 4 P. M., ON THE GROUND.
TERMS—¼ CASH, BALANCE IN ONE AND TWO YEARS WITH INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT.
TITLE PERFECT.
ABSTRACT FURNISHED.

For further information apply to
LAYTON, THAYER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,
182 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone octagon-front, 25 feet wide, very elegant interior; fine dining-room on parlor floor; a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed-brick house, 2-story and basement and mansard, 3 rooms deep, brick barn, $20,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome stone octagon-front, 25 feet wide, 3 rooms deep, $16,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New brick house, near Forty-second-st.; parlor, reception-hall, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; four wood mantels, speaking-tubes, electric door-bell, etc., $9,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house in vicinity of Twenty-ninth-st., $22,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, No. 1839, with lot 50x176 feet, $17,500. Lot alone is worth $15,000.

FOR SALE—NEW 4223 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN exceptional chance to obtain a modern home which will constantly grow in value on terms unusually favorable. Address owner, CHAS. D. SEEBERGER, 38 and 40 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BY JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25:
HOUSES.
Twenty-fifth-st., southeast corner South Park-av., brick, 16 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $15,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., northwest corner Lake-av., 50x160 feet, frame house and barn, $10,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE, with 30-foot lot, in vicinity of Twenty-ninth-st.; $20,000.

FOR SALE—PREMISES 566 STATE-ST.—Frame store building and 25 feet of ground. CHAS. W. NICHOLES, 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house in Aldine-square, No. 42, fitted up in first-rate style, with every modern convenience, having a fine view north and south on Vincennes-av. CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: INDIANA-AV.—Vacant lot, 35x175 feet, near Twenty-ninth-st.; $200.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—90 LOOMIS-ST.

Two-story, mansard roof, and cellar; Trenton (N.J.) pressed brick and brown-stone front; French plate and cathedral glass windows.
The prettiest front on the West Side; 11 elegant finished rooms; hand-painted ceilings; handsome papered walls; just completed, and will be open for inspection today.
CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW COST OF LOT AND building, one or two new houses. See them. 144 and 146 De Kalb-st., near Taylor. Call or address BUILDER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE — MONTHLY PAYMENTS! Monthly payments; no cash down; no wooden posts, but stone and brick foundations. Nos. 73 and 79 Kendall-st., near corner of Polk. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS AND LOTS 125X 150 feet, Nos. 26 to 34 Diller-st., corner Kinzie, one block east of Western-av.; also 150 feet south front on School-st., east of Halsted, Lake View; splendid building site. S. W. ADAMS, 165 South Canal-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK FLAT, BELden-av., $8,500.
A brick flat, Orchard-st., pays over 10 per cent, $6,000.
Two-story store, North Clark, near Webster-av., $4,200.
First-class brick store, Larrabee-st., well rented, $8,000. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A CALIGRAPH—THE BEST WRITING-MAchine yet invented—will be given as a prize to that pupil who, entering before June 20, shows the most proficiency in practical shorthand and typewriting on Oct. 1, at the Standard Shorthand School, Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 170 State-st. (elevator 70 Monroe), guarantees that in 20 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, or guitar what will require years by the old method. Instruction evenings if desired. No charts. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

MR. JOHN KENDALL'S DAY AND FAMILY School to fit boys for College, Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer to Mt. Desert, Me., to prepare for the fall examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Circulars. Address 123 Inman-st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

RACINE COLLEGE—UNDER THE AUSpices of the P. E. Church—Classical and scientific courses—Examination for admission will be held at Sherman House assembly rooms, Chicago, June 23, from 2 to 5 p. m., and June 24 from 10:30 to 12:30 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. For information apply to either of the following, the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, 3728 Langley-av., the Rev. Luther Pardee, 408 Warren-av., Chicago, or Prof. W. J. Gold, Box 877, Racine, Wis.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

THE VINCENNES GALLERY OF FINE Arts—The renting room contains 300 carefully-selected original paintings to rent to teachers and pupils copying art. Call on or send for circular to 3841 Vincennes-av. Deals exclusively in oil-paintings.

VIOLIN TAUGHT IN CLASSES. SEND FOR circular. JOSEPH SINGER, 237 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW PUPILS FOR PRIVATE instruction by a well-educated young lady living on North Side. Address L 41, Tribune.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 162 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; separate rooms with keys if desired. Union Furniture Company, office 464 West Madison-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 99 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NEAR THE depot and the public school, 150 lots, 200 feet deep, at from $150 to $400. $15 to $25 cash down, balance in $5 and $10 monthly payments. Liberal discount for all cash. This is beautiful property and the cheapest of anything in the market. Remember my property is near the depot, and nothing better in Glencoe. There is no handsomer town on the lake than Glencoe; good society, school, and church; free ride any day to see the property. Be at the office at 10 o'clock a. m. and 3:30 p. m. CHARLES E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without money down, or build house to suit you; abstract free; cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Come any day at 10:30 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—I HAVE home-like, well-built cottages in good localities, as low as $1,200; houses in all parts of the village at prices ranging up to $8,000, with all modern improvements. Lots accessible to depots. On easy terms. Lower fare than any other suburb; convenient to the South Parks and ample school facilities. ISAAC DRAKE, Room 8, No. 119 Dearborn-st., or 6310 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—22 MILES FROM CITY, NEAR Gibson, with frontage on Michigan Central R. R., and near the Calumet River, 40 acres; price $5,000; will exchange for Iowa or Nebraska land. Address E 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250.

LOTS IN AUSTIN—1½ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shops; good schools and churches convenient; price, $250; terms easy.
These lots are 25x150 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished purchasers free.
JOHN N. YOUNG, owner,
84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 400 acres, with 2 good farm-houses, barns, etc., situated 1¼ miles from Riverside depot on C., B. & Q. R. R.; will be sold in one tract or divided into two farms to suit purchaser. Also improved farm of 160 acres, large barns, running spring, etc., 2 miles from La Grange. Address SAMUEL VIAL, La Grange, Ill., or call any Tuesday.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFty-eighth-st., near School-st.; $400 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,800—AT ROGERS PARK, A handsome 8-room house, with cellar 22x46 feet, suitable for one large or two small families; nice 2-story barn 16x20 feet; sidewalks, picket-fence, fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; lot 50x170 feet. Title perfect; terms easy. Best home in Cook County for the price. Apply to N. E. ELLITHORPE (owner), 127 East Kinzie-st., at 9 a. m. or 5 p. m., or on premises at Rogers Park.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH TO CLOSE an estate—A fine two-story brick residence, 15 rooms, and detached summer kitchen, barn, etc., all in good repair; with two acres of ground nicely fenced and stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; situated at Union Grove, five miles west of Union Junction, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Train leaves Chicago in morning, arriving at 10:30 a. m. Returning leave 4 p. m. Call on or address MRS. JOHN PRICE, Union Grove, Wis.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. LOTS $7 A foot; part cash, balance long time, 2 per cent. interest; 50 acres 3½ miles from Chicago, $150 an acre; also largest and cheapest farm in Cook County, on railroad and will make a fortune to subdivide now. N. Thomasson, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT, at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; price, $1,700; easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, Lawndale, bath, grate, large corner lot, $2,300; $40 monthly. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOMES at Englewood on the easiest of payments; call and see photographs. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st.
Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34, bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT THE CHICAGO REAL EState Exchange, 94 and 96 La Salle-st., Chicago—1,180 acres of land in Valley County, Nebraska; 1,450 acres of fine land in Texas, near Houston; 50,000 acres of the finest land in Nebraska, 800 acres of elegant land in Iowa. All these lands can be bought for from $2 to $30 per acre, on time payments. We have improved farms in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Dakota, Michigan, and Ohio from $3,000 to $150,000. THOMAS & CO., Real Estate Dealers, Chicago.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK OPERA-HOUSE with four business rooms on ground floor in city of 5,000 population; or will trade for improved Kansas ranch. Address A. B. SCHUYLER, Manager Opera-Hall, Union City, Ind.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED 2,000 ACRE farm in Nebraska. Address P. E. FREDERICK, Shelbina, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing, and galvanized iron cornices, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

FRAMING TO ORDER IN ALL ITS branches at 88 State-st., opposite M. Field & Co.'s. Complete stock of photographs, views, 'scopes, celebrities, cabinet frames, and Chicago albums and views. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st., wholesale and retail.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement. Strictly private. 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st., Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

HINTS FOR LADIES—HOW TO IMPROVE your complexion and personal appearance. Inclose stamp for circular to MRS. SARAH J. VAN BUREN, 192 Franklin-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

OLD COIN DEALERS—STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st. Catalogues for sale.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $38. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

THE UNDERSIGNED, STOPPING A FEW days in Chicago, will be pleased to confer with parties having mining interests in the Southern States or the West. Address at 140 South Ashland-av., H. C. FREEMAN, civil and mining engineer.

TYPEWRITER COPYING PROMPTLY AND accurately done at Room 35, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—1,000 ENVELOPES ADDRESSed. Call on R. A. WALKER & CO., 164 La Salle.

6 SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS FOR SALE at a bargain, at 54 Dearborn-st.

$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT MADE for $10, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHT-cloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE breasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Charles D. Mill and Miss Effie Blair were quietly married Thursday afternoon at Maywood by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge and left that evening for a trip through the Northwest.

The report for the month of May of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, corner West Adams and Paulina streets, shows forty-two patients treated in the hospital, 104 at the dispensary, and fourteen outside; total, 160. There was a money donation of $30.

The Ohio people were sure of Blaine's nomination. C. D. Campbell, of Bellefontaine, in that State, came to the convention with a work he had compiled giving instructions for forming Blaine Clubs, a handsome portrait of Blaine on the back, and containing diagrams and commands for all torchlight drills.

The Committee on Jail and Criminal Court Building of the Country Board has refused to recommend for payment the bills for six carriages which the late grand jury used in its inspection of the public institutions. Commissioner Mattocks objected because the jurors were unauthorized to go on a "blow-out" at the public's expense. "Let them take the street-cars if they want to ride, the same as I do," he said.

At the monthly meeting of the German Aid Society the Treasurer's report showed a balance of $788 in the treasury. The agent reported the arrival of 18,500 emigrants during last month, of whom the majority were Scandinavians, and the remainder chiefly Irish, Germans, Bohemians, and Poles. Employment was given to 580 men and fifty-five women, and the expenses for aid amounted to $447. A cordial vote of thanks for past services was accorded to the President, Mr. William A. Hettich, who leaves for Europe on a visit next week.

Mr. E. W. Blatchford, President of the Board of Directors of Chicago Theological Seminary, has presented Hammond Library with a photographic fac-simile of the Alexandrian MS., now in the British Museum. This manuscript dates from the fifth century, and ranks with the famous Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. in importance for the study of the Greek text of the Scriptures. Until 1875 it contained the only extant copy of the Epistle of Clement. This photographic copy is far superior to fac-similes prepared with fac-simile type, as it is an exact reproduction of the original.

The monthly meeting of the Citizens' League was held last evening. Mr. Andrew Paxton, the general agent, presented his report, from which it appeared that during the month of May fifty-four cases had been prosecuted on the South and West Sides for the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards; thirteen had been fined by the Justices, eleven held to the Criminal Court, twenty-five continued, and five non-suits taken. Mr. Paxton reported the work of the league to be in a very prosperous condition, and that during the month he had visited several places in the State, held public meetings, and organized leagues.

The J. Fred Waggoner Company, a publishing firm at 85 Fifth avenue, was closed by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday afternoon on three executions issued in favor of E. C. Mitchell for $525, Benjamin Jacobs $528, and Sylvester M. Millard, $115. The executions were obtained on three judgment notes in the Superior Court. The concern is a total financial wreck. Besides the above amounts it is said that several other creditors with claims aggregating over $2,000 are clamoring for their money, among them Hanford & Sellers, printers, who attended to the type-setting work for *The Bookseller and Stationer*, *The Present Age*, *The Western Paper Trade*, and *The Western Educational Journal*, four weekly papers published by the company. It is said that Waggoner, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the concern, was individually and collectively the whole company.

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove. Then remove the cover and smell. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, potash, or bone phosphates. It is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

SPECIAL FROM WALTHAM, MASS.

Fifteen hundred watches are now made daily at Waltham, and they are better in quality and lower in price than ever before.

Durkee's Salad Dressing is the best thing of the kind ever sold. With it superb salad of any kind can be made without delay or trouble. It is also one of the best sauces for cold meats, etc.

Art furniture at Hildreth & Co.'s, 223 State street, without middlemen's profit. Try them once.

To roaches, bedbugs, flies, and fleas Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is swift and sure destruction.

Artificial eyes, Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses yesterday to the following couples:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
William Checkett, Chicago	23
Lydia Bertanelli, Chicago	18
Charles Smith, Chicago	21
Lizzie Condon, Chicago	19
George McMahon, Chicago	26
Kate Hazelhurst, Highland Park	23
John D. Lauderbach, Chicago	24
Caroline Knapp, Oakland, Cal.	24
Robert A. McBride, Chicago	26
Mary E. Cooney, St. Louis, Mo.	24
Heinrig Runge, Chicago	40
Mrs. Wilhelmina Hansen, Chicago	47
Wilhelm Klemann, Chicago	28
Fredericke Teichen, Chicago	22
Michael Hanrahan, Chicago	26
Annie Lynch, Chicago	19
Frank W. Wolf, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	22
Maggie A. Einsfeld, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	21
Peter Natley, Chicago	21
Margaret O'Hara, Chicago	19
Carl Clemmetsen, Chicago	23
Amalia Paulina Larsen, Chicago	21
Otto L. Olson, North Evanston	45
Annie C. Lind, North Evanston	35
William Hansen, Chicago	21
Maren Schmidt, Chicago	25
Gottlieb Folz, Chicago	32
Ernestine Mertens, Chicago	25
John M. Grayam, Orlando, Fla.	33
Lucia R. Seaver, Chicago	32
Adolph Anderson, Evanston	23
Jennie A. Seligren, North Evanston	19
William Vogel, Chicago	23
May Spegle, Chicago	22

DEATHS.

SCHMIDT—June 5, J. F. Schmidt, aged 64 years 7 months 26 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

EARHUFF—June 4, George Frederic, second son of John G. and Mary Earhuff, aged 11 years 11 months 12 days.
Funeral from the residence, 321 Webster-av., Sunday at 2 o'clock, to Graceland.
☞ Welland (Ont.) and Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

PAGE—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 4, Martha Rogers, wife of George H. Page.
Interment at Palmyra, N. Y.

WINTHROP—At Cambridge, Mass., June 5, Charles Archibald Winthrop, aged 71 years.

EDWARDS—At Desplaines, Ill., Thursday morning, June 5, Caroline Amelia, daughter of Francis Edwards.
Funeral Saturday, June 7, at 1 p. m., at the residence in Desplaines.

HALL—June 6, Moses H. Hall, aged 54 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STODDARD—Fannie L., aged 12 years, daughter of W. M. and Frances D. Stoddard.
Funeral Sunday by carriages to Rosehill from 1156 Taylor-st.
☞ Lockport (N. Y.) papers please copy.

TABOR—At his residence, 3109 Wabash-av., June 6, William W. Tabor, aged 34 years 1 month and 26 days.
Funeral from the residence of his mother, 3342 Wabash-av., Sunday, the 8th, at 2:30 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods. Friends invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution at 2 p. m. today.

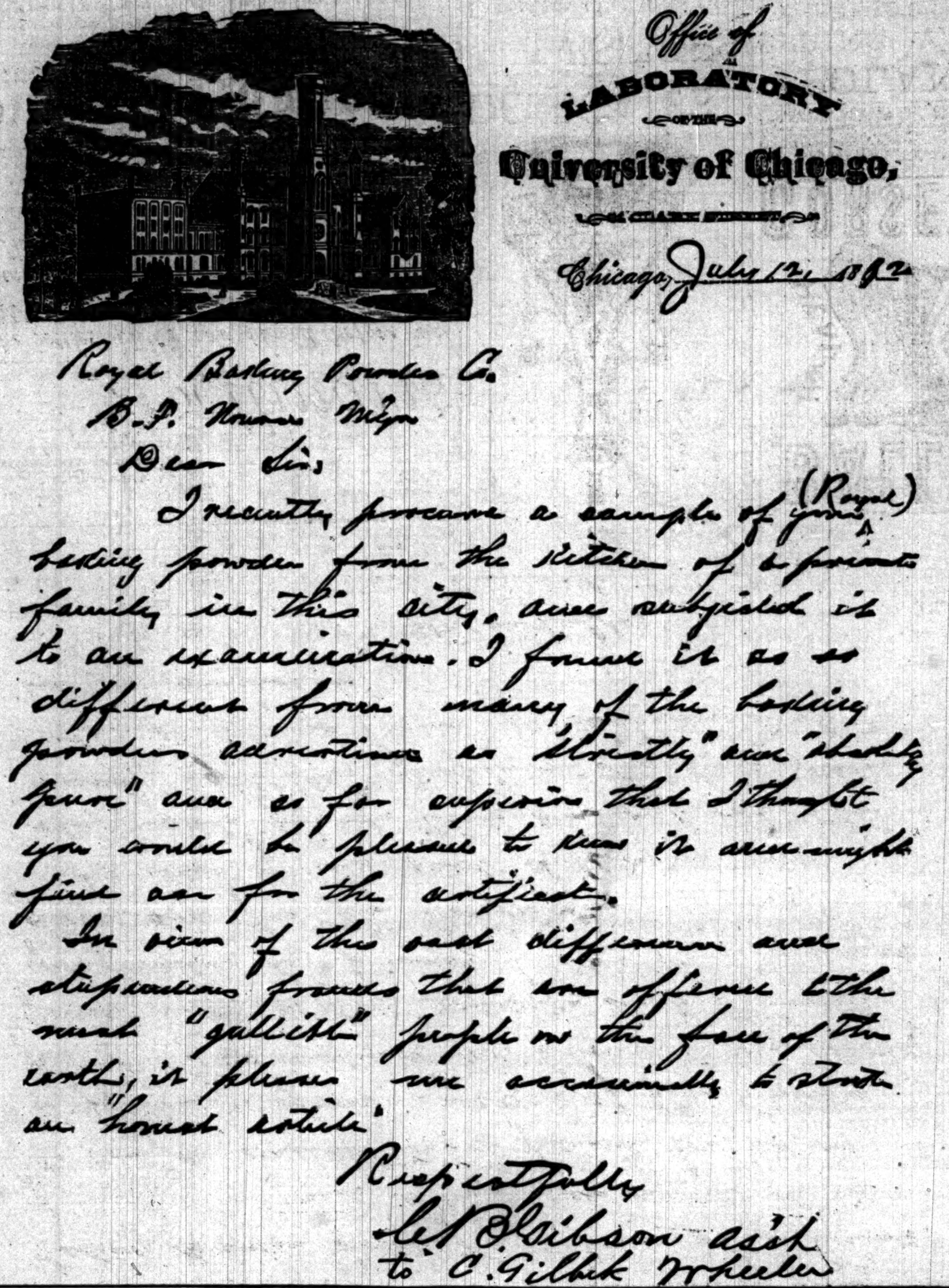
THE ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE NORTHwestern Association of the Zeta Psi occurs this evening at 8 o'clock at the Palmer House. A large attendance is assured, for which elaborate preparations have been made.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWELFTH Ward will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at Owsley Hall for the purpose of organizing a Blaine and Logan club. By order of the Republican Committee.

THE NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM acknowledges the following cash donations for May: Kirby, Carpenter & Co., $25; Jno. Mason Loomis, $10; Edwin Blackman, $25; Felix, Marston & Blair, $5; Mrs. Obern, $5; J. B. Buckingham, $25; Mrs. B. Hancock, $5; Aaron Waterbury, $5; C. C. Cowan, $5; Jas. P. Peabody, $10; Moore & Janes, $10; Mrs. Geo. W. Rogers, $10; Nathan Smith, $5; J. W. Sykes, $5; Mrs. Gates, $2; Mrs. Sidney Sawyer, $25; Francis B. Peabody, $10; Mrs. Philo King, $5; Mrs. Thos. Chard, $5; Philo King, $5; cash, $50; E. H. Buckingham, $5; Mrs. J. Hall Dow, $20; C. J. Hambleton, $20; cash, $20; Mrs. Ramsey, $1; cash, $2.45; B. V. Page, $25; cash, $20; C. P. Kimball & Co., $25; Thos. Lord, $25; Chas. B. Calver, $5; Helen H. DeKoven, $20; Mrs. A. F. Kealy, $10; W. D. Wells & Co., $25; J. N. [illegible]

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

The Royal an "Honest Article," Pure and Wholesome.



Office of
LABORATORY
OF THE
University of Chicago,
[illegible] CLARK STREET.
Chicago, July 12, 1882

Royal Baking Powder Co.
B. F. Mason Mgr
Dear Sir;

I recently procured a sample of your (Royal) baking powder from the kitchen of a private family in this city, and subjected it to an examination. I found it to be so different from many of the baking powders advertised as "strictly" and "absolutely pure" and so far superior that I thought you would be pleased to know it and might find use for the certificate.

In view of the vast difference and stupendous frauds that are offered to the most "gullible" people on the face of the earth, it pleases me exceedingly to state an "honest article"

Respectfully
W. B. Gibson asst
to C. Gilbert Wheeler

If you prefer
Apollinaris

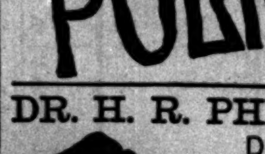
See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.

Hunyadi János

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
"SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES."
"SPEEDY, SURE AND GENTLE."—*Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P., London.*
The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of sluggish liver or piles.
ORDINARY DOSE, A WINEGLASSFUL BEFORE BREAKFAST. OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
NONE GENUINE BUT WITH THE BLUE LABEL.

CHEW POLICE

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark-st.



Best Gum Sets........$8
Best Plain Sets........$6
Fillings 1-3 usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain, 50c. All work warranted.

FLORIST J. C. CRAIG,
66 Washington-st.
Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

PERRY ROAD CART.

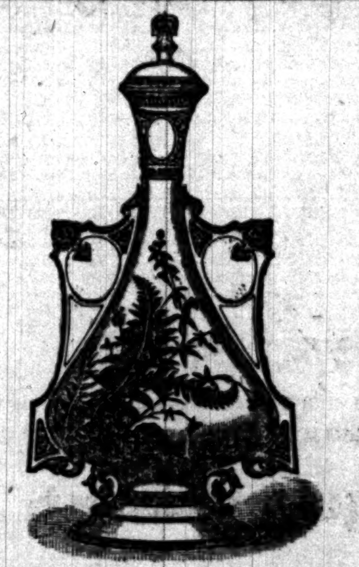
The first and only two wheeler ever produced that positively has no horse motion whatever.

ABBOTT BUGGY CO., Proprietors,
State and Twentieth-sts., Chicago.

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1856. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, or mixed goods cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois, 190 South Clark, and 265 West Madison-sts.

OTTO GAS ENGINES
AND
ELEVATORS.

The "Otto" is the Safest, Cheapest, Cleanest, and most convenient source of power for use in cities. SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
214 Randolph-st.



DELEGATES
AND
VISITORS

To the Convention are invited to inspect our

"ART ROOM,"

Containing a variety of elegant Bronze and Bisque Statuary, Porcelain Urns, Vases, Plaques, Ornaments. An assortment of Table Wares, Fine Cut and Colored Glass, etc. Unequaled in the West.

BURLEY & CO.,
83 & 85 State-st.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

CIGARS No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them.
J. E. NORTON & CO.,
158 Dearborn-st. 120 Madison-st.

BALL'S

HEALTH
PRESERVING

CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after three weeks wear, if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's name on the box.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

POLAND
SPRING WATER

Is the Purest Spring Water Known, and for a pleasant and healthy Drinking Water has never been equaled. It is almost an Infallible Cure for every species of Kidney Complaint.
Send for circular.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS.

P. S.—If you will carefully notice the Lake Water you will see its unfitness for drinking.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

THE HESS PURE-AIR
FURNACES

Save their entire cost in two seasons, besides giving a better atmosphere than any other device.

HESS STOVE WORKS,
100 LAKE STREET.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Are prepared in their

Private Sale Department,

To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1884,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Our sale will be made up of goods from the Rochester Shoe Co., of Rochester, and other New York manufacturers, and will be the finest and best

Boot and Shoe Sale

Of the season, and we ask dealers to inspect these Fine Shoes.
G. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES.

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT,
Tuesday, June 10, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, June 12, 9:30 a. m.
Both Important Clearing Sales.

SPECIAL.
TUESDAY:
Embroideries, Laces, Cutlery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Quilts, Shawls, Underwear, Overalls, Jumpers, Carpets, Floor Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.

SPECIAL.
THURSDAY:
CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1884,
AT 9:30 A. M.,

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

We call the attention of close buyers to this sale, as we have arranged to dispose of a very fine line of BOOTS and SHOES for this date, and buyers will miss some big bargains if they do not attend.
G. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

Thursday, June 12, 9:30 a. m.,
30 Casks Hotel China,
30 Casks W. G. Ware,
35 Casks C. C. Ware,
20 Casks Rock & Yellow Ware,
LIBRARY LAMPS, BRACKETS, ETC.,
CHINA CUSPADORES,
3,000 BRLS. GLASSWARE.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

NOTICE.

This coming month being the month when dealers are anxious to move any surplus stock which they may be liable to have left on hand July 1st, we would most respectfully call the attention of all Retail as well as Wholesale Dealers to our facilities for placing any merchandise that may be consigned to us. Merchants in general will find that the money realized from sales made by us will be much more available than goods carried from season to season unsold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Saturday Morning, at 10 O'Clock,
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT

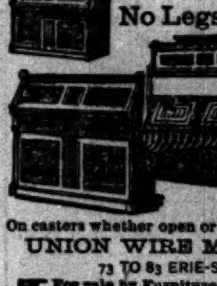
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC.

We will sell by positive order of Assignee at our stores,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.,
$10,000 Stock of Jewelry.
Elegant Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond Jewelry of all descriptions,
Bracelets, Chains, Charms, Necklaces,
Rings, Opera-Glasses, Ear-Rings, etc.
Also a large lot of Quadruple Silver-Plated Ware, Casters, Tea Sets, Pitchers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Trays, Goblets, etc.
A first-class lot of goods, to be sold without reserve.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auction Rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

HALF-PAST 9 THIS MORNING,
OUR REGULAR IMMENSE
CLEARING SALE
ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE
New Chamber & Parlor Sets,
A Full Line Carpets,
General Household Goods,
200 Doz. Camp Chairs & Stools,
General Merchandise,
A LOT CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

UNION FOLDING BED,
WITH WIRE MATTRESS,
Encloses all Bedding.
No Legs to Turn Down,



SIMPLE and DURABLE.
LATEST IMPROVEMENT,
$25.00,
AND UPWARD.
On casters whether open or closed. Variety of styles.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
73 TO 83 ERIE-ST., CHICAGO.
☞ For sale by Furniture Dealers.

Andrews' PARLOR FOLDING Beds
Improved. 30 styles. Elegant and comfortable. Save room-rent. Bedding folds out of sight. $25 up.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
195 Wab. Ave. Chicago.

OPEN PARLOR MANTEL BED CLOSED
With BEST woven Spring $10 to $19; Closes with bed made up, in 14 inch's space. Send for catalog 303 Wabash-av. Chicago, Hermon W. Ladd, Inv. & Pat'e.

MONUMENTS.
Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts
JOHN H. VOLK.

SPEC'S. Try the new Indestructible Eye-Glass. "Will not break if you try." I. G. LANGGUTH, Dealer in Optical Goods, Microscopes, Stereopticons, etc. 125 Wabash-av.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

GREAT
Jersey Sale!

5,000
All-Silk Jerseys
At $6.00.
This Jersey cost the manufacturer $12.00.
We have only a limited quantity, therefore ask immediate inspection.

Jetted Jerseys.
Endless Variety.
Popular Prices.

10,000
Plain Jerseys,
Superior Quality, All Wool,
At $1.25.

Braided Jerseys
$1.75.
Worth $2.50.

The above are Bargains and will find ready sale, therefore early inspection is solicited.

117 to 123 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Carpets!

Unusual Bargains!

To Clear Stock
Before
Semi-Annual
Inventory
We have
Reduced
A line of

Moquettes to.......	$1.25
Body Brussels to....	1.00
Axminster Wilton... } to....	1.65

These goods are far below value and cannot be duplicated.

No Samples Sent.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all claims which have been allowed against the Teutonia Life-Insurance Company will be paid by me in full upon presentation to me, at my office, Room 2, No. 99 Randolph-st., Chicago, and that by order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in the suit of Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor, vs. The Teutonia Life-Insurance Company, entered on the 5th day of June, 1884; all claims against said company not presented to me for payment on or before Aug. 19, 1884, will be forever barred from participating in the assets of said company.
Dated, Chicago, June 6, 1884.
ELMER WASHBURN, Receiver.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

Our superb mixture should be sown by all who wish a fine lawn. All varieties of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, Garden and Horticultural Tools. Call and see us. Get our Catalogue.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200 to 206 Randolph-st.

RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 55 years.
H. WOODRUFF, Residence 338 West Jackson-st.
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1883.
DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

HATS 90c to $2.50
10,000 Fine Hats,
Latest Styles and Colors, at half usual prices.
LESTER'S, 163 Madison-st.,
Between Fifth-av. and La Salle.

DR. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.
126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BLAINE AN

The Republican No
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Thrilling Scenes in
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Worth $2.50.
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...SIBLEY & CO.,
200 to 206 Randolph-st.
...TURE CURED.
DR. A. H. PARKER.
...S 90c to $2.50
10,000 Fine Hats,
...HENRY OLIN,
...STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

The Republican Nominees—The Unrivaled Statesman, the Unconquered Soldier.

Thrilling Scenes in the Convention—Delegate After Delegate Joins the Legions of Blaine,

Until, on the Motion of President Arthur, He Is Unanimously Chosen the Republican Nominee.

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

BLAINE.

FOR THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Blaine!
The heart of the Nation is stirred
By the sound of that magical word,
From far California to Maine!

Blaine!
Like a tempest it thunders and rolls
The war-cry from millions of souls
Who are marching to glory again!

Blaine!
The People "hurrah" and rejoice;
The Nation is proud of its choice;
The demon of discord is slain!

EUGENE J. HALL.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN UNIMPASSIONED OBSERVER.

Yesterday was a marvelous day for construction and destruction. Scores of hopes, ambitions, delusions, illusions (and collusions) were dissipated and wiped from existence. An ambition, laudable, persistent, well founded, was rewarded. Blaine received the recognition he has so long deserved, and with his success has come the triumph of a life which unites in itself correct principles, broad intellectual and moral development, and energetic, well-directed effort.

There must be something in what is termed the "magnetism" of Blaine. Even the day before yesterday there were many who *felt* that he would get the nomination, and but few of them could give any logical reason for their conclusion. They knew it from some intangible, indefinable assertion that came to them and made its meaning known through some subtle sympathy. For the last two days it was evident that the great majority of the vast crowds that filled the auditorium of the hall were in active sympathy with the Man from Maine. It was nothing they saw or heard which produced this condition; there was no good reason why they should have any stronger personal regard for him than for any other of the aspirants. Edmunds is a grand character; Logan is the hero of many a battlefield, a modern Cid with all the chivalry, bluffness, and integrity of his Spanish antetype. Arthur is a man who is loved by his friends and respected by his opponents, and there is in his life all the characteristics of the honorable, finished gentleman. Hawley's eulogy was not overdrawn in the eloquent presentation of his name before the convention by Brandegee, of his own State. In no essential respect, so far as mere appearance goes, is there anything more in Blaine than in any of the others whose names were before the public. And yet the thought of the former will excite a sympathy, attract an admiration, and fascinate one in a manner which is at once unfathomable, indefinable, and yet as potent as gravity.

The greater portion of the enormous mass that gathered in the hall of the Exposition Building yesterday found itself pervaded with this mysterious influence. Thousands who know Blaine scarcely more than by name were among those who were readiest to cheer when his name was mentioned, and to hope ardently for his success at every step of the tedious march of the processes of the convention.

It would almost seem that had the delegates who preferred some other one to Blaine been even more numerous than they were, they would have been forced to yield to the tremendous influence which pervaded the human atoms of the vast body of the people which dominated and enveloped them.

The flutter of the units compacted in the building showed the existence of the magnetic forces which emanate from the great intellectual dynamo-machine in Maine. At no moment were they at rest. When the name of Blaine was called by the Chairman of a delegation as he gave the ballot of his State there was a round of cheers. When there was a change whereby he gained a vote there was an inundation of enthusiastic satisfaction. When the condition of the balloting showed that his nomination was reasonably certain the whole audience rose to their feet, and shook the earth with applause, and hid themselves behind clouds of waving handkerchiefs and gaudy banners. When he was finally officially announced as nominated words fail to express the intensity and extent of the mighty outburst of enthusiasm.

The excess of sensibility in women was shown in the fact that they were constantly stirred by the pervading influence. They were the galvanometers of the occasion, and reflected constantly and accurately the direction and strength of the politico-magnetic currents which penetrated the audience. Hence there was yesterday an appeal to the eye in the gay dresses of the women, their incessant flutterings, and the fleecy clouds of white which overspread them when they brought out their handkerchiefs to emphasize their satisfaction.

Those who admire gallantry and appreciate courage when exhibited under exceptionally trying circumstances must have found matter for an epic in the contest. The allied forces stood shoulder to shoulder, and fought on long after the knowledge that defeat was inevitable. Especially did the Illinois troops fight nobly, and as did the colored troops aforetime; and the latter did not in the least impair their glorious record in yesterday's fight. The Illinois contingent went into the fight with "No Surrender!" on their flag, and they only lowered the banner when resistance was worse than useless. Indeed, some of them refused to surrender with the majority of their forces, and fought on, even when they lacked a flag around which to rally. Cullom, Carr, Cook, and others, like the hero of whom Hudibras speaks, although they lost their legs, continued to fight on their stumps. And the Southern States, too, seemed imbued with a heroic persistence, which, considering how little choice it was to them who won, may be regarded as unparalleled. Connecticut had nerved itself with a last-ditch determination, and it adhered to its resolve. The very last squad that marched into the camp of the victors was the Nutmeg quota with its Hawley flag, like that other famous one, "so gallantly streaming."

The Empire State has no reason to blush for its captain, George William Curtis. He kept his phalanx in line as if it were a wall of steel, and from which projected the long spears, as in the infantry of Philip of Macedon, which it was death for an enemy to assault. Curtis held his position to the last, like some grizzled warrior of classic era, spurning surrender; while young Casabianca Roosevelt "stood on the burning deck whence all but him had fled," and only went ashore on a plank at the last moment, and just as the flames were eating their way through the very door of the magazine.

It was a day of great endeavor, of heroic efforts, and chivalrous accomplishment. Townsend, of New York, covered with blood and perspiration, although a little short of wind, came in at last and yielded up the sword which he had handled so vigorously, and which was dripping with the gore of his enemies, among which was some from the veins of Platt and Conkling. It was a day in which every one covered himself with glory; and on which was ascertained by the trial of battle who was the strongest man, the most accomplished captain, to lead the hosts in the coming autumn battles.

WILD ENTHUSIASM.

AMONG THE SPECTATORS.

PENCIL SKETCHES OF THE AUDIENCE—HUNGER AND WILD ENTHUSIASM.

The great glass house fairly teemed with humanity—not an inch of space went to waste—and fully 10,000 people thronged the avenue, stood on the grass and sidewalk, in the gutter and streets, and gazed up at the building as though half expecting that by some miraculous means they would be enabled to hear what was going on within. The crowd was less turbulent than the night previous, but it was learned that fully 2,000 gained an entrance to the morning session by means of bogus tickets.

It was pitiful to see the poor, tired, sleepy-looking delegates as they straggled in, dragging themselves along as though they had been keeping vigils at some bier for thirty days. Their eyes were heavy, faces sallow, and their step slow and uncertain. The only redeeming feature was the spruce, trim toilet, brightened up with a June rose or a gaudy badge.

THE FEMALE CONTINGENT.

Everybody who entered the building knew before he passed into the lobby that the fair ladies were out in full force, for the carriages, coupés, and landaus that were seen outside extended for blocks on both sides of the street and in every direction.

The crush of Thursday night had the effect of making people prompt, and every ticket-holder was in his place an hour and a half before the convention was called to order.

The platform back of the Chairman had more than its usual number of ladies, most of whom were the wives of delegates and Senators or distinguished women from other cities.

Just what use the score or so of colored attendants who occupied seats in the boxes with their masters and mistresses were intended to be put to could not be divined until noon, when great hampers were unlocked and salads, jellies, rolls, pickles, tarts, lemons, and California fruit were served with all the convenience and dispatch of a perfect menu.

HURRIED REFRESHMENTS.

These well-trained servants passed around silver mugs which were filled repeatedly with iced milk, lemonade, orange frappé, or whatever beverage the water-bottle contained.

The business before the delegates prevented their going out to lunch, and, as stray odors of spiced pickles, nicely-seasoned sandwiches, and luscious bananas and pineapple ambrosia tickled their hungry palates, the discomfiture they endured was simply incommensurable. The ladies ate the dainty lunch, threw cherry pits at one another, tried to make little clusters of white grapes "stay on" their dresses with a pin, but gave never a thought nor a mouthful to the hungry-eyed, mouth-watering statesmen and politicians that surrounded them.

One Illinois delegate who had made a breakfast on a Graham gem and a saucer of oatmeal would have given $5 for one of those biscuit sandwiches. But then women are such sordid little things; they can love, pity, and encourage, but I swear they don't know what generosity means."

Over in one of the east boxes sat Col. Robert Ingersoll, his expansive countenance smiling in a most benignant manner amid the tumult and confusion of the surroundings. His wife sat on one side of him, wielding a large black fan, and his pretty daughter in a cloth suit and a red hat on the other. He was not a man to sit and smell a savory lunch for somebody else, and when the first intimation of hunger took possession of his robust frame he reached down on the floor for his hat, tripped down the steps after a male friend, and vanished for a fifteen-minute bite, receiving the most cordial greetings from every friend he met. It goes without saying that his coat-pockets had all the eatables they would hold when he returned to his family.

OLD SOL LOOKS IN.

While the ballots for adjournment were being taken the sun had attained sufficient altitude to effect an entrance, and shone with vivid heat and brilliancy in a long, broad line down the full length of the building, and annoyed innumerable bald heads with aggravating persistency. The sight was really a beautiful one, for the long rays not only defined pretty little figures in light broadcloth and cut flowers, but threw diamond ear-drops and pins into convulsions and danced upon the smooth, round polls of the American delegates till they shone like so many crystal globes. Pretty as the picture may have been from the shady side of the house it was not altogether appreciated by the animated figures in the middle section, many of whom pulled out little skull-caps from skirt and breast pocket and donned them hastily. An immense swinging silver urn in the hands of a pretty page afforded a generous supply of nature's element. Whitelaw Reid partook of the stimulant with an avidity that excited the sympathy of his companions and probably incited a suspicion as to the contents of the vessel, for the demand increased to an extent that necessitated the services of several assistants to dispense the beverage. The patriotic airs played by the band early in the session were received with enthusiasm.

Charles E. Smith and M. P. Handy, editor and manager-in-chief of the Philadelphia *Press*, occupied the chairs to the right of the Chairman, and apparently compared all notes. Senator Clayton appeared in the company of a colored brother and from the complacency of his expressive features was digesting a good breakfast. The four central aisles were kept clear with difficulty.

IN THE GALLERIES.

The ladies in the galleries were not as happy as they might have been, for it was a sore blow to their taste when their less fastidious neighbors relieved their heated frames and brains by dropping their hats down over the gallery rail and divesting themselves of all surplus raiment. Many natives from Western plains were stationed in these side elevations and were conspicuous by their linen attire, broad expanse of shirt-fronts, and the depth of their blue tie and watch-ribbon.

PROMINENT FACES.

Young Roosevelt, of New York, worked with a bull-dog pertinacity to make himself conspicuous, and vociferated and gesticulated in a dramatic manner amid the cheers and jeers of the vast audience, and did succeed in rousing the admiring remarks of the fair sex, who enthused over his 28 years and glasses.

In one of the west boxes sat Mr. Emmons Blaine, son of the Hon. James G. Blaine. He had the undivided attention of a circle of ladies, but without being rude gave ear to the minutest detail in the balloting. He is a slender young man of perhaps 27, with a fair complexion, erect figure, engaging manners, and intellectual face.

The Hon. Judge W. H. West was as quiet as a pedagog, but laughed now and then at some witticism of his devoted young son.

Up on the platform sat Miss Phoebe Couzzins, dressed in a gray traveling suit which, like all female lawyers' dresses, did not fit her. She wore light gloves and a little poke bonnet, and was very energetic in her applause.

She had evidently borrowed the sheet-like linen handkerchief of her escort, and, with the assistance of a Friday's TRIBUNE, managed to cause a satisfactory commotion.

Senator Bruce's substantial form and rather handsome face was pointed out on request, and immediately became the centre of opera glasses. Senator Robey, of Michigan, shook hands with all his lady friends, and did all he could to straighten out their tally-sheets. Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was arrayed in a new straw hat and a suit that was a perfect match for his silvery hair. He experienced such pangs of hunger that his expression was particularly pathetic. With the assistance of a friend he was led forth before the finale and his hunger appeased. Sandwiches vanished from the salvers of the attendants as if by magic, and the demand was unceasing. All of the prominent denizens of the city were present, and proved themselves capable of a fast that will be a topic of wonder and speculation for the remainder of the summer. When the enthusiasm ran high coats, umbrellas, hats elevated on canes, and shawls, and every available article were seized upon to swell the tumultuous demonstration. When Henderson's voice and muscle power deserted him, Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, succeeded, and his sweet, penetrating voice and commanding presence were a delightful relief from the husky tones and attenuated visage of his predecessor.

J. M. Thurston gained the attention of the Chair by pointing his index finger at the occupant thereof for fully five minutes amid the most deafening plaudits.

DISTINGUISHED WRITERS.

Among the guests were Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Southworth, Miss Louise Alcott, Mrs. Crowley, and many other distinguished writers and novelists.

An enthusiast at the press table won a bet of $700 on the adjournment. When the vote was declared he opened his mouth and screamed "$700 ahead," at the same time picking up a pile of reporters' hats and hurling them down in the midst of the Illinois delegates. As many of these gentlemen were sucking lemons or getting what comfort they could out of a dry smoke the disturbance of amiability was not very slight.

ENTHUSIASM.

One little lady who sat in one of the first boxes wore a navy blue silk with a white duck vest-front. Every time that her man was ahead she would give a little squeal, shake her fan, handkerchief, and tally-sheet in the air and tell her friends behind her to "come on," which they seldom did with any speed.

When the telegram came from Logan telling the Illinois folks what course to pursue a most enthusiastic gentleman took his hat, a tall white stove-pipe, with a band of cardinal badges around the top, and, hurling it into the very lap of Illinois, shouted, "There, you take it, my jockeys! It's not a very fine hat, but it goes to a good cause, and my heart goes with it."

Everybody was present.

THE EVENING AUDIENCE.

AN EXHAUSTED ASSEMBLAGE WITNESSES THE WIND-UP OF THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The last session of the Republican Convention was attended by an audience as large as any that preceded it. The main part of the work having been disposed of, there was a noticeable lack of interest and enthusiasm. All the delegates were on hand, but they looked tired and ready to hasten the close. The New York men were speechless. Some read the evening papers, others played with the fringe on their badge, and those who were not staring at vacancy played with their watch-chain or tried to gnaw the head of their cane.

Long John, William Henry Curtis, Mayor Harrison, John R. Lynch, Senator Hoar, and other prominent gentlemen moved among the Illinois delegates, and held long whispered consultations.

Handsome young Mr. Conger was everywhere, and so busy and so excited that he did not get time to remove his light overcoat.

THE GARDEN OF GIRLS.

The ladies were the same ones seen at all the other sessions. They had given their evening toilets special attention, and indeed they looked pretty.

Great bunches of peonies, jasmine, roses, and carnations ornamented jaunty little cloth suits, and close bonnets and high hats were garnished with birds of gay plumage and glossy bunches of fruit and small vegetables.

All the loose flags, bunting, and shields had been removed, and nothing but the broad band of colors decorated the gallery-rail.

The Colorado eagle that had been put upon a standard in front of the speaker's desk was not permitted to remain very long. It blocked up the narrow aisle used by pages, messengers, and circulating press-men, and the suspicion felt among reporters seated at the table beneath had much to do with the removal of the fowl.

HOW THE DELEGATES LOOKED.

The defeat of Mr. Frank B. Conger, of the District of Columbia, won the sympathy of the ladies.

"Poor fellow! he looks so young and intelligent, and he is so handsome," said one young lady when the Chairman squelched him.

Judge Houck, of Tennessee, made a good talk on what proved to be a very uninteresting topic. His voice had a pleasant ring to it, but his eyes were red from last night's work and his long wrist-bands were painfully soiled.

Thurston, of Nebraska, was all badges, glasses, fob, and choker.

Mr. Lee, of Pennsylvania, wore a two-story badge, and his frightened eyes looked out from the centre of a very round, fat, beardless face in a most comical fashion.

Ladies in the rear boxes sent autograph albums among the delegates, but the books might just as well have been passed round among the telegraph boys, for the scrawls were almost illegible, and not at all what had been expected.

THOSE PRESENT.

In the crowd were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hesing, C. B. Smith, Potter Palmer and wife, Prof. Swing and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Rush and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Smith, Mrs. Ormsby, Misses Ormsby, Mrs. J. Wilkie, Mrs. George Wilkie, Mrs. J. C. Eldridge and daughter, Misses Minnie and Lulu Stone, Mrs. J. Shuttler, George P. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pullman and daughter, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Sacer Thurman and daughter, Mrs. Col. Mulligan, Miss Mulligan, Miss Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Huchins, Mr. and Mrs. William Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Wert Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hammill, Mr. and Mr. J. Mamlin, Mrs. J. B. Henderson with Mr. and Mrs. John C. New, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCormick, Judge and Mrs. Lambert Tree, J. C. Stearnes of Vermont, the Hon. George Nichols of Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woof, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, wife, daughter, and guests, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Montgomery, Ald. and Mrs. Lyke, Miss Lyke, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Storrs, Gen. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. H. M. Sherwood, Congressman Dunham, C. R. Maston, Edgar Holt, Judge Anthony, Judge Barnum, Judge Booth, Judge Drummond, Judge Hammond, Judge Gary, the Hon. G. Bunn, the Hon. William Aldrich and wife, C. H. Harris, Ernest Smith, Ernest Heath, Ernest Vielt, Judge Sidney Smith, the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, the Rev. Dr. Scudder, D. K. Hill, R. D. Ennis, Thomas Betts, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. Cartero, Mr. and Mrs. Manniere, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Shelby, Mr. and Mrs. James Hoostan, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Judge and Mrs. Scully, Judge and Mrs. Gardner, Ben Wilson, Dr. R. H. Hall, Watson Hinkley, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Mosher, Dr. Cornelius Logan, Leonard Swett, Frank Gilbert, ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge and ladies, Gen. Joseph L. Terrence, and Maj. J. D. Pangborn, of Baltimore; Harry Duvalle, of Baltimore; Gen. O. L. Mann, C. W. Laing, Maj. E. D. Wilder, Miss Josie Houghtling, Miss Lena Emery, Miss Althea Stone, Miss Kelley, Miss Stiles, Miss Gardner, Miss Lina Ingersoll, Miss Gussie Emmery, Miss Belle Clark, Miss Belle Quan, Miss Clyde, Miss Sartoris, Mrs. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. Cortel e, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. Balford, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. George Fleetwood, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Moulton, the Hon. I. G. Wilson, D. W. Keith and Miss Keith, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, J. L. Lombard, I. G. Lombard, South Town Assessor Frank Drake, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Keith, Mrs. Frank Hall, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Wilson, Potter Palmer, J. L. Woodward and Miss Woodward, Capt. M. C. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Barnard, J. Irving Pierce, Eugene Cary and ladies, L. L. Coburn, the Hon. R. W. Dunham, A. H. Andrews, Miss Lillian Weider, Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, Gen. J. T. Torrence and ladies, H. J. McFarland and wife, Hon. C. E. Lewis, Milwaukee, Postmaster H. C. Payne, Milwaukee, Deputy-Sheriff Matson, H. N. Higinbotham, Richard J. Tuthill and lady, M. D. Wells and lady, C. H. Fargo, M. D. Hull, Collector Jesse Spalding, ex-State's-Attorney Thomson and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, State's-Attorney Mills, John Crerar, Joseph C. Hutten, Joseph S. Crary, A. L. Ludlow, A. D. Shoemaker, A. S. McCartly, C. L. Bonney, Charles Trimmer, Albert Osgood, A. G. Greenlee, M. C. Clarkson, M. M. Munn, N. K. Fairbank, L. D. Norton, Fred Eames, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Felix, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Rice, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Adams.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOURTH DAY.

PRAYER BY THE REV. DR. SCUDDER.

The convention was called to order at 11:20 by Chairman Henderson, who said: The convention this morning will be led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, of this city.

The Rev. Dr. Scudder—Let us pray. Almighty and ever-blessed God! We worship Thee as the author of our being, as the creator of our immortal bodies, and of our immortal spirits, and we adore Thee as the inexhaustible personal source of all light and life, and truth and liberty, and peace and gladness. And we do glorify Thee as the Supreme Law-giver, and as the only rightful sovereign of all hearts, and of all consciences; and we do thank Thee with reverence and with gratitude for the benignant Providence which from the very beginning has watched over our beloved country. We thank Thee for its manifold deliverances in times of National peril, for its grand victory over slavery, for its symmetric development under Thy fostering care, and for its present advancement among the nations of the earth. And we do also bless Thee for our just laws and fruitful institutions, for our civil and religious liberties, for our fertile lands and abundant resources, our great cities and our happy homes. We bless Thee, oh Lord God of truth and grace for the Christian faith, and for our Christian churches, for our educational privileges, and for the ample opportunities that Thou art continuously granting to our people for their growth in the knowledge, and the virtue, and the power that constitute genuine National manhood.

And we now ask Thee to pronounce Thy benediction upon this convention. Grant to it today the unerring guidance of Thy own infallible spirit, and may all that is done here be done in the fear of God, and in the righteousness of a true patriotism; and to this end may every man in this convention be endowed and animated with the spirit of true loyalty to truth and of fidelity to the highest interests of our great Republic. And now, finally, great and holy God, we pray Thee that this convention may be led with a hearty unanimity to select for nomination to the Presidency of these United States the right man, and when he is selected by this convention may he thereafter be elected by the American people to the Chief Magistracy of this country, and after he is elected, if must be Thy will, may his life be precious in Thy sight, and may he be so endowed with Thy spirit that he shall give us an Administration that shall be an honor to this convention, an honor to the Republican party, an honor to the whole American people, a glory to our country and a lesson for mankind—an Administration which shall be acceptable in Thy sight. Thou art the Lord God of Hosts, and we ask this in the name of our adorable Lord and Redeemer Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

FILLING THE VACANCIES.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention: The Secretary will call the roll of States and Territories that did not report their National Committeeman yesterday and those States and Territories will now answer.

Mr. Bishop, of California—Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a resolution without debate.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order. I object to this resolution.

The Chairman—Well, we will see what it is. [Cries of "Regular order." "Regular order."]

The Chairman—Call the States.

The Secretary then called the States. The responses were as follows:

California—Horace Davis.

Colorado—Mr. Elbert: Pass Colorado for the present.

Florida—Mr. Lee: Pass Florida for the present.

New Hampshire—Edward A. Follett.

Tennessee—Mr. Houck: Mr. Chairman, I am unanimously instructed by the Tennessee delegation to send in the name of W. P. Browslow as the Committeeman from Tennessee.

The Secretary—District of Columbia. Mr. Carson—Mr. Chairman, we have not agreed as yet, and I am satisfied we will not agree.

New Mexico—Col. William L. Reiners.

Mr. Bishop, of California—Mr. Chairman, I desire to withdraw that resolution by the request of the members here.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

BLAINE 334½, ARTHUR 278.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, there is now nothing in order except to call the roll for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

The Secretary started in with the roll-call, beginning with Alabama.

Mr. Turner, of Alabama—One delegate is sick in bed at the hotel, otherwise there would be eighteen for Chester A. Arthur.

The Chairman—He cannot vote unless he or his alternate is here.

Mr. Turner—I have not cast his vote.

The Secretary—Alabama casts 19 votes. Blaine, 1; Logan, 1; Arthur, 17.

POLLING THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

The vote of Arkansas was cast as follows: Two for George F. Edmunds, 4 for Chester A. Arthur, 8 for James G. Blaine. [Applause.]

Mr. Gibbs, of Arkansas—Mr. Chairman, not being satisfied with the announcement, I ask that the ballot be verified.

The roll of individual delegates was called, with the following result:

Powell Clayton........Blaine

Mr. Turner, of Alabama—The absent delegate from Alabama has now come into the room. Are we at liberty to cast his vote?

The Chairman—At the end of the roll-call you can do it.

The Arkansas call was resumed, with the following result:

Logan H. Root........Blaine
M. W. Gibbs........Arthur
Henry M. Cooper........Blaine

The Chairman—In consequence of the applause which follows the announcement of the name it is utterly impossible for the Secretary to record the vote, and I appeal to the galleries to cease their applause.

A voice—Clear the galleries.

The Chairman—We cannot record the vote here correctly if applause or hisses follow the announcement of the vote. [Applause.]

The Secretary continued the calling of the names from Arkansas, with the following result:

Jacob Treiber........Edmunds
Samuel H. Holland........Arthur
Ferd Havis........Arthur
A. A. Tufts........Blaine
George H. Thompson........Blaine
Mason W. Benjamin........Blaine
Jacob Yoes........Edmunds
Lafayette Greggs........Arthur
Kidder Kidd........Blaine

The Secretary then announced the vote of Arkansas as follows: Blaine, 8; Arthur, 4; Edmunds, 2.

The vote of California was cast by the Chairman of the delegation, Mr. Morrow, 16 for Blaine, amidst great applause.

The vote of Colorado was recorded as 6 for Blaine, with more applause.

Mr. Massey, of Delaware, cast the vote of that State, 5 for Blaine, 1 for Arthur, thus verifying all previous predictions as to Delaware's vote.

FLORIDA POLLED.

The vote of Florida was called as 7 for Chester A. Arthur and 1 for James G. Blaine.

On a demand for a call of the roll, the vote resulted as follows:

Emmanuel Fortune alternate for Dennis Eagan........Arthur
Joseph E. Lee........Arthur
Jesse D. Cole........Arthur
William G. Stewart........Arthur
James N. Combs........Arthur
A. C. Lightbourne........Arthur
John G. Long........Blaine
H. W. Chandler........Arthur

The result of the vote was therefore declared to be: Blaine, 1; Arthur, 7.

Georgia gave Arthur 24, and the Arthur officeholders set up a cheer.

Gov. Cullom cast the vote of Illinois as follows: Logan, 40; Blaine, 3; Arthur, 1.

Indiana voted as follows: Edmunds, 1; Sherman, 2; Arthur, 9; Blaine, 18; and Blaine stock went up several points.

Iowa's announcement of 26 for Blaine was received with cheers.

THE VOTE IN KANSAS.

When Kansas was called the Chairman of the delegation announced the vote to be: Blaine, 12; Arthur, 4; Logan, 1; Hawley, 1.

Mr. Ady—Call the roll.

The Secretary—Will you please repeat and let me call in the interval?

Mr. Ady—The call of the roll is asked for, and there is no necessity for anything further.

The roll was then called with the following result:

Preston B. Plumb........Arthur
James S. Merritt........Blaine
J. G. Woods........Arthur
A. W. Mann........Blaine
Cyrus Leland Jr........Blaine
Henry E. Insley........Blaine
J. P. Root........Hawley
R. Aikman........Logan
J. R. Hallowell........Blaine
W. P. Hackney........Blaine
George R. Peck........Arthur
William Martindale........Blaine
E. P. Berry........Blaine
C. C. Culp........Arthur
J. S. McDowell........Blaine
J. W. Ady........Blaine
C. C. Wood........Blaine
R. L. Walker........Blaine

The Secretary—Kansas casts 4 votes for Arthur, 12 votes for Blaine, 1 vote for Logan, 1 vote for Hawley.

LOUISIANA.

When Louisiana was called the Chairman of the delegation, William Pitt Kellogg, announced the vote as follows: Arthur 10, Logan 3, Blaine 2, stating that one of the delegates was absent in consequence of sickness. Thereupon a delegate from that State asked for a poll of the votes, which resulted as follows:

W. P. Kellogg........Logan
A. J. Dumont........Arthur
P. B. S. Pinchback........Arthur
A. S. Badger........Arthur
W. B. Mirchant........Arthur
R. F. Guichard........Arthur
Henry Demas........Arthur
George Drury........Arthur
L. A. Martinet........Arthur
A. H. Leonard........Absent
W. P. Peck (alternate)........Absent
A. J. Smith (alternate)........Absent
William Harper........Blaine
Frank Morey........Logan
E. W. Wall........Logan
Louis J. Souer........Arthur
Clifford Morgan........Blaine

Mr. P. F. Heonig—Mr. Chairman, my name has not been called.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Heonig and that gentleman voted for Arthur.

The Secretary then announced the vote of Louisiana as first given.

When the Chairman of the Maine delegation announced the vote of his delegation the audience broke into loud applause and cheers, which were however quickly quelled by the gavel.

Blaine showed up big in Pennsylvania, and the announcement of the vote of that State was received with marked applause. Mr. Curtis, on rising to announce the vote of New York, was received with applause, as was also the healthy Blaine vote of that State. The announcement of the Blaine vote in Texas and Wisconsin and the Arthur vote in Virginia called forth considerable enthusiasm.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

When the Secretary called the District of Columbia.

Frank Conger arose and said; "My colleague here present declines to announce his vote, so the District of Columbia casts one vote for Arthur."

Mr. Carson, of the District of Columbia—The gentleman makes a mistake. Perry H. Carson is here to cast his vote for James G. Blaine. [Laughter and applause.]

A LOST VOTE.

At the conclusion of the roll-call, Mr. Turner, of Alabama, arose—Mr. Chairman, is it consistent with the rules for Alabama to correct its vote at this time? The vote of Alabama should be recorded.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman desire to correct a numerical error?

Mr. Turner—The delegate came in within two minutes after the vote had been declared.

The Chairman—He can't vote now under the rules.

Mr. Turner—He will do it next time.

There was a lull of five minutes, and considerable confusion while the Secretary was adding up the vote—so much disorder that the Chair had hard work to get anything like quiet; but his remark "If gentlemen wish to learn the vote they must keep silence," had a good effect.

The Secretary finally announced the result as follows:

Whole number of delegates........820
Number of votes cast........818
Necessary to a choice........411
James G. Blaine........334½
Chester A. Arthur........278
George F. Edmunds........93
John A. Logan........63½
John Sherman........30
Joseph R. Hawley........13
Robert T. Lincoln........4
Gen. William T. Sherman........2

THE VOTE.

AS CAST BY STATES.

Following is the first ballot in detail:

States and Territories.	No. of votes	Arthur	Blaine	Edmunds	Logan	Sherman	Hawley	Lincoln	W. T. Sherman
Alabama	20	17	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	14	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..
California	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Delaware	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	44	1	3	..	40	..	..	..	..
Indiana	30	9	18	1	..	2	..	..	..
Iowa	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	18	4	12	..	1	..	1	..	..
Kentucky	26	16	5½	..	2½	1	..	1	..
Louisiana	16	10	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Maine	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	28	2	1	25	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	26	2	15	7	..	..	..	..	2
Minnesota	14	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	32	10	5	6	10	1	..	..	..
Nebraska	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	8	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	18	..	9	6	..	1	..	2	..
New York	72	31	28	12	..	..	..	1	..
North Carolina	22	19	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	..	21	..	..	25	..	..	..
Oregon	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	60	11	47	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	18	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	16	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
Texas	26	11	13	..	2	..	..	..	..
Vermont	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	24	21	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	22	6	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dis't of Columbia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	820	278	334½	93	63½	30	13	4	2

Total votes cast, 818.

The vote for Mr. Blaine was received with cheers, as was that for Arthur.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

BLAINE GAINS 14½.

The Chairman—No nomination having been made, according to the rules of the convention the convention will now proceed to another vote. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk began calling the roll of States for the second ballot.

ALABAMA.

After the vote of Alabama had been announced by the Chairman of the delegation Mr. Parsons said:

"I challenge the announcement of the vote as made by the Chairman of the delegation, and demand a call of the roll of the State."

The Chairman—Call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, with the following result:

George Turner........Arthur
George W. Braxdell........No response
John H. Thomson........Arthur
Charles C. Shaats........

Mr. Parsons—I would like the rule to be enforced that delegates must be in their seats when the roll is called or his vote is cast, because we cannot tell whether the man who answers down there is either the delegate or the alternate.

Mr. Turner—We will bring him up and exhibit him to the gentleman.

The Chairman—If the delegate is present he must vote; if the alternate is present and the delegate is not, he is entitled to vote.

Mr. Turner—The alternate has voted and the vote has been recorded.

The Secretary then proceeded with the call, with the following result:

Charles C. Sheets........Arthur
Jesse B. Dukes........Arthur
James E. Slaughter........Arthur
Frank H. Threet........Arthur
George W. Washington........Arthur
Paul Strobach........Arthur
Isaac Heyman........Arthur
William Youngblood........Arthur
William J. Stephens........Arthur
Hugh A. Carson........Arthur
Lewis E. Parsons Jr........Blaine
William J. Anthony........Arthur
Algernon A. Mabson........Arthur
Lewis J. Washington........Blaine
Robert A. Moseley Jr........Arthur
Arthur Bingham........Arthur
Augustus W. McCulloch........Arthur
Peter J. Crenshaw........Logan

The Secretary—Alabama votes Arthur 17, Blaine, 2, Logan 1.

GAINS FOR BLAINE IN ARKANSAS.

After the vote of Arkansas was announced Mr. Gibbs said:

Mr. Chairman, I demand that the roll be called. I am not satisfied with the announcement.

The Secretary called the roll, with the following result:

Powell Clayton........Blaine
Logan H. Roots........Blaine
M. W. Gibbs........Arthur
Henry M. Cooper........Blaine
Jacob Treiber........Blaine
Samuel H. Holland........Blaine
John H. Johnson........Arthur
Ferd Havis........Arthur
A. A. Tufts........Blaine
George H. Thompson........Blaine
Mason W. Benjamin........Blaine
Jacob Yoes........Blaine
Lafayette Gregg........Blaine
Kidder Kidd........Blaine

The Secretary—Arkansas votes Blaine 11, Arthur 3.

FLORIDA.

The Secretary called Florida.

Mr. Lee, of Florida—Florida casts 7 votes for—

Mr. Long, of Florida—I demand a poll of Florida.

The Chairman—No votes have yet been announced from Florida, therefore no delegate is entitled to a call.

The Secretary—Florida.

Mr. Lee—Florida casts 7 votes for Chester A. Arthur and 1 vote for Blaine.

Mr. Long—I demand the poll of Florida.

The Secretary called the roll, with the following result:

Dennis Eagan........Arthur
Joseph E. Lee........Arthur
Jesse D. Cole........Arthur
William G. Stewart........Arthur
James M. Cooms........Arthur
A. C. Lightbourne........Arthur
John G. Long........Blaine
James W. Chandler........Arthur

The Secretary—Florida votes Arthur 7, Blaine 1.

DELEGATE VOTE IN ILLINOIS.

After the vote of Illinois was announced by the Chairman of the delegation, Mr. Taylor said:

I challenge the correctness of the vote and ask for a poll.

The Secretary called the roll, with the following result:

Shelby M. Cullom........Logan
John M. Hamilton........Logan
Burton C. Cook........Logan
Clark E. Carr........Logan
J. L. Woodard........Blaine
Abner Taylor........Arthur
W. H. Ruger........Logan
C. E. Piper........Logan
George R. Davis........Blaine
J. R. Wheeler........Blaine
Samuel B. Raymond........Logan
L. C. Collins Jr........Logan
L. M. Kelly........Logan
C. E. Fuller........Logan
Norman Lewis........Logan
O. C. Town........Logan
S. G. Baldwin........Logan
Henry T. Noble........Logan
R. W. Willett........Logan
J. A. Bell........Logan
S. T. Rogers........Logan
Thomas Vennum........Logan
W. M. Wright........Logan
R. H. Whiting........Logan
C. V. Chandler........Logan
C. A. Ballard........Logan
A. C. Matthews........Logan
W. W. Berry........Logan
Dr. William Jayne........Logan
Deitrich C. Smith........Logan
J. W. Fifer........Logan
George K. Ingham........Logan
Charles G. Eckhart........Logan
L. S. Wilcox........Logan
Charles Churchill........Logan
Harrison Black........Logan
John I. Rinaker........Logan
J. M. Truitt........Logan
R. A. Halbert........Logan
H. F. Reuter........Logan
T. S. Ridgway........Logan
C. T. Strattan........Logan
F. M. Simpson........Logan
W. McAdams........Logan

The Secretary announced the vote of Illinois as follows: Arthur, 1; Blaine, 3; Logan, 40.

INDIANA.

When Indiana was called R. W. Thompson, Chairman of the delegation, announced the vote as follows: Edmunds, 1; Sherman, 2; Arthur, 9; Blaine, 18.

Mr. McDonald—I call for the call of the roll of the State.

The roll was called, with the following result:

Richard W. Thompson........Sherman
John H. Roelker, alternate for Benjamin Harrison........Blaine
John H. Baker........Blaine
Morris McDonald........Arthur
James C. Veatch........Arthur
Francis B. Posey........Arthur
George G. Reiley........Arthur
William R. Gardner........Blaine
D. M. Alspaugh........Arthur
Albert P. Charles........Arthur
John O. Cravens........Blaine
Eugene G. Hay........Edmunds
Joseph I. Irwin........Sherman
William A. Montgomery........Blaine
Charles A. Barchenal........Blaine
Joshua H. Mellette........Blaine
L. T. Michener........Blaine
Henry C. Adams........Blaine
William C. Smith........Blaine
William R. McKeen........Arthur
George B. Williams........Arthur
Americus C. Daily........Blaine
Simon P. Thompson........Blaine
George Holman........Blaine
James B. Kenner........Blaine
Jonas Votaw........Blaine
Oscar S. Simons........Arthur
Orville Carter........Blaine
Joseph D. Oliver........Blaine
George Moon........Arthur

The Secretary announced the vote of Indiana as follows: Arthur, 9; Blaine, 18; Edmunds, 1; Sherman, 2.

KENTUCKY.

When Kentucky was called the Chairman of the delegation announced the vote as follows: Sherman, 1; Lincoln, 1; Logan, 2; Blaine, 5; Arthur, 17.

Mr. Hazelit—I call for the roll of the State.

The Secretary called the roll, with the following result:

Walter Evans........Arthur
William O. Bradley........Arthur
William W. Culbertson........Arthur
John W. Lewis........Arthur
Edwin Farley........Arthur
P. C. Bragg........Arthur
J. Z. Moore........Arthur
W. L. Hazelit........Blaine
Allen Allensworth........Arthur
G. P. Jolly........Arthur
Edwin Hilpp........Arthur
Silas F. Miller........Arthur
John Mason Brown........Arthur
Augustus E. Wilson........Blaine
Michael Minton........Blaine
David M. Comingore........Sherman
James A. Scarlett........Arthur
William Cassius Goodloe........Blaine
Richard P. Stoll........Blaine
Robert Bodd........Logan
George Denny........Logan
George M. Thomas........Arthur
T. S. Bradford........Blaine
Andrew J. Auxier........Arthur
J. C. Eversole........Lincoln
R. A. Buckner........Arthur
H. G. Trimble........Blaine

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana voted as follows: Arthur, 9; Logan, 2; Blaine, 4.

Mr. Dumont, of Louisiana, challenged the vote as announced, and on a call of the roll the result was as follows:

W. P. Kellogg........Arthur
A. J. Dumont........Arthur
P. B. S. Pinchback........Arthur
W. B. Merchant........Arthur
R. F. Guichard........Blaine
Henry Demars........Arthur
George Drury........Arthur
L. A. Martinet........Arthur
A. H. Leonard, absent, and both alternates from the same district also absent.
William Harper........Blaine
Frank Morey........Logan
E. W. Wall........Blaine
Louis J. Souer........Arthur
Clifford Morgan........Blaine

The vote of Louisiana was thereupon announced as follows: Arthur, 9; Blaine, 4; Logan, 2.

Maine voted 12 for Blaine, and Maryland 12 for Blaine and 4 for Arthur. The votes of both these States were received with loud and vociferous cheering.

MISSOURI.

When Missouri was called, the vote was announced as follows:

Sherman 1, Edmunds 5, Logan 8, Blaine 8, Arthur 10.

Mr. Neuenhahn, of Missouri, challenged the vote, and the roll was called, with the following result:

B. M. Prentiss........Logan
H. E. Havens........Blaine
R. T. Van Horn........Arthur
T. C. Fletcher (alternate)........Edmunds
Robert D. Cramer........Logan
J. T. Barber........Arthur
Joseph H. Turner........Logan
A. W. Mullens........Arthur
J. H. Thomas........Arthur
Ira B. Hyde........Arthur
A. C. Dawes........Blaine
O. C. Hill........Blaine
John B. Jones........Arthur
William Warner........Arthur
Odin Guitar........Edmunds
W. S. Shirk........Edmunds
Theodore Bruere........Edmunds
M. G. Reynolds........Arthur
Henry C. Meyer........Logan
Joseph C. Bensejk........Absent
J. B. Nichols (alternate)........Logan
Chauncey I. Filley........Logan
James H. McLean........Blaine
Fred W. Mott........Logan
Kossuth W. Weber........Logan
Edward Neuenhahn........Arthur
Eben B. Sankey........Blaine
Charles G. Burton........Edmunds
W. D. Tyler........Sherman
Joseph B. Upton........Blaine
Norman Gibbs........Blaine
A. B. Carroll........Arthur
Byrd Duncan........Logan

The vote of Missouri was thereupon announced as follows: Arthur, 10; Blaine, 7; Edmunds, 5; Logan, 8; Sherman, 1.

A delegate—I desire to state that when the vote of the delegation was taken, one of the delegates retired from the hall, and that is the occasion of the difference between the announcement made by the Chair.

NEW YORK.

When the vote for New York was announced as Lincoln 1, Edmunds 12, Blaine 28, and Arthur 31, it was greeted with loud clapping of hands. Mr. Cornwell asked for a call of the roll. Upon a number of the delegates immediately around him saying "Don't do it," "Withdraw it," "Oh, pshaw," he withdrew his request, whereupon Mr. Draper said: "I challenge this vote and demand that the New York delegation may be polled."

The Chairman—Does the gentleman challenge the vote as announced?

Mr. Draper—I do, sir!

The roll was then called, with the following result:

Theodore Roosevelt........Edmunds
Andrew D. White........Edmunds
John I. Gilbert........Edmunds
Edwin Packard........Edmunds
George William Curtis........Edmunds
John M. Crane........Absent
John A. King (alternate)........Edmunds
Edward H. Hobbs........Edmunds
Silas B. Dutcher........Arthur
Andrew D. Baird........Arthur
George L. Pease........Edmunds
William H. Beard........Arthur
Martin N. Day........Arthur
Clark D. Rhinehart........Arthur
George C. Bennett........Arthur
John J. O'Brien........Arthur
John H. Brady........Arthur
John D. Lawson........Arthur
Charles N. Taintor........Arthur
Robert G. McCord........Arthur
John Collins........Arthur
Jacob M. Patterson........Absent
George Starr (alternate)........Arthur
George Hilliard........Arthur
Michael Cregan........Arthur
Bernard Biglin........Arthur
Anson G. McCook........Blaine
John R. Lydecker........Arthur
Edmund Stephenson........Absent
Charles Whitlock (alternate)........Arthur
Joseph L. Perley (alternate)........Arthur
William Dowd........Arthur
Frank Raymond........Arthur
John A. Eagleston........Arthur
William H. Robertson........Blaine
James W. Husted........Blaine
Benjamin B. Odell........Edmunds
David J. Blauvelt........Blaine
R. Platt Carpenter........Arthur
Hamilton Fish Jr........Arthur
Thomas Cornell........Blaine
Duncan Ballantine........Blaine
Martin I. Townsend........Arthur
Henry G. Burleigh........Blaine
George Campbell, ½ vote........Arthur
Hiram Griggs, ½ vote........Absent
Andrew S. Draper, ½ vote........Arthur
James Lamb, ½ vote........Blaine
James A. Houck, ½ vote........Blaine
George West........Blaine
John Kellogg........Blaine
John Hammond........Arthur
George Chahoon........Blaine
Leslie W. Russell........Blaine
George A. Bagley........Blaine
W. E. Scripture........Blaine
O. M. Lampher........Absent
R. J. Richardson (alternate)........Blaine
Hobart Krum........Blaine
Titus Sheard........Blaine
Carroll E. Smith........Blaine
Henry L. Duguid........Blaine
James Fraser (alternate)........Blaine
Thomas C. Platt........Blaine
Milton Delano........Blaine
David D. Osborne........Blaine
Theron G. Yeomans........Blaine
Jeremiah W. Dwight........Blaine
Walter Lloyd Smith........Blaine
George R. Cornwell........Blaine
Stephen T. Hoyt........Blaine
Leonard Burritt........Edmunds
Halbert H. Warner........Lincoln
James W. Wadsworth........Edmunds
Edmund L. Pitts........Blaine
James D. Warren........Blaine
Josiah Jewett........Arthur
George Urban Jr........Blaine
Lee R. Sanborn........Arthur
Norman M. Allen........Blaine
Frank S. Smith........Blaine

The vote of New York as announced was thereupon as follows: Arthur, 31; Blaine, 28; Edmunds, 12; Lincoln, 1.

The gain of two votes in Ohio for Blaine and the gain in Wisconsin for the same candidate called out great applause as they were announced.

When the District of Columbia was called Mr. Conger, as usual, arose and remarked: Mr. Chairman, my colleague declines to announce the vote as Chairman of the delegation. [Great laughter.] The District of Columbia casts one vote for Arthur. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Perry H. Carson—Carson votes for Blaine. [Renewed laughter.]

The Secretary announced the result of the ballot as follows:

Whole number of delegates, 820.
Number of votes cast, 818.
Necessary to a choice, 411.
W. T. Sherman, 2.
Robert T. Lincoln, 4.
Joseph R. Hawley, 13.
John Sherman, 28.
John A. Logan, 61.
George F. Edmunds, 85.
Chester A. Arthur, 276.
James G. Blaine, 349.

BY STATES.

BLAINE, 349; ARTHUR, 276.

The ballot in detail was as follows:

States and Territories.	No. of votes	Arthur	Blaine	Edmunds	Logan	Sherman	Hawley	Lincoln	W. T. Sherman
Alabama	20	17	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Delaware	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	44	1	3	..	40	..	..	..	..
Indiana	30	9	18	1	..	2	..	..	..
Iowa	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	26	17	5	..	2	1	..	1	..
Louisiana	16	9	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
Maine	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	32	10	7	5	8	1	..	..	..
Nebraska	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	72	31	28	12	..	..	..	1	..
North Carolina	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Idaho	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total vote	820	276	349	85	61	28	13	4	2

On the announcement of the ballot, a storm of applause and cheers rent the air, and a vast concourse of people arose to their feet, waving hats, handkerchiefs, fans, and anything that came handy. The ovation continued for some minutes, and was only stopped by vigorous and prolonged application of the Chairman's gavel and loud cries of "Sit down!" from portions of the delegates.

A delegate—I move that we proceed with the ballot on the next vote. [Cries of "Sit down!" "Order!" etc.]

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman: I call for the regular order of business.

The Chairman—No selection having been made, the convention will now proceed to another ballot, and the Secretary will call the roll of States and Territories.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

BLAINE GAINS.

Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, here took the chair and the Secretary proceeded with the call of the roll for the third ballot.

When Indiana was called, Mr. Thompson said: Mr. President, I ask but a moment's delay so that we may report the vote correctly.

The Chairman—Delay will be granted for a short time.

The vote was subsequently announced, Arthur 10, Blaine [illegible].

Iowa's vote of 26 for Blaine was received with applause.

Kansas showed a gain of two for Blaine, which was received with applause.

In Kentucky Blaine gained one from Arthur. A delegate asked that the vote be polled, but withdrew the request.

Louisiana, Maine, and Maryland voted as before. A delegate challenged the vote of Massachusetts, but withdrew it.

Blaine gained three in Michigan, which was the signal for renewed applause, as also was the gain of one to Blaine from Edmunds in Minnesota.

The gain of five in Missouri to Blaine, mostly at the expense of Logan, evoked prolonged cheers, as also did the solid vote of Nebraska.

The New Jersey vote showed several changes, Blaine and Lincoln gaining. The vote was loudly applauded.

Ohio's vote, showing a gain of five to Blaine, caused considerable enthusiasm; but was put entirely in the shade by Pennsylvania's vote, which, as first announced, was 49 for Blaine. Mr. Flynn and Mr. Magee asked for a roll-call.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Chairman—The roll of Pennsylvania will be called.

A delegate on the right, where the aisle was full of delegates and others—I desire the Chair to have this aisle cleared of persons who are interrupting the proceedings of the convention.

The Chairman—The gentlemen will be seated; retire from the aisle and take seats.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York, one of the offenders—The members of the New York delegation will take a seat when one is furnished him. He has had no chair all day.

The Chairman—The gentlemen will keep order and take seats.

A delegate from Florida—The New York delegation belongs on the other side of the house.

The Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms finally succeeded in clearing the aisles, and the roll of Pennsylvania was called, with the following result:

James McManes........Blaine
Hamilton Disston........Blaine
P. L. Kimberly........Blaine
J. W. Lee........Blaine
Lewis Emery Jr........Blaine
W. H. Jessup........Blaine
H. H. Bingham........Blaine
William J. Pollock........Arthur
William B. Leeds........Arthur
David H. Lane........Blaine
Samuel B. Gilpin........Blaine
Harry Hunter........Blaine
Alex Crowe Jr........Blaine
W. E. Rowan........Blaine
John T. Thompson........Blaine
John Ruhl........Arthur
B. F. Fisher........Blaine
Richard Young........Blaine
Robert M. Yardley........Blaine
J. P. H. Jenkins........Blaine
Samuel R. Deppen........Blaine
F. S. Livingood........Blaine
Edwin Reinhold........Blaine
Lewis S. Hartman........Blaine
Samuel Thomas........Blaine
William S. Kirkpatrick........Blaine
James Cruikshank........Blaine
James C. Brown........Blaine
H. B. Payne........Blaine
H. M. Boies........Blaine
J. A. M. Passmore........Blaine
J. Y. Sollenberger........Edmunds
Horace Brock........Blaine
Jacob H. Wagner........Blaine
F. F. Lyon........Blaine
G. A. Grow........Blaine
E. G. Schieffelin........Blaine
C. W. Hill........Blaine
Daniel J. Morrell........Blaine
Edward Scull........Blaine
John Stewart........Blaine
B. F. Wagonseller (alternate)........Blaine
W. H. Lanius........Blaine
J. A. Kitzmiller........Blaine
R. A. Irvin........Blaine
Dr. Thomas C. Thornton........Blaine
J. K. Ewing........Blaine
James E. Sayers........Blaine
C. L. Magee........Blaine
William Flynn........Blaine
Thomas M. Bayne........Blaine
R. W. Byers........Blaine
N. F. Acheson........Blaine
John W. Wallace........Blaine
John R. Henderson........Blaine

H. C. Howard	Blaine
T. C. Cochran	Blaine
W. H. H. Riddle	Blaine
E. W. Echols	Blaine
Joseph Johnson	Blaine

The Secretary—The vote of Pennsylvania is: Logan 1, Edmunds 1, Lincoln 1, Arthur 8, Blaine 50. [Great cheering and much confusion.]

OUTSIDERS AMONG THE DELEGATES.

Mr. Burleigh, of New York (who was seated on the right, where the aisle was full again)—I wish the Chair would call away from here the gentlemen who belong on the outside. I see ex-Senator Spencer here among the delegates.

Gen. Anson McCook—Mr. Chairman: I simply wish to state that there are other persons here who are not delegates sitting with the New York delegation. It is not fair to single out a gentleman from them and name him, and ask that he be put out.

Mr. Collins, of New York—Name them, and we will put them out.

A delegate—No gentleman would call out the name of another here.

Great disorder ensued, and several of the delegates talked at once, and were very angry, but they finally quieted down.

A delegate—Announce the vote of Pennsylvania.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman question the vote?

The delegate—I understand that the vote exceeded that given by the Chairman, and I desire to have it announced.

The Chairman—The Secretary will announce the vote.

The Secretary did so as before. [Cheers.]

TEXAS.

When the vote of Texas was announced by the Chairman of the delegation, it was challenged by one of the delegates, whereupon the Secretary called the roll of the State, with the following result:

C. C. Binkley	Arthur
M. W. Cuney	Blaine
Richard Allen	Arthur
Robert Zapp	Blaine
R. J. Evans	Blaine
J. B. Farris	Arthur
G. W. Burkett	Arthur
J. D. Davis	Blaine
Webster Flanagan	Arthur
Alexander Burge	Logan
A. G. Malloy	Arthur
J. R. Carter	Blaine
O. T. Lyon	Blaine
Frank L. Cleve	Arthur
John S. Wilner	Blaine
J. C. Akers	Blaine
B. B. Renfrew	Blaine
H. C. Ferguson	Arthur
A. J. Rosenthal	Blaine
Henry Green	No response

Mr. Binkley—Call his alternate.

The Secretary—There is no alternate's name in the list.

A delegate from Texas—The delegate is not present in the hall; he instructed the Chairman of the delegation to cast his vote for Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Binkley—I announce, sir, that the gentleman is present.

The Secretary proceeded with the calling of the roll with the following result:

Nathan Patton	Arthur
W. H. Blount	Blaine
J. C. De Gress	Arthur
Robert Hanschke	Blaine
Robert F. Campbell	Blaine
H. H. McConnell	Arthur

Mr. Renfrew—How is the vote of Mr. Renfrew recorded, Seventh District?

The Chairman—He is recorded for Blaine.

Mr. Renfrew—It should be for Arthur, sir.

B. B. Renfrew	Arthur

A delegate—Call Mr. Green again.

The Chairman—The name of Mr. Green will now be called.

Henry Green	Blaine

Mr. Birkley—Does the name of H. C. Ferguson appear on the list?

The Chairman—He is recorded as voting for Arthur.

Mr. Ferguson—It is not correct. I voted for James G. Blaine.

The Chairman—Call it again.

H. C. Ferguson	Blaine

The Secretary announced the vote of Texas as follows: Arthur 11, Blaine 14, Logan 1.

After the vote of Wisconsin had been announced by the Chairman of the delegation Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, said: "I challenge the vote of Wisconsin and call for the roll."

The Chairman—Does the gentleman except to the correctness of the announcement?

Mr. Cooper—One moment, Mr. Chairman. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cooper consulted with Mr. Keyes a moment and hesitated.

The Chairman—Is the challenge withdrawn?

Mr. Cooper—I understood that to be the question. I do withdraw.

When the Secretary called the District of Columbia Mr. Conger gave Arthur one vote and Mr. Carson gave Blaine one.

At the conclusion of the call of the roll of States and while the tellers were adding up the figures of the ballot the greatest confusion prevailed among the aisles, all the delegates rising to their feet and the audience cheering, it being evident that Mr. Blaine's vote was largely increased.

The Secretary announced the result of the third ballot as follows:

Whole number of delegates	820
Whole number of votes cast	819
Necessary to a choice	411
William T. Sherman	2
Robert T. Lincoln	8
Joseph R. Hawley	13
John Sherman	25
Logan	53
Edmunds	69
Arthur	274
Blaine	375

THE RESULT.

BLAINE, 375; ARTHUR, 274.

The ballot in detail was as follows:

States and Territories.	No. of votes	Arthur	Blaine	Edmunds	Logan	Sherman	Hawley	Lincoln	W. T. Sherman
Alabama	20	17	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Delaware	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	44	1	3	..	40	..	..	..	..
Indiana	30	10	18	..	..	2	..	..	..
Iowa	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	18	..	15	..	2	..	1	..	..
Kentucky	26	16	6	..	2	1	..	1	..
Louisiana	16	9	4	..	2	1	..	..	..
Maine	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	28	3	1	24	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	26	4	18	3	..	..	..	..	1
Minnesota	14	2	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	16	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Missouri	32	11	12	4	4	1	..	..	..
Nebraska	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	8	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	18	1	11	..	..	..	..	6	..
New York	72	32	28	12	..	..	..	..	..
North Carolina	22	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	..	25	..	..	21	..	..	..
Oregon	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	60	8	50	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	18	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	26	11	14	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vermont	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	24	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	22	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arizona	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	820	274	375	69	53	25	13	8	2

Total vote, 819.

When the vote for Blaine was announced there was immense cheering and an enthusiastic demonstration.

FIGHTING FOR TIME.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE ATTEMPT TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio—I move you, sir, that this convention do now take a recess until half-past 7 o'clock this evening. [Cries of "No!" "No!"]

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—I second the motion.

A scene of indescribable confusion followed, half a dozen members of as many delegations rising at once to protest against the Arthur-Edmunds-Sherman proposition for adjournment.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—The opposing forces in this convention have already passed the skirmish line, and there is one phalanx present [loud applause] assured, confident, steadfast, certain of victory. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, rose to a point of order. He said—Mr. Chairman: The point of order that I make is, that the motion to adjourn is not debatable nor amendable.

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina—I rise to support Mr. Roosevelt's point of order. The motion is not debatable nor amendable.

Mr. W. W. Phelps, of New Jersey—We do not wish to debate it, but to vote it down. [Loud applause and great disturbance and confusion.]

The proceedings of the convention were here very much interrupted by the wrangling and contention of members from different delegations, all wanting to speak at once.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, once more rose from his seat, and said: Mr. Chairman—We are ready for the shock of battle. [Cheers.]

This declaration still further increased the prevailing excitement, and Col. Sexton and his aides-de-camp had a lively time for about twenty minutes, running around and trying to soothe the vociferous delegates back into their seats.

The Chairman put the motion for adjournment, and declared it lost.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York—I demand a roll-call of the State upon the motion.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, seconded the motion.

Mr. Roosevelt—Mr. Chairman: We demand a roll-call on the question of adjournment, and we have a right to have it.

Some delegates in the vicinity of Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed: "Sit down," and Mr. Roosevelt and William Walter Phelps glared at each other.

Mr. Roosevelt, blandly smiling—Afterwards—afterwards. Mr. Chairman, I demand a call of the roll.

A delegate from North Carolina rose and asked: What is the question before the house?

Several delegates—Adjournment.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—I demand a call of the roll upon that question.

Several delegates rose at once to their feet and insisted on the roll-call, declaring that it had been seconded by at least three delegates on the floor.

The Chairman—What State called for the vote to be recorded?

Mr. Roosevelt—The State of New York.

Mr. Sheard, of New York—I rise to a point of order. The roll-call having been begun, there is no other business in order.

Several delegates—It has not been begun.

Other delegates—It has.

The Chairman—Did the gentleman from New York call for the vote to be recorded?

Mr. Dutcher—The gentleman from New York did call for the vote to be recorded.

The Chairman—What States?

Mr. Dutcher—New York and North Carolina.

Mr. Sheard, of New York—I rise to another point of order—that the State of New York has not been polled upon the demand for the roll-call, and therefore no gentleman has a right to demand it in her name.

Mr. Clark Carr, of Illinois—I rise to a point of order. Pending the roll-call no person can be recognized from the Chair, except a person from the State which has been called. Alabama has been called. I ask that no person be recognized or permitted to make a motion until Alabama shall have expressed herself upon the call.

Mr. Spooner, of New York—A member can always be recognized on a point of order. I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman. My point of order is that the roll was called on the motion to adjourn by the request of a number of States, and that the call of the roll should be ordered by the Chair. [Cries of "That's right," "That's all right."]

Mr. Husted, of New York—Fair play here, sir [pointing at the Chair]!

The Chairman—The house will come to order.

A delegate from New York—I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, sir, that the demand for votes was not made until after the Chair had decided the motion lost a few moments ago.

VOTE IT DOWN.

Mr. McKinley—Gentlemen of the convention, I hope no friend of James G. Blaine will object to having the roll-call of the States made. [Cries of "That's it!" "That's right!"] Let us raise no technical objection. I care not when the motion was raised. The gentlemen representing the different interests here have a right to the voice of this convention upon this subject [cries of "Well said!" "That's right!"], and as a friend of James G. Blaine I insist that all his friends shall unite in having the roll of States called [a voice—and vote against adjournment], and then vote that proposition down.

The Chairman—The roll will be called on the question of adjournment.

The roll was then called. When the State of Illinois was reached Senator Cullom said: "It is difficult for any delegate in this part of the hall to ascertain what the question before the convention is."

The Chairman—The question is, Will the convention take a recess until half-past 7 o'clock this evening?

Senator Cullom—I ask the convention to allow the Illinois delegation a very few moments to ascertain our desires and vote. [Cries of "All right," "Take an hour."]

Senator Cullom (after a short time)—Illinois casts 29 votes in favor of adjournment and 15 against. [Applause.]

Mr. Cook, of Illinois—I challenge the count and demand a call of the roll.

The Chairman—The roll will be called.

THE VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The roll of Illinois was then called with the following result:

Shelby M. Cullom	No
John M. Hamilton	Aye
Burton C. Cook	No
Clark E. Carr	No
J. L. Woodard	Aye
Abner Taylor	Aye
W. H. Ruger	Aye
C. E. Piper	No
George R. Davis	No
J. R. Wheeler	No
Samuel B. Raymond	Aye
L. C. Collins Jr.	No
L. M. Kelly	No
C. E. Fuller	Aye
Norman Lewis	Aye
O. C. Town	Aye
S. G. Baldwin	No
Henry T. Noble	Aye
R. W. Willett	Aye
A. J. Bell	Aye
S. T. Rogers	Aye
Thomas Vennum	No
W. W. Wright	Aye
R. H. Whiting	No
C. V. Chandler	Aye
C. A. Ballard	Aye
A. C. Matthews	No
W. W. Berry	Aye
Dr. William Jayne	No
Dietrich C. Smith	Aye
J. W. Fifer	No
George K. Ingham	Aye
Charles G. Eckhart	Aye
L. S. Wilcox	Aye
Charles Churchill	Aye
Harrison Black	Aye
John I. Rinaker	Aye
J. M. Truitt	Aye
R. A. Halbert	Aye
H. Reuter	Aye
T. S. Ridgway	Aye
C. T. Strattan	No
F. M. Simpson	Aye
W. McAdams	Aye

The vote of Illinois as announced stood: Yeas, 31; nays, 13.

When Minnesota was called for her vote on adjournment the Chairman of the delegation, Senator Sabin, announced the full vote of fourteen as being "No," and the Blaine forces again felt gratified and applauded.

Missouri's vote—10 yeas and 22 nays—also received like testimony of approval.

NEW YORK.

New York being reached, and Mr. Curtis having risen to his feet to give the vote, Mr. Lawson, a delegate from that State, addressed the Chair as follows: Mr. Chairman, I ask that the roll be called for the State of New York.

The Chairman—No announcement has yet been made, and therefore no roll can be called.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. President, New York casts 20 votes for adjournment, 28 against adjournment, and the rest of the delegation do not vote.

Mr. Spooner—I challenge the count, and demand a call of the roll of the delegation.

The Chairman—The roll will be called.

The call of the roll resulted as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt	Aye
Andrew D. White	Aye
John I. Gilbert	Aye
Edwin Packard	Aye
George William Curtis	Aye
John M. Crane	Aye
Edward H. Hobbs	No answer
John McGeehan (alternate)	No answer
Silas B. Dutcher	Aye
Andrew D. Baird	No
George L. Pease	Aye
William H. Beard	Aye
Martin N. Day	Aye
Clark D. Rhinehart	Aye
George C. Bennett	Aye
John J. O'Brien	Aye
John H. Brady	Aye
John D. Lawson	Aye
Charles N. Taintor	Aye
Robert G. McCord	Aye
John Collins	Aye
George Starr	Aye
George Hilliard	Aye
Michael Cregan	Aye
Bernard Biglin	Aye
Anson G. McCook	No
John R. Lydecker	Aye
Joseph L. Perley	Aye
William Doud	Aye
Frank Raymond	Aye
John A. Eagleston	Aye
William H. Robertson	No
James W. Husted	No
Benjamin B. Odell	Aye
David J. Blauvelt	No
B. Platt Carpenter	Aye
Hamilton Fish, Jr.	Aye
Thomas Cornell	No
Duncan Ballantine	No
William E. Kisselburgh	Aye
Henry G. Burleigh	Aye
George Campbell (one-half vote)	Aye
Hiram Griggs (one-half vote)	Aye
James Lamb (one-half vote)	No
James A. Houck (one-half vote)	No
George West	No
John Kellogg	No
John Hammond	Aye
George Chahoon	Aye
Leslie W. Russell	No
George A. Bagley	No
William E. Scripture	No
R. J. Richardson	No
Hobart Krum	No
Titus Sheard	No
Carroll E. Smith	No
Henry L. Duguid	No
Thomas C. Platt	No
Milton Delano	No
David D. Osborne	No

Mr. Whipple, of New York—Mr. Frazer's name was not called—Twenty-fifth District, New York—Mr. Duguid's alternate.

The Clerk—Some one voted for him.

Mr. Whipple—No, sir.

The call was continued, as follows:

James Frazer	No
Theron G. Yeomans	No
Jeremiah W. Dwight	No
Walter Lloyd Smith	No
George R. Cornwell	No
Stephen G. Hayt	No
Leonard Burritt	Aye
Hurlbut H. Warner	Aye
James W. Wadsworth	Aye
Edmund L. Pitts	No
James D. Warren	Aye
Josiah Jewett	Aye
George Urban Jr.	Aye
Lee R. Sanborn	Aye
Norman M. Allen	No
Isaac S. Whipple	No

The Clerk announced 71 votes cast—42 yeas and 29 nays.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The vote of North Carolina was announced as 16 yeas and 6 nays. A delegate asked to have the vote polled, which was done, with the following result:

James J. Mott	Aye
W. S. Dockery	No
James H. Harris	No
J. E. O'Hara	Aye
J. B. Hill	Aye
Elihu A. White	No
Isaac J. Young	Aye
John C. Dancy	No
L. W. Humphrey	Absent
John S. Leary	No

A delegate from North Carolina—Wait a minute. Call Mr. Humphrey's alternate.

Mr. Leary—I am a delegate—not an alternate.

The Clerk—There is no name of any alternate at all.

Mr. Leary—There are none present.

The roll-call proceeded as follows:

Charles D. Upchurch	Aye
John H. Williamson	No
Thomas B. Keogh	Aye
Patrick H. Winston	Aye
W. W. Jenkins	Aye
E. J. Pennypacker	Aye
H. C. Cowles	Aye
W. E. Henderson	Absent

A delegate—Mr. Chairman: W. E. Henderson is not a delegate. You have got the wrong roll. The delegate is A. S. Richardson.

The call proceeded as follows:

A. S. Richardson	Aye
William S. Pearson	Absent
L. L. Green	Aye
J. B. Eaves	Aye
T. J. Candler	Absent

A delegate—His alternate is Mr. Hunt.

The Clerk—There is no alternate here.

The delegate—He has reported since the session began, and has been voting with us all the time. The correction was omitted by the Committee on Credentials by some means or other. He is a regular alternate. I have it in the credentials.

The Clerk—There is no responsibility resting on this desk because of that omission. What is the name?

The delegate—H. C. Hunt.

The name was called, and he answered aye.

The result was: Yeas, 14; nays, 6.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The vote of Pennsylvania was announced as yeas 9, nays 51.

Mr. Lane, of Pennsylvania, called for a poll of the vote.

Rhode Island was called, but the delegate from Pennsylvania insisted on a call of the roll of that State. And a call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

James McManes	Aye
Hamilton Disston	No
P. L. Kimberly	No
John W. Lee	No
Lewis Emery Jr.	No
W. H. Jessup	No
H. H. Bingham	No
William J. Pollock	Aye
William R. Leeds	No
David H. Lane	Aye
Samuel B. Gilpin	No
Harry Hunter	Aye
Alexander Crowe Jr.	No
W. Elwood Rowan	No
John T. Thompson	Aye
John Ruhe	Aye
B. F. Fisher	No
Richard Young	No
Robert M. Yardley	No
J. P. Hale Jenkins	No
Samuel R. Deppen	No
F. S. Livingood	No
Edward Reinhold	No
Lewis S. Hartman	No
Samuel Thomas	No
William S. Kirkpatrick	No
James Cruikshank	No
James C. Brown	No
Hubbard B. Payne	No
Henry M. Boris	No
J. A. M. Passmore	Aye
J. Y. Sollenberger	Aye
Horace Brock	No
Jacob H. Wagner	No
F. F. Lyon	No
Galusha A. Grow	No
E. G. Schieffelin	No
C. W. Hill	No
Daniel J. Morrell	No
Edward Scull	No
John Stewart	No
S. F. Wagonseller	No
William H. Lanius	No
Jacob A. Kitzmiller	No
E. A. Irvin	No
Dr. Thomas C. Thornton	No
J. K. Ewing	No
James E. Sayres	No
C. L. Magee	Aye
William Flynn	Aye
Thomas M. Bayne	No
E. M. Byers	No
E. F. Acheson	No
John M. Wallace	No
J. B. Henderson	No
H. C. Howard	No
T. C. Cochran	No
W. H. H. Riddle	No
E. W. Echols	No
Joseph Johnson	No

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—Will the clerk call Mr. Disston's name again?

The name was called, and Mr. Disston answered, No.

Mr. Stewart—Mr. Hill voted for Mr. Disston before.

The clerk—The alternate voted no, so that it is the same.

Mr. Stewart—That is right.

The Secretary—Pennsylvania 60 votes. Ayes 10, nays 50.

Mr. Magee, of Pennsylvania—I would like to ask how Mr. Passmore is recorded?

The Secretary—Aye.

TENNESSEE.

When Tennessee was called, Judge Houck, the Chairman of the delegation, said: Ayes, 24.

Mr. J. H. Smith, of Tennessee—I demand a call of Tennessee. I object to that count.

The Chairman—The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary did so, and the result was as follows:

W. B. Brownlow	No
L. C. Houck	No
J. C. Napier	Aye
T. F. Cassells	Aye
A. H. Pettibone	No
J. W. Brown	No
W. C. Chandler	Aye
W. C. Chumlea	Aye
H. F. Griscom	Aye
F. V. Brown	No
B. W. Burford	Aye
J. S. Smith (alternate)	Aye
W. G. Elliott	No
W. M. Ekin	No
H. L. W. Cheatham	Aye
R. J. Hadley	Aye
A. M. Hughes Jr.	No
Richard Harris	Aye
S. W. Hawkins	No
J. C. Watson	No
M. E. Bell	No
S. A. McElwee	No
Carter Harris	Aye
James H. Smith	Aye

When the District of Columbia was called Frank Conger said "Two no." [Laughter.]

The Secretary—The whole number of votes cast on the motion to take a recess was 814—yeas, 364; nays, 450.

Another outbreak occurred, two-thirds of the convention, women as well as men, being almost beside themselves. There was cheer after cheer, stamping of feet, clapping of hands, pounding of canes, and waving of handkerchiefs—a repetition of the popular demonstration which had taken place several times before when the Plumed Knight was mentioned. During the uproar a banner was carried up and down the aisle having on it this: "Kansas 50,000 for the nominee; 75,000 for James G. Blaine." This tended to keep up the disorder. The vote in detail on the motion to adjourn was as follows:

VOTE ON ADJOURNMENT.

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	17	3
Arkansas	3	11
California	..	16
Colorado	..	6
Connecticut	..	12
Delaware	1	5
Florida	5	3
Georgia	24	..
Illinois	29	15
Indiana	8	22
Iowa	2	24
Kansas	..	18
Kentucky	18	8
Louisiana	7	8
Maine	..	12
Maryland	4	12
Massachusetts	23	5
Michigan	8	18
Minnesota	..	14
Mississippi	17	1
Missouri	10	22
Nebraska	..	10
Nevada	..	6
New Hampshire	8	..
New Jersey	5	13
New York	42	29
North Carolina	14	6
Ohio	17	28
Oregon	..	6
Pennsylvania	11	48
Rhode Island	7	1
South Carolina	16	2
Tennessee	12	12
Texas	10	16
Vermont	8	..
Virginia	20	4
West Virginia	..	12
Wisconsin	10	12
Arizona	..	2
Dakota	..	2
District of Columbia	1	1
Idaho	..	2
Montana	1	1
New Mexico	2	..
Utah	2	..
Washington	..	2
Wyoming	..	2
Total	364	450

The Chairman, after nearly breaking his arm, succeeded in restoring partial order.

WASTING TIME.

GREAT CONFUSION AND DISORDER.

Judge Foraker, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman——

The cheering was resumed, and there were cries of "Sit down!" and more confusion.

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina—I move that we proceed to another roll-call.

Judge Foraker, of Ohio—I move, sir, that the rules of the convention be suspended and that James G. Blaine be nominated by acclamation. [Great cheers and cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. Winston—I move that we proceed with the order of business.

Mr. Dutcher and Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, got on their chairs and shouted "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman," but the cheering was kept up, and the Chairman could not hear them or any one else.

Mr. Winston—I move that we proceed with the order of business and proceed to call the roll for another ballot.

The confusion continued, getting worse and worse.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York (excitedly to Judge Foraker)—That can't be done, Judge, in this convention.

Judge Foraker—Vote it down then.

Mr. Roosevelt held his place and shouted: "Call the roll," but the Chairman could not hear him.

The disorder prevailed for several minutes longer, and then subsided a little.

Judge Houck—Mr. Chairman, I desire to inquire how Mr. Cassell, of Tennessee, is recorded.

Several delegates—You are too late. [Cries of "No," "No," and confusion.]

Mr. Foraker—Mr. Chairman, have you got my motion?

Judge Houck, of Tennessee—I desire to inquire how Mr. Cassell, of Tennessee, is recorded.

The Chairman—Please state your motion.

Mr. Foraker—My motion is, Mr. Chairman, that the rules of this convention be suspended and that James G. Blaine be nominated by acclamation. [Loud and continued cheering.]

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York—I ask that the roll be called.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order and a call of the roll.

Mr. Roosevelt—On behalf of New York I demand a call of the roll.

Mr. Burrows—I demand a call of the roll. I hope my friend from Ohio will withdraw his motion to declare the nomination by acclamation and proceed to a ballot.

Cries of "Withdraw!" "Withdraw!"

Mr. Foraker—In order that the time of this convention may be saved, and at the request of gentlemen members, I withdraw the motion I made. [Loud cheering.]

BLAINE FOR PRESIDENT.

ALABAMA LEADS THE VAN.

The Chairman—The Secretary will proceed to call the roll.

The Secretary called Alabama.

Mr. Turner, of Alabama—I ask, Mr. Chairman, that the roll-call may be suspended one moment in order that the delegation may be polled. There has been so much confusion that I have been unable to call the delegation.

The Chairman—The Chairman of the delegation must first announce the vote before he can call the roll under the rule.

Mr. Turner—I cannot make the announcement until I see the delegation and know how they want to vote.

The Secretary—Alabama.

Mr. Turner—Alabama gives 12 votes for Chester A. Arthur and 8 votes for James G. Blaine.

Mr. Stevens, of Alabama—I challenge the vote.

Mr. Parsons, of Alabama—The challenge is withdrawn.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan—It is utterly impossible, Mr. Chairman, to hear a word, and unless order can be restored I shall move that this convention adjourn to a hall by itself where we can hear its proceedings.

GAINS IN FLORIDA.

After the vote of Florida had been announced by the Chairman of the delegation Mr. Long, of that State, said: I challenge the vote of Florida.

The Chairman—The roll will be called.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, with the following result:

Dennis Eagan	Arthur

When the name of Joseph E. Lee was called he arose and said: "The old guard dies, but never surrenders, Chester A. Arthur."

The call proceeded as follows:

Jesse D. Cole	Arthur
William G. Stewart	Arthur
James M. Cooms	Blaine
A. C. Lightbourne	Arthur
John G. Long	Blaine
J. W. Chandler	Blaine

The Secretary—Florida gives 5 votes for Arthur and 3 for Blaine.

When Georgia was called, Mr. Buck, the Chairman of the delegation, said: By instructions of my delegation before coming into this convention we agreed to act as a unit. A majority of the delegation are still for Chester A. Arthur, and unless a vote is called I shall so announce. Twenty-four votes for Arthur.

The Chairman—Is there any contest in Georgia?

Several delegates—No, no.

ILLINOIS SWINGS INTO LINE.

When Illinois was reached, Senator Cullom said:

Mr. Chairman: I ask leave of this convention to read a dispatch which I received a few moments ago from Gen. John A. Logan, addressed to the Illinois delegation. [Cries of "Object," "object," "Regular order," "Call the roll," "roll," "roll."]

Senator Cullom—I ask permission to read this telegram: "To the Republicans—— [Cries of "No," "no," "Regular order."]

Senator Cullom—I am instructed by Gen. Logan to withdraw his name from this convention and shall send the dispatch to the Secretary's desk to be read. [Cries of "No, no, no."]

The Chairman—The dispatch cannot be read except with the unanimous consent of the convention.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, I make this point of order, that the reading of the dispatch is not in order, and nothing is except the calling of the roll.

The Chairman—The point of order is well taken.

Senator Cullom—The Illinois delegation then withdraws the name of Gen. Logan and gives for Blaine 34 votes, for Logan 7, for Arthur 3.

The announcement of the vote of Illinois was received with uproarious cheering, which lasted for some minutes.

GEN. LOGAN WITHDRAWS.

The following is the dispatch from Gen. Logan, which was not read:

S. M. Cullom, President Illinois Delegation: The Republicans of the States that must be relied upon to elect the President having so strongly shown a preference for Mr. Blaine, I deem it my duty not to stand in the way of the people's choice, and recommend to my friends that they assist in his nomination.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Mr. Cullom said: We wait to hear the announcement of the vote of Illinois.

The Chairman—What is the vote?

Mr. Cullom—I have announced the vote once.

Several delegates from New York—Oh, give it to us again.

The Chairman—Will the gentleman announce the vote again?

Mr. Cullom—Illinois casts 34 votes for James G. Blaine [applause], 7 votes for John A. Logan, and 3 votes for Chester A. Arthur. [Applause.]

Mr. Fifer—For fear there may be some mistake I challenge the vote, and ask for a call of the roll.

Several New York delegates—Oh, no, no.

Mr. Smith—The gentleman challenges the correctness of the vote of Illinois—a vote which he took himself.

Mr. Fifer—There is so much confusion here it is impossible to tell what is being done. I challenge the vote and demand a roll-call.

THE ILLINOIS ROLL-CALL.

The roll of Illinois was then called, with the following result:

Shelby M. Cullom	Blaine
John M. Hamilton	Arthur
Burton C. Cook	Blaine
Clark E. Carr	Blaine
J. L. Woodard	Blaine
Abner Taylor	Arthur

W. H. Ruger, delegate from the Second District, was absent, as was his delegate, Mr. John F. Scanlan, likewise. The call proceeded as follows:

C. E. Piper	Blaine
George R. Davis	Blaine
J. R. Wheeler	Blaine
Samuel B. Raymond	Arthur
L. C. Collins Jr	Blaine
L. M. Kelly	Blaine
Norman Lewis	Blaine
O. C. Town	Blaine
J. G. Baldwin	Blaine
H. G. Noble	Blaine
R. W. Willett	Blaine
A. J. Bell	Blaine
S. T. Rogers	Blaine
Thomas Vennum	Blaine
W. W. Wright	Blaine

R. H. Whiting, delegate from the Tenth District, was not present, nor Mr. C. E. Snively, his alternate. The call proceeded:

C. V. Chandler	Blaine
C. A. Ballard	Blaine
A. C. Matthews	Blaine
W. W. Berry	Logan
Dr. William Jayne	Blaine
Dietrich C. Smith	Blaine
J. W. Fifer	Blaine
George K. Ingham	Logan
Charles G. Eckhart	Blaine
L. S. Wilcox	Blaine
Charles Churchill	Blaine
Harrison Black	Logan
John I. Rinaker	Logan
J. M. Truitt	Blaine
R. A. Halbert	Logan
H. Reuter	Blaine
T. S. Ridgeway	Blaine
C. T. Strattan	Blaine
F. M. Simpson	Blaine
W. McAdams	Logan

Mr. Ruger came in during the calling of the roll, and at his request his vote was recorded for Blaine.

The vote of the Illinois delegation was then announced as follows: Arthur, 3; Blaine, 34; Logan, 6; Mr. Whiting not being present to vote.

Indiana cast 30 votes for Blaine amid great applause. Iowa gave 2 votes to Arthur—perhaps because it was clear they would do no good—and 24 to Blaine. Kansas voted 18 for Blaine—her solid vote.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky voted as follows: Lincoln, 1; Logan, 1; Blaine, 9; Arthur, 15.

Mr. Scarlett, of Kentucky—I challenge the vote of Kentucky, and ask for a call of the roll.

Mr. Trimble—I challenge the vote and demand a call of the roll.

The roll was called, with the following result:

Water Evans	Arthur
William O. Bradley	Arthur
William W. Culbertson	Arthur
John W. Lewis	Arthur
Edwin Farley	Arthur
P. C. Bragg	Arthur
J. Z. Moore	Arthur
James J. Landes	Arthur
W. L. Haslip	Blaine
Allen Allensworth	Blaine
Y. P. Jolly	Arthur
Edward Hilpp	Arthur
Silas F. Miller, ½ vote	Arthur
John Mason Brown, ½ vote	Arthur
Augustus E. Wilson, ½ vote	Blaine
Michael Minton, ½ vote	Blaine
David N. Comingore	Absent
John Woodhead (alternate)	Absent
L. R. Hawthorne (alternate)	Blaine
James A. Scarlett	Arthur
William Cassius Goodloe	Blaine
Richard P. Stoll	Arthur
Robert Boyd	Logan
George Denny Jr.	Blaine
George M. Thomas	Arthur
T. S. Bradford	Absent
D. J. Burchett (alternate)	Blaine
Andrew J. Auxier	Arthur
J. C. Eversole	Lincoln
R. A. Buckner Jr.	Blaine
H. G. Trimble	Blaine

The Secretary then announced Kentucky's vote as follows: Arthur 15; Blaine, 9; Logan, 1; Lincoln, 1.

GAINS IN LOUISIANA.

When Louisiana was reached the Chairman of that delegation announced the vote as 6 for Arthur and 9 for Blaine.

A delegate from Louisiana—I ask to have this vote polled.

The vote was accordingly polled, with the following result:

W. P. Kellogg	Blaine
A. J. Dumont	Arthur
P. B. S. Pinchback	Arthur
A. S. Badger	Arthur
W. B. Merchant	Arthur
R. F. Guichard	Blaine
P. F. Herwig	Blaine
Henry Demas	Arthur
George Drury	Blaine
L. A. Martinet	Arthur
A. H. Leonard	Absent
W. P. Peck (alternate)	Absent
A. J. Smith (alternate)	Absent
William Harper	Blaine
Frank Morey	Blaine
E. W. Wall	Blaine
Louis J. Souer	Blaine
Clifford Morgan	Blaine

The Secretary announced the vote of Louisiana as follows: Arthur, 7; Blaine, 9.

A delegate—I desire to state to the convention, in justice to this delegation, that I polled the delegation, and that Mr. Demas voted for Blaine, but changed his vote to Arthur, and another member, rather than to have it on record in that manner, took his place and voted for Blaine.

When Maine was called, the Chairman said: Maine has twelve votes for her idol, James G. Blaine. [Cries of "Good," "good," and applause.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

On reaching Massachusetts in the call of States, the Chairman of that delegation stated the vote to be 17 for Edmunds, 8 for Arthur, and 3 for Blaine.

Mr. Stone, of Massachusetts—I challenge the vote of Massachusetts, and ask for a poll. [Cries of "Good, good."]

The delegation was then polled, as follows:

George F. Hoar	Edmunds
William W. Crapo	Edmunds
John D. Long	Edmunds
Henry Cabot Lodge	Edmunds
Jonathan Bourne	Arthur
Frank S. Stevens	Arthur
Frank M. Ames	Edmunds
Eben L. Ripley	Edmunds
Henry P. Kidder	Edmunds
Edward L. Pierce	Edmunds
Jesse M. Gove	Blaine
Charles T. Gallagher	Absent
William N. Young (alternate)	Absent
John Taylor (alternate)	Blaine
Ephraim Stearns	Edmunds
John T. Andrews	Edmunds
Amos F. Breed	Edmunds
Carroll D. Wright	Edmunds
Edward H. Haskell	Edmunds
George W. Cate	Edmunds
Frederick T. Greenhalge	Edmunds
Andrew G. Stone	Arthur
Joseph G. Ray	Edmunds
Robert R. Bishop	Edmunds
William W. Rice	Edmunds
Theodore C. Bates	Absent
Calvin D. Page (alternate)	Blaine
Chester C. Conant	Arthur
Rodney Wallace	Arthur
Henry S. Hyde	Arthur
Levi L. Brown	Absent
Charles N. Yeomans (alternate)	Absent
Edward S. Wilkinson (alternate)	Arthur

The Secretary announced the vote as follows: Arthur, 7; Blaine, 3; Edmunds, 18.

The following dispatch, directed to a friend of President Arthur, and signed by Phillips, the President's private secretary, was received during the progress of the ballot:

If Blaine is nominated on the next ballot, have Dutcher move to make it unanimous.

Mr. Dutcher, for some reason or other, failed to respond when the proper time came, and Mr. Burleigh, of New York, represented the President in his stead.

NEW YORK.

When New York was called Mr. Curtis arose amid confusion and cries of "Order!" Order being finally comparatively restored, Mr. Curtis reported the vote as follows:

Mr. Chairman: New York casts 1 vote for Robert T. Lincoln, 2 votes for Joseph R. Hawley, 9 votes for George F. Edmunds, 29 votes for James G. Blaine, 31 votes for Chester A. Arthur.

Mr. Lawson, of New York—Mr. Chairman: I question that vote, and ask for a call of the roll. [Cries from the New York delegation, "Lawson!" "Lawson!" "No!" "No!" "Let it alone!"]

The Secretary then called the roll of New York, with result as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt	Edmunds
Andrew D. White	Edmunds
John I. Gilbert	Edmunds
Edward Packard	Edmunds
George M. Curtis	Edmunds
John M. Crane	Edmunds
Edward H. Hobbs	Hawley
Silas B. Dutcher	Arthur
Andrew D. Baird	Hawley
George L. Pease	Edmunds
William H. Beard	Arthur
Martin N. Day	Arthur
Clark D. Rhinehart	Arthur
George C. Bennett	Arthur
John J. O'Brien	Arthur
John J. Brady	Arthur
John D. Lawson	Arthur
Charles N. Taintor	Arthur
Robert G. McCord	Arthur
John Collins	Arthur
Jacob M. Patterson	No response
George Starr (alternate)	Arthur
George Hilliard	Arthur
Michael Cregan	Arthur
Bernard Biglin	Arthur
Anson G. McCook	Blaine
John R. Lydecker	Arthur
Edmund Stephenson	No response
Charles Whitlock (alternate)	Arthur
William Dowd	No response
Joseph L. Perley	Arthur
Frank Raymond	Arthur
John A. Eagleston	Arthur
William H. Robertson	Blaine
James W. Husted	Blaine
Benjamin B. Odell	Edmunds
David J. Blauvelt	Blaine
B. Platt Carpenter	Arthur
Hamilton Fish Jr.	Arthur
Thomas Cornell	Blaine
Duncan Ballentine	Blaine
Martin I. Townsend	No response
William E. Kisselburgh (alternate)	Arthur
Henry G. Burleigh	Arthur
George Campbell, ½ vote	Arthur
Hiram Griggs, ½ vote	No response
Andrew S. Draper (alternate)	Arthur
James Lamb, ½ vote	Blaine
James A. Houck, ½ vote	Blaine
George West	Blaine
John Kellogg	Blaine
John Hammond	No response
Samuel Beman (alternate)	No response
George Chahoon	Arthur
Leslie W. Russell	Blaine
George A. Bagley	Blaine
W. E. Scripture	Blaine
A. M. Lampher	No response
R. J. Richardson (alternate)	Blaine
Hobart Krum	Blaine
Titus Sheard	Blaine
Carroll E. Smith	Blaine
Henry E. Duguid	No response
James Frazer (alternate)	Blaine
Thomas C. Platt	Blaine
Milton Delano	Blaine
David D. Osborne	Blaine
Theron G. Yeomans	Blaine
Jeremiah W. Dwight	Blaine
Walter Lloyd Smith	Blaine
George R. Cornwell	Blaine
Stephen T. Hayt	Blaine
Leonard Burrill	Blaine
Hulbert H. Warner	Lincoln
James W. Wadsworth	Edmunds
Edmund L. Pitts	Blaine
James D. Warren	Arthur
Josiah Jewett	Arthur
George Urban Jr.	Arthur
Lee R. Sanborn	Arthur
Norman M. Allen	Blaine
Frank S. Smith	Blaine

The Secretary—State of New York: Thirty votes for Arthur, 29 votes for Blaine, 9 votes for Edmunds, 2 votes for Hawley, 1 vote for Lincoln.

NORTH CAROLINA.

When North Carolina had announced her vote as 1 for Hawley, 17 for Blaine, and 14 for Arthur, one of the delegates said:

"Mr. Chairman, I request that the North Carolina delegation be polled. [Hisses and cries of "No!"]

The Chairman—The Chair rules that there is not sufficient ground to entitle the gentleman to the call. Does he say that the count is incorrect.

The delegate—Yes, sir. I challenge the vote and demand that the delegation be polled.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

J. J. Mott	Althur
W. S. Dockery	Blaine
James H. Harris	Blaine
J. E. O'Hara	Arthur
J. B. Hill	Arthur
Elihu A. White	Blaine
Isaac J. Young	Arthur
John C. Dancy	Blaine
L. W. Humphrey	Arthur
John S. Leary	Blaine
Charles D. Upchurch	Hawley
John H. Williamson	Blaine
Thomas B. Keogh	Arthur
Patrick H. Winston Jr.	Arthur
W. W. Jenkins (alternate)	Arthur
E. J. Pennypacker	Arthur
H. C. Cowles	Arthur
A. S. Richardson	Arthur
William S. Pearson	No response
L. L. Green	Arthur
J. B. Eaves	Blaine
T. J. Candler	Blaine

Mr. Winston, in giving his vote, responded with considerable vehemence as he said: "New York's statesman, Chester A. Arthur."

OHIO FOR BLAINE.

As the Secretary called the name of the Buckeye State, Judge Foraker mounted his chair and said:

"Mr. Chairman: For what I supposed to be for the interest of the party I presented to this convention the name of John Sherman. Also supposing it to be for the best interest of the party, we have until now faithfully and most cordially supported him. Now, also, in the interest of the party, we withdraw him and cast for James G. Blaine 46 votes." [Tremendous applause and cheers.]

The announcement of Pennsylvania's vote elicited hearty applause from the supporters of the Maine statesman.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

On South Carolina's vote being announced by the Chairman of the delegation, a delegate from that State arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman: I dispute the correctness of the vote, and ask a poll vote of the delegation."

The Secretary then called the roll and the vote was recorded as follows:

Robert Smalls	Arthur
W. N. Taft	Arthur
E. M. Brayton	Arthur
Samuel Lee	Arthur
J. M. Freeman	Arthur
E. H. Webster	Arthur
Paris Simpkins	Arthur
S. E. Smith	Arthur
E. F. Blodgett	Arthur
R. W. Boone	Arthur
C. M. Wilder	Arthur
Nelson Cook	Blaine
C. C. Macoy	Blaine
E. H. Dibble	Arthur
E. H. Deas	Arthur
D. T. Corbin	Edmunds
T. B. Johnston	Arthur
W. H. Thompson	Arthur

The Secretary announced the South Carolina vot as follows: Arthur, 15; Blaine, 2; Edmunds, 1.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee voted as follows: Logan, 1; Arthur, 13; Blaine, 10.

The count was challenged by two delegates, and the roll was called as follows:

W. P. Brownell	Blaine
L. C. Houck	Arthur
J. C. Napier	Arthur
T. F. Cassells	Arthur
A. H. Pettibone	Blaine
John W. Brown	Blaine
W. C. Chandler	Arthur
W. C. Chumlea	Blaine
H. F. Griscom	Arthur
F. V. Brown	Blaine
B. W. Burford	Arthur
John Pruitt	Absent
J. S. Smith	Arthur
W. Y. Elliott	Absent
J. C. McAdams	Blaine
W. M. Ekin	Blaine
H. L. W. Cheatham	Arthur
P. J. Hadley	Absent
D. N. Neylan	Absent
J. W. Page	Absent
A. M. Hughes Jr.	Arthur
Richard Harris	Arthur
S. W. Hawkins	Blaine
J. C. Watson	Blaine
M. E. Bell	Blaine
S. A. McElwee	Blaine
Carter Harris	Arthur
James H. Smith	Arthur

The vote was announced as follows: Blaine, 11; Arthur, 12.

TEXAS.

When Texas was called the Chairman of the delegation, Mr. Binckley announced the vote as: Arthur, 11; Blaine, 14; Logan, 1.

A delegate from Texas—I challenge the correctness of that vote.

The Chairman—The roll of the State will be called.

When the Secretary had gotten half way through the roll Mr. Binckley arose and said: Mr. Chairman, I ask that the name of N. W. Cuney be called.

The Secretary—It is recorded.

Mr. Binckley—Not by him.

Mr. Cuney—I voted.

Mr. Binckley—Oh; all right.

When the Secretary got along a little further Mr. Binckley arose again and said: I would like to have the name of Mr. Cleve called.

The Secretary—Frank L. Cleve.

Mr. Binckley—I was authorized to cast his vote for James G. Blaine.

The Chairman—You can't do it.

The result was as follows: Blaine, 15; Arthur, 8.

C. C. Binkley	Blaine
M. W. Cuney	Blaine
Richard Allen	Arthur
Robert Zapp	Blaine
R. J. Evans	Blaine
J. B. Farris	Arthur
G. W. Burkett	Arthur
J. D. Davis	Blaine
Webster Flanagan	Arthur
Alex. Burge	No response
A. G. Malloy	Arthur
J. R. Carter	Blaine
O. T. Lyon	Blaine
Frank L. Cleve	No response
John Escher (alternate)	Arthur
John S. Witner	Blaine
J. C. Akers	Blaine
B. B. Rentfro	Arthur
H. C. Ferguson	Blaine
A. J. Rosenthal	Blaine
Henry Green	Blaine
Nathan Patton	No response
W. H. Blount	Blaine
J. C. De Gress	Arthur
Robt. Hanschke	Blaine
Robt. F. Campbell	Blaine
H. H. McConnell	Arthur

When the District of Columbia was called Mr. Carson jumped up quickly and shouted: The District of Columbia casts two votes for James G. Blaine. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Conger arose and was told by the crowd to sit down. He refused and said: "I challenge that vote." [Laughter and cheers.]

Several delegates—Call the roll. [Laughter and cheers.]

The Chairman—Call the roll.

The Secretary did so, and the result was:

Frank Conger	Arthur
Perry H. Carson	Blaine

The announcement was greeted with cheers and laughter.

Mr. Strobach, of Alabama—Mr. Chairman, Alabama's names are not recorded. Can we have our names recorded how we have voted? Is there any objection to it? I do not think there is any objection to it. We would like to put our names on record, how we voted.

The Chairman—It is too late. It cannot be done now.

The Secretary announced the result of the fourth ballot, as follows:

Whole number of delegates	820
Whole number of votes cast	816
Necessary to a choice	411
Robert T. Lincoln	2
John A. Logan	7
Joseph R. Hawley	15
George F. Edmunds	41
Chester A. Arthur	207
James G. Blaine	544

When the Secretary shouted "Five hundred and——" the delegates and spectators did not wait for him to complete the sentence, but broke into one of those outbursts which have characterized the proceedings so frequently during the last two days, keeping up the disturbance for ten or fifteen minutes.

As a matter of fact, and quite in accordance with the incomprehensibly loose and bungling way in which the Secretaries have kept tab on the votes from the start, the result of the fourth ballot was incorrect as announced from the Chair. Instead of 816 votes being cast, there were really but 813, of which Blaine received 541, and not 544.

BLAINE 541.

THE LAST AND DECISIVE BALLOT.

The ballot in detail was as follows:

FOURTH BALLOT.

States and Territories.	No. of votes	Arthur	Blaine	Edmunds	Logan	Hawley	Lincoln
Alabama	20	12	8	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	14	3	11	..	..	..	..
California	16	..	16	..	..	..	..
Colorado	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	..	..	12	..
Delaware	6	1	5	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	5	3	..	..	..	..
Georgia	24	24	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	44	3	34	..	6	..	..
Indiana	30	..	30	..	..	..	..
Iowa	26	2	24	..	..	..	..
Kansas	18	..	18	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	15	9	..	1	..	1
Louisiana	16	7	9	..	..	..	..
Maine	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	1	15	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	28	7	3	18	..	..	..
Michigan	26	..	26	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	16	2	..	..	..	..
Missouri	32	..	32	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	8	2	3	3	..	..	..
New Jersey	18	..	17	1	..	..	..
New York	72	30	29	9	..	2	1
North Carolina	22	12	8	..	..	1	..
Ohio	46	..	46	..	..	..	..
Oregon	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	60	8	51	1	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	1	7	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	18	15	2	1	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	12	11	..	..	..	..
Texas	26	8	15	..	..	..	..
Vermont	8	..	..	8	..	..	..
Virginia	24	20	4	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	22	..	22	..	..	..	..
Arizona	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dakota	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Idaho	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Montana	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Washington	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total	820	207	541	41	7	15	2

Total vote, 813.

THE JUBILEE.

ON MOTION OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR THE NOMINATION IS MADE UNANIMOUS.

The Chairman, after a comparative lull in the tumult—James G. Blaine, of Maine, having received the votes of a majority of all the delegates elected to this convention, the question now before the convention is, Shall the nomination of Mr. Blaine be made unanimous? [Applause.] On this motion the Chair recognizes Mr. Burleigh, of New York.

Mr. Burleigh, of New York—Mr. President, and brother Republicans, in behalf of the President of the United States, and at his request, I move to make the nomination of James G. Blaine, of Maine, unanimous, and I promise for the friends of President Arthur, who are always loyal at the polls, and for old Northern New York, 20,000 Republican majority in the north, and I promise you all that we will do all we can for the ticket and the nominee, and we will show you in November next that New York is a Republican State. [Cheers.] It elected James A. Garfield, and it will elect James G. Blaine, of Maine. [Applause.]

SENATOR SABIN.

Senator Sabin, of Minnesota—Mr. Chairman: Four years ago, in this very hall, and as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, I was opposed to Chester A. Arthur, and to the elements with which he then associated. Since then he has been called, under the most trying circumstances, to fill the first place in the gift of the people of this country. So well, so nobly has he filled that trust; so happily has he disappointed not only those of his opponents, but his friends; so fully has he filled the position of the gentleman that he is—of a scholar and of a gentleman possessed of that great, good common sense which has made his Administration a great and pronounced success—that he has grown upon me, until today I honor and revere Chester A. Arthur. As a friend of his I no less honor and revere that prince of gentlemen, that scholar, that gifted statesman, James G. Blaine, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to second the motion to make his nomination unanimous, with the prediction that his name before this country in November will produce that same spontaneous enthusiasm which will make him President of the United States the 4th of March next.

SENATOR PLUMB.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas—Mr. Chairman: This convention has discharged one of its most important trusts, and is now, notwithstanding the length of time it has been in session and the exciting scenes through which it has passed, in thorough good humor, and I believe ready to go on and conclude the business which brought us here. [Cries of "No!" "No!"] Mr. President, before proceeding to this I desire also, in connection with the Senator from Minnesota, and responding to the sentiment which pervades this entire convention, to second the motion that this nomination be made unanimous, and I hope there will not be a dissenting voice in all this vast assemblage. [Applause.]

ARTHUR TO BLAINE.

The Secretary—I have been requested to read to the convention the following telegraphic dispatch:

The President has sent the following dispatch to Mr. Blaine: "*The Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.*—As the candidate of the Republican party you will have my earnest and cordial support.

"CHESTER A. ARTHUR."

The announcement was received with applause.

The Chairman—The motion is, Shall the nomination of Mr. Blaine be made unanimous?

The motion was carried amidst much cheering.

Mr. Husted, of New York—I move that this convention take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

The motion was carried and the convention accordingly took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

PRAYER BY THE REV. DR. O'REILLY.

Chairman Henderson rapped the convention to order at 8:15, and said:

The evening session of the convention will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit.

The reverend father, after devoutly crossing himself and repeating the words, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen," offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. Oh, Almighty and Merciful God, who in Thy wisdom knoweth our hearts, and in Thy goodness guideth the councils of men, lend, we beseech Thee, to this assembly the light of Thy countenance, and direct its deliberations to the preservation of good conscience, to the prosperity of this favored land. Bless, we beseech Thee, the beneficent institutions of this great Republic. Grant to its children the furtherance of that liberty which was a heritage from pious ancestors. Give them, O God, the graces of fraternal charity and the wisdom of fear of Thee. O clement God, mercifully regard not our ignorances, be unmindful of our offenses, mindful only of Thy mercy. Deliver us from all evil through the merits of Thy Divine Son, our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Abner Taylor, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman——

The Chairman—The gentleman will suspend for one moment. There is a matter of unfinished business. The States and Territories which have not yet sent up their member for the National Executive Committee will now do so.

The Secretary—Florida.

Joseph E. Lee, of Florida—Jesse D. Cole.

The Secretary—Nebraska.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska—What is the call for?

The Chairman—For the member of the National Committee.

Mr. Thurston—We sent in on the first call the name of George Howe.

The Secretary—Kansas.

Senator Plumb—Mr. John A. Martin, who was first selected by the delegation, having resigned, we desire to present the name of Cyrus Leland Jr.

The Secretary—Colorado.

Alex Gullett, of Colorado—Pass Colorado for the time being. The Chairman is not here, and the delegation has not yet agreed upon a committeeman.

Horace Davis, of California—I desire to offer a resolution respecting the filling of vacancies in the Republican National Committee.

The Chairman—One moment. There is a matter before the convention.

The Secretary—District of Columbia.

Perry Carson, of the District of Columbia—Can the two alternates, in the absence of the delegates, name the member of the National Committee.

The Chairman—Yes.

Arthur Smith, of the District of Columbia—The District of Columbia desires to name Col. Perry Carson.

The Secretary read the following, offered by Mr. Davis of California:

Resolved, That in case of a vacancy occurring in the Republican National Committee, such vacancy may be filled by the State Central Committee of the State, Territory, or district thus left unrepresented.

It was adopted.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois—I desire to offer a resolution which I will read.

A delegate—Regular order.

Mr. Taylor—I desire to offer a resolution which I desire to read.

Several delegates—Read, read.

Resolved, That the time shall be limited to ten minutes in presenting the name of a candidate for Vice-President that may be occupied by one or more persons. [Cries of "Good."]

Col. Taylor—I move its adoption.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN ARMS.

At this point Frank Conger, of the District of Columbia, came in and learned of the promotion of his colleague.

Mr. Conger, of the District of Columbia—I am from the District of Columbia, and I understand that Mr. Carson's name has been put on the National Committee.

The Chairman—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Taylor—I move the suspension of the rules to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Conger—I desire to enter my protest against that name going in.

The Chairman—Well, you have entered it.

Mr. Conger—I want to know whether one delegate from the District of Columbia has the right——

The Chairman—You are out of order.

Mr. Conger—I am not out of order. I appeal from the decision of the Chair. I have not agreed to that name, and don't intend to agree to it.

The Secretary read Mr. Taylor's resolution.

Mr. Conger—I want to know if the Chairman of the convention is going to stifle the voice of the District of Columbia in this convention.

The Chairman—I would be exceedingly gratified if I could. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Conger—I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman—There is a matter before the convention.

Mr. Conger—I rise to a point of order.

The Secretary began reading Mr. Taylor's resolution again.

Mr. Conger, after taking off his overcoat—[cheers]—I rise to a point of order. [Confusion.]

The Chairman—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Conger—I think I have the right to make my point before you decide me out of order.

The Chairman—There is a matter now before the convention.

Mr. Conger—I rose before that was proposed. [Confusion.]

The Chairman—The gentleman will please take his seat.

Mr. Conger—I take my seat in deference to the Chair, and for no other reason. [Cheers].

LIMITING SPEECHES.

The Secretary read Mr. Taylor's resolution again.

The Chairman—The question is upon the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Lawson, of New York—We haven't heard what the resolution is, there is so much confusion. I ask that the resolution may be reported again so that we shall know what it is we are to vote upon. [Disorder continued].

The Chairman—I will have to send a Sergeant-at-Arms to each member of the convention unless you keep silence.

Mr. Lawson—I would suspend the business until the convention came to order if I was in that chair. [Laughter.]

A delegate from New York—We can't hear a word.

Mr. Buttrick, of West Virginia—I suggest we suspend business for fifteen minutes to allow delegates to talk. We have wanted to hear, but they talk and take up time talking so that we do not hear a word.

Mr. Llewellyn, of New Mexico—Mr. Chairman: The gentleman named for the member of the National Committee having resigned, the delegation desires to have the name of the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins placed upon the National Executive Committee from New Mexico.

The Chairman—It will be so done.

COLUMBIA AGAIN.

Mr. Conger, of the District of Columbia—I desire to know whether the name of Perry H. Carson is to be placed upon the roll of the National Committee against my protest. I wish the ruling of the Chair.

The Chairman—The name has been placed on the roll.

Mr. Conger—On what ground?

The Chairman—Because it was announced by the gentleman.

Mr. Conger—I am Chairman of that District of Columbia delegation. That gentleman is not. He has jumped up here repeatedly today and ignored the Chairman of that delegation. I say I never have consented to his going on the roll. His alternate is not here.

The Chairman—The gentleman was absent from his seat and his alternate made the announcement.

Mr. Spooner, of New York—I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that no delegate to this convention can be regarded as not in his place when he is upon the floor of this convention, and that the Chair cannot disregard his protest when the result announced by the delegate, Mr. Carson, from the District of Columbia, being challenged by a member of that delegation, the Chair must call the roll of that delegation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carson, of the District of Columbia—I and my alternate agreed to appoint me as a member of the National Committee in the absence of Mr. Conger.

Mr. Spooner—My first point of order is, that Mr. Conger, being on the floor of this convention, cannot be declared not entitled to his voice. He must not be in one set chair.

The Chairman—When the name of the District of Columbia was called, the name was presented and placed on the roll. No protest was made until that was done.

Mr. Conger—I demanded that the Chair should hear me. I came down that aisle and demanded it, sir.

Mr. Spooner—Mr. Chairman: I submit this——

A delegate—I rise to a point of order. We want some order here. If we cannot get it in any other way give us another hall. The closing scenes of this convention certainly ought to have more order about them.

The Chairman—The question now before the convention is the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman: You have not disposed of my resolution yet. It is before this convention and must be acted upon.

The resolution was again read by the Secretary.

Mr. Taylor—I have moved its adoption.

The resolution was put to the convention and carried unanimously.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

SENATOR PLUMB NOMINATES JOHN A. LOGAN.

The roll of States was called for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President.

When Illinois was called Senator Plumb, of Kansas, came forward and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: This convention has already discharged two of the most serious obligations which rested upon it—the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. [Applause.] The platform is one upon which all good Republicans and all good citizens can unite, and of which they can well be proud. The candidate for the Presidency needs no eulogium from me, and I can also say for him that he can meet any man in the Democratic party, whether that man be dead or alive. [Applause.] Upon that statement it might seem a matter of comparative indifference as to who should fill the second place; but, Mr. President and gentlemen, there is such a thing as proportion. Having nominated a statesman of approved reputation, a man of whom we are all proud, we owe it to the party to nominate the best and most available man we have for the second place. [Applause.]

Mr. President, this is the first time in the history of the Republican party since the War when the man who is to fill the first place is not a soldier. There are a million men yet living who served their country in the late War. And now, Mr. President, twenty years after the lapse of that War they are bound together by ties as strong as they ever were while serving under arms, and the great brotherhood of the soldiery of the United States is one of the most important factors in the social and political life of the American Republic. [Applause.] It is due not as a matter of availability, but as a matter of just recognition to that great body of soldiery who made the Republican party possible, that a fit representative of theirs should have the second place upon the team—a man who, wise within himself, has not only the qualities of a soldier, but also the qualities of a statesman—because the American people are becoming now considerate of the second place upon the National ticket, and it is a matter of grave concern that the man to be chosen shall be fit to step into the shoes of the man in the first place. [Applause.]

Mr. President, as I said, if it were only a question of electing a ticket we might nominate anybody. But it is more than that. It is not only a question of carrying and electing a President and a Vice-President, but it is a question of the election of a majority of the House of Representatives in Congress. It is a question of rehabilitating States where Legislatures have been lost, and consequently representatives in the Senate have been equally lost. You want especially to strengthen this ticket, if so it may be, by adding to it a man who has his representatives in all portions of this broad land, in every township, in every school district, in every Representative district, and in every county, in order that the ticket may be carried to the farthest confines of the Republic, and its remotest places, with that good-will and recognition which will make sure of a full vote. [Applause.]

We have come to that point since the War when the kindly feeling growing out of association has come to be a power, and out of that kindly feeling has grown the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has now in its communion more than three-fourths of the men who lately wore the blue. [Loud applause.] They are Republicans because the Republican party is true to them, to their interests, and to all those things for which they fought and sacrificed; and it is only just and proper that, in making tickets and in making platforms, we should recognize that great body of honorable and self-sacrificing men.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in presenting to you a candidate I shall present one to you who I believe fills all the qualifications necessary for even the first place upon this ticket; a man whose military and civil record will not be obscured by even so brilliant a one as that of the head of the ticket. [Loud applause.] That is the kind of a man that we want—a man tried in war and in peace, a man who has in every capacity in which he has been tried so acted that today his name and fame are a part of the proud heritage of the American people. [Loud applause.] By the terms of your resolution you have abridged that which I would say, but it is enough for me to say that the man whom I present for your consideration, believing that he will add strength to the ticket, and believing that he will justify the words I have spoken, is Gen. John A. Logan of Illinois. [Loud applause.]

The applause at this point was repeatedly renewed, and lasted for several minutes.

The speaker, resuming, said: His reputation is no more the property of Illinois than it is of Kansas; but there are 75,000 ex-soldiers of the late War upon the prairies of Kansas who, with one accord, when they hear of the nomination of John A. Logan, will rise up and indorse it and ratify it. [Loud applause.] I know Illinois begrudges him to the country; like Hosea Bigelow's wife, they want him for home consumption. But, Mr. President, it is a command which we have a right to lay upon them, and I know that in Illinois, with that command upon them, they will do as Gen. Logan would do himself. He obeys the duty and obligation of party, the command of the party and the country; and, in fact, he never disobeyed but one order, and that was when he disobeyed an order not to fight a battle.

Therefore, in behalf of the ex-soldiers of the Union, in behalf of the State of Kansas, by whom I am commissioned for this purpose, and in behalf, generally, of the great body of the Republican party of the Union who admire and esteem this man, I present his name for your consideration and hope that he may receive the nomination at your hands. [Loud applause and shouts.]

JUDGE HOUCK.

SECONDING THE NOMINATION.

The Chairman—Judge Houck, of Tennessee.

Judge Houck—Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the convention: Thus far, while I have not received my first choice, this convention has done well. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!" and applause.] Under the leadership, at the head of the ticket, of the Plumed Knight, of Maine, we expect in November, all other conditions being equal, to march to glorious and final victory over the Democratic party in the United States. [Applause.] Now that the first part of our duties has been discharged; now that we have a candidate at the head of the ticket whom every genuine Republican in these United States, whether for or against him in this contest, can cheerfully and heartily support; now that we have started thus well, let us complete our work by adding as the candidate for Vice-President of the United States one who, as we all know, may have to enter the Executive Mansion and discharge the duties of the first office of the Nation—I say, let now see if we cannot come to an understanding and agreement and unite upon one who will do equal honor in that position as the distinguished leader who is at the head of our ticket.

And in looking over all this country, looking through the halls of Congress, going back over the reminiscences of the War, analyzing the character of men upon the field or in the halls of legislation, wherever he has been called to duty, John A. Logan has never been found wanting [cheers and loud applause]; and it has been well said by the gentleman who has preceded me that, having nominated a civilian for the first time since the War, it is now all-important to give to the soldiers of the country, who fought the battles of the Union to preserve it to the people, a representative upon that ticket. That being so, in whom can we find all the elements necessary to make up the statesmanship which is necessary to discharge the duties of this high office but in Gen. John A. Logan? I can do it the more cheerfully—it is perfectly natural to me; it becomes a part of my nature and goes into my sympathies, into the very sympathies of my heart to advocate his nomination—coming as I do (perhaps I will give you something that some of you never thought of), coming as I do, as a representative of that part of the country where two Congressional Districts, the First and Second of Tennessee, gave more soldiers to fight under the flag than any two other districts in the United States of America. [Applause.] That being so, representing these elements, I know that when the wires shall have transmitted the news of the nomination of John A. Logan for the Vice-Presidency of the United States to the soldier boys of East Tennessee, they will rejoice there, as they will rejoice everywhere the news is transmitted. [Cheers and loud applause.] It is an inviting theme, but I am admonished—[Cries of "Time!" "Time!"]—that under the rules—[Cries of "Time!" "Time!"]—I am admonished that under the rules I should desist after a few more words.

Now, gentlemen, let us join hands. The truth is, there ought not to be any other nomination. [Applause and cheers.] John A. Logan ought to be nominated by acclamation. Our delegation, as you have seen, has been somewhat divided on everything else, but when you come to John A. Logan we are united—twenty-four strong. [Great applause.] Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, for the considerations which I have mentioned, I now place John A. Logan's destinies in your hands, with the full conviction that when the roll is called you will make him the candidate of the party, and in November victory will perch upon our banners. [Great applause.]

OTHER SPEAKERS.

MR. THURSTON, OF NEBRASKA.

The Chairman—Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska.

Mr. Thurston—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: In seconding this magnificent nomination on behalf of a great veteran constituency I have only this to say, let us write upon the banner of the Republican party for this glorious campaign this invincible legion—"Blaine and Logan"—[great applause]—"Blaine and Logan: Peace and War." The great gratitude of the American people will crown these victors of them both with their grand and glorious approbation. [Loud applause, and cries of "Time!"]

MR. LEE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Chairman—Mr. Lee, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lee—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: You have inaugurated here today a glorious victory for November [applause] by nominating for President a native of Pennsylvania, but whose fame was too great for his own State. It is of the whole country. You will complete the work which you have so well begun. The people believed, with a belief which amounted to conviction, that you would recognize their sovereign will in the nomination which you would here make, and you have not disappointed them.

And so with you, knights of the great Commonwealth of Kansas, in seconding the nomination of a man for Vice-President who was fit to be President of the United States, I second, on behalf of the great Middle States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the nomination of John A. Logan. [Applause.]

MR. HORR, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman.

Calls were made to Mr. Horr to take the stand, but he declined, and continued as follows:

I will be through before I can get to the stand. I simply rise, Mr. Chairman, in behalf of that large army of us men who staid at home during the War [laughter], and at the request of the State of Michigan, to second the nomination of John A. Logan, of Illinois [applause], and I only wish to say that in doing that we will light the camp-fires among the soldiers of the country from one end of this Nation to the other. [Applause.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Dancy, of North Carolina—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I am here, the humble representative of twelve hundred thousand colored voters in this country, and I believe, gentlemen of the convention, that with the nomination already made of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, if to that you will add the name of John A. Logan, you will strengthen the confidence and courage of this twelve hundred thousand colored voters, and each and every one of them on the day of election will be found at the polls casting their votes for him. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we know John A. Logan in the South; we have learned to love him and to honor him. He has stood by us under any and all circumstances. We will be certain to stand by him. [Applause.] Great in war, he has been likewise great in peace, and, keeping the even tenor of his way, he has won the confidence and the respect, not only of the Republican party, but of the Democratic party as well [applause]; and I believe that he can command as many votes in the State as any man who could be named; and, as we have a State that was Democratic by only 300 two years ago, we know that with this ticket we can carry it and give 5,000 majority in this election. [Applause.] And so, speaking for North Carolina, I say for it, as I say also for some others of the Southern States, we are for John A. Logan first, last, and all the time.

ARNOLD, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Arnold, of Georgia, was recognized by the Chair. Some enthusiastic delegate moved that Logan be nominated by acclamation, but was not recognized.

Mr. Arnold—Mr. Chairman: As the representative of twenty-four true and noble men as ever trod the soil, and who stood by Chester A. Arthur until his flag went down, I rise in my place to second the nomination of John A. Logan. [Applause.] And while we, sir, in Georgia are not able to give you an Electoral vote, we pledge to you our aid, sympathy, active support, and all that there is within us. [Applause.]

Mr. Dawes, of Missouri—Mr. Chairman, I move you that the nomination of John A. Logan be made by acclamation.

Mr. Howe, of Nebraska, made a similar motion.

The Chairman put the question on the motion, and, on the vote being had, said: "It requires two-thirds to suspend the rules, and the Chair being in doubt the roll will be called.

The Clerk called the State of Alabama.

Mr. Carr, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, there have several gentlemen expressed a desire to speak, and so far every one who has spoken has spoken words that are grateful and precious to every Illinois heart. There are others who still desire to speak, and I hope that the roll will not be called. I hope that this action will be suspended until gentlemen from other States who desire to speak shall have been heard from. [Applause.]

Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky, had been standing on his chair attempting to get the attention of the Chairman, and loud calls were made for him.

Mr. Howe, of Nebraska—Mr. Chairman: We are assured by the gentlemen who have already spoken that it is only a question of time that the nomination of John A. Logan will be made unanimous, and I withdraw my motion to make it by acclamation.

Considerable confusion was caused by delegates in all parts of the hall attempting to gain the eye of the Chairman. One delegate suggested to the Chair that he ought to preserve order or put some one in the chair who could.

Mr. Lee, of South Carolina, was recognized by the Chairman, but the calls for Bradley were renewed, and Mr. Lee was unable to proceed.

A delegate from Mississippi suggested that the gentleman from Kentucky go ahead on the east side of the hall and Mr. Bradley on the west. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lee—I most cheerfully yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, provided I shall be accorded the privilege of speaking for the Republicans of my State when he shall have finished.

BRADLEY, OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman: I am warned by the condition of my voice not to undertake to speak against the tumult of this multitude. I simply arise as one of those fifteen faithful Kentuckians who, through sunshine and through storm, followed the fate of our gallant leader, Chester A. Arthur, to second the nomination of the great volunteer soldier of Illinois—a statesman wise in council, a soldier upon whose sword there is no stain of dishonor, a friend of the oppressed. No more gallant knight ever drew lance upon the bloody fields of Palestine or fell beneath the gleaming scimiter of Saladin. I arise for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Gen. Logan in behalf of the hundred thousand, yes the hundred thousand brave soldiers who have marched under the Union flag and kept step to the music of the Union from the State of Kentucky. [Cheers.] You have given us a great statesman from Maine, and I for one bow my humble acquiescence, and am willing, with all the Republicans of this Union, to follow wherever his white plume shines. [Loud cheers.] With Blaine as our candidate for President, with Logan as our candidate for Vice-President we shall sweep the country and wipe from the political map the name of Democracy, so that the places that know it now shall know it no more forever. [Loud applause.] I would like to say more upon this fruitful theme, but the condition of my voice, as well as the state of your patience, remind me that I have said enough. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] And now, in conclusion, fellow-citizens of the whole Republic who are assembled here, and delegates in this convention, down in the State of Kentucky, where the black cloud of Democracy still hovers over us, let me to say to you that, while we cannot give you our Electoral votes, we will in November poll for Blaine and Logan 120,000 brave men and true. [Applause.] I have said enough, and I thank you again and again for your kindness in asking me to second this nomination. [Loud applause.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Lee, of South Carolina—I came from a State that gave the United States Government the first colored soldiers that the United States Government ever had in its army. In 1862, in the Town of Beaufort, S. C., Col. Higginson, of Massachusetts, organized the first colored troops. I am here tonight, and I am glad that it is my privilege upon this occasion, to say to the American people assembled here in a Republican National Convention that those people in South Carolina never can forget the memorable march through that State of Sherman's army. In that army was the gallant and brave John A. Logan. [Applause.] They know him and they love him, and their anxious hearts have been waiting, hoping to hear from this convention, that if the first choice, Chester A. Arthur, should not be made the nominee of this convention, their hearts would be made glad by the news being wired to them that John A. Logan was the fortunate choice of this convention. [Applause.]

PETTIBONE, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. Pettibone, of Tennessee—Mr. Chairman: In the name of three-quarters of a million of the old soldiers of the Republic who did not stay at home, but went to the front, and in the name of 30,000 ex-Rebel soldiers of Tennessee, we all of us rejoice in the name of Black Jack Logan. [Loud cheers.]

MR. LEE.

Mr. Lee, of South Carolina—Tennessee feels at liberty to take any privilege she sees a chance to take. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, I shall not move to strike out the general part, for be and I, away from the close relations that our States bear to each other, are closely allied as individuals, until I am always proud to be connected with him in any way. And I wish to say also, briefly, that South Carolina gave the first volunteer to the United States navy in the person of the hero, Robert Smalls, who carried the banner to the harbor of Charleston, and brought it over from the Confederate army and delivered it up to the Federal navy. The people in South Carolina will go to the polls if John A. Logan is upon the ticket with the brilliant genius of James G. Blaine, and will get there at any risk, as they have done before; and no name connected with James G. Blaine will create that enthusiasm in South Carolina as the name of John A. Logan.

Several delegates at this point tried to attract the attention of the Chair, but there was too much confusion and cries of "Call the roll."

MOREY, OF LOUISIANA.

The Chair finally recognized Mr. Frank Morey, of Louisiana, who advanced to the platform and spoke as follows:

Mr. Morey—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: At the request of the said delegation of more than one Southern State besides the State of Louisiana, I rise to second the nomination of Gen. John A. Logan. Mr. Chairman, in 1861, when I left my prairie home in Illinois to assist in fighting the battles of the Union, it was my good fortune to be under the command of Gen. John A. Logan in our march from the Ohio River on our way to the gulf. At the conclusion of the War, and after peace had settled upon the country, and when a fighting constituency had sent me from my new home in Louisiana to the halls of Congress, my first committee work was done on the Committee of Military Affairs, of which Gen. John A. Logan was the Chairman. Mr. President, I know him well, and I love him with my whole heart. I have watched his career as a statesman, and on all public questions he has been almost invariably right; and upon all questions touching the protection of the lives and the liberties, particularly the political and civil rights of the Republicans, both white and black, in the South, he has been always right. And, sir, the Republicans of the South will feel in the election of Gen. John A. Logan as Vice-President that they will always have a true friend and a tried counselor having the confidence of the Chief Executive of the Nation. It will give renewed courage to the saddened hearts of Southern Republicans now fighting the unequal battle of Republicanism in the South. Gen. Logan is the grand development of the brave, generous, and courageous sentiment of the people, and combines the glorious manhood of the true and gallant soldier and the eminent statesman. [Applause.] Every element of his character is that of a true American, and his nomination as Vice-President, with James G. Blaine [loud applause], will electrify the patriotic sentiment of the loyal people of this country [loud applause] and will be the cap-sheaf of the magnificent work begun by this convention.

Mr. Hill, of Mississippi—I suggest that we proceed to nominate Gen. Logan by acclamation, and let us go to bed and have the other speeches printed. [Laughter.]

AN EX-CONFEDERATE.

Mr. Blair, of Virginia—By request of Gen. Mahone, the Chairman of the Virginia delegation, and inasmuch as Senator Mahone is not able to be here tonight by physical disability, I am not here to represent in this convention the Union soldiers that followed Gen. John A. Logan in the last contest, but I am here as a member of the Republican Virginia delegation, that represents in Virginia 30,000 Confederate soldiers that have come to the rescue of the Republic. I was a Confederate soldier myself for four years, as were many of the delegation with whom I am now associated, and I serve notice upon these Northern Republicans that they must look well to their laurels, because in old Virginia we have erected the standard of Republicanism, and in the vocabulary of Virginia liberalism there is no such word as fail. [Loud applause.] And that little handful of ex-Confederate soldiers and Virginians who raised the revolt against Democratic outrage have grown in their growth and strengthened with their strength until today we have 127,000 that will vote for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan as President and Vice-President of the United States. I, therefore, in behalf of the Virginia delegation, rise to second the nomination of John A. Logan, and move that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois—I now renew my motion that the rules be suspended and Gen. John A. Logan be declared the nominee of this convention for Vice-President. [Applause.]

ROBINSON, OF OHIO.

Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman: In behalf of the Republicans of Ohio I desire to second this nomination. I followed Gen. Logan on many a hard-fought field, and he never in any instance failed to respond to the sound of the enemy's musketry. I therefore move to suspend the rules to nominate Gen. Logan by acclamation. [Loud applause.] Mr. Chairman, I insist upon my motion, which has been seconded by several delegations, to suspend the rules and nominate Gen. Logan by acclamation.

NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

The Chairman—It is moved that the rules be suspended and that Gen. Logan be nominated by acclamation. All in favor of that motion will say aye.

The motion was carried almost unanimously, and Gen. Logan was declared the nominee of the convention for Vice-President.

THE CLOSE.

THE WESTERN RESERVE.

Mr. Sampson, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: The Nineteenth District of Ohio, the banner district of the Union, which was so long and so ably represented in the National Congress by that grand statesman and civilian whom the last Republican National Convention delighted to honor with the highest position in the gift of the Republican party [loud applause], promises 20,000 Republican majority for the bosom friend of our martyred Garfield, James G. Blaine, of Maine, and the grand old soldier, John A. Logan, of Illinois. [Loud applause.]

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman: Following the usual order of National Conventions, I move you that a committee be appointed to advise the nominees of this convention of its action.

The Secretary—I desire to announce that the National Committee will meet on the stage immediately after the adjournment of the convention tonight.

MR. M'KINLEY'S MOTION PREVAILED.

A FORMAL ROLL-CALL—ALL BUT SIX FOR LOGAN.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the State of Illinois I ask that the roll shall be called, at the request of our delegates, in the nomination. [Applause and a voice: "Amen!"]

The Chairman—The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary then called the roll of States, with the following result:

States and Territories.	No. of votes.	Logan.	Gresham.	Foraker.
Alabama	20	20	..	..
Arkansas	14	14	..	..
California	16	16	..	..
Colorado	6	6	..	..
Connecticut	12	5	..	..
Delaware	6	6	..	..
Florida	8	8	..	..
Georgia	24	24	..	..
Illinois	44	44	..	..
Indiana	30	30	..	..
Iowa	26	26	..	..
Kansas	18	18	..	..
Kentucky	26	26	..	..
Louisiana	16	16	..	..
Maine	12	12	..	..
Maryland	16	16	..	..
Massachusetts	28	12	..	..
Michigan	26	26	..	..
Minnesota	14	14	..	..
Mississippi	18	18	..	..
Missouri	32	30	..	..
Nebraska	10	10	..	..
Nevada	6	6	..	..
New Hampshire	8	8	..	..
New Jersey	18	18	..	..
New York	72	60	6	7
North Carolina	22	22	..	..
Ohio	46	46	..	..
Oregon	6	6	..	..
Pennsylvania	60	59	..	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..	..
South Carolina	18	18	..	..
Tennessee	24	24	..	..
Texas	26	26	..	..
Vermont	8	8	..	..
Virginia	24	24	..	..
West Virginia	12	12	..	..
Wisconsin	22	19	..	..
Arizona	2	2	..	..
Dakota	2	2	..	..
District of Columbia	2	2	..	..
Idaho	2	2	..	..
Montana	2	2	..	..
New Mexico	2	2	..	..
Utah	2	2	..	..
Washington	2	2	..	..
Wyoming	2	2	..	..
Total	820	779	6	7

When the Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation (Senator Hoar) announced the vote of that delegation to be nine for Logan and three for Fairchild of Wisconsin, it was greeted with hisses. After the vote of Mississippi was announced, Mr. Crapo, of the Massachusetts delegation, said: Mr. President, I desire to announce again the vote of Massachusetts. [Cries of "No objection," "Unanimous," "Go ahead."] Those of the delegates that are here vote twelve for Logan, being the entire number that are present. [Applause.]

When New York was reached in the call of States Mr. Curtis said:

Mr. Chairman, I desire that New York may be allowed a little time to complete her tally. [Cries of "Go on!"] New York is not quite ready to report her vote; I ask that a little time be given me to complete the count. ["Time!" "Time!"]

Mr. Husted, of New York—Mr. Chairman, I ask that the rule may be suspended so that the other States may be called and New York called afterwards. I ask unanimous consent.

The Chairman—It will be so ordered without objection.

When the District of Columbia was reached Mr. Conger sprang to his feet and in clarion tones yelled:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman: I cast my vote for John A. Logan. [Laughter and great applause.]

Mr. Carson—Mr. Chairman, this is the first time the gentleman has agreed with me. [Renewed laughter.] I cast my vote for John A. Logan.

At the end of the roll-call New York was again called upon to cast her vote. Mr. Curtis announced the vote as follows:

"One vote for Foraker, six votes for Gresham, sixty votes for John A. Logan."

The crowd then broke forth into loud and prolonged uproar, the band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner," while the Chairman sought to restore order. When order had been partially restored, Mr. Winston, of North Carolina, addressed the Chair as follows:

Mr. Chairman, I move that the nomination of Mr. Logan be made unanimous.

The Chairman—The question now is, shall the nomination be made unanimous.

It was carried.

Mr. Husted, of New York—Mr. Chairman, I move that the thanks of this convention be tendered to the temporary and permanent officers of the convention for the faithful discharge of the duties which have been placed upon them.

Which motion was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE NOMINEES.

Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution which I will send to the desk. [Great confusion and calls for "Ingersoll!"]

The Chairman—The Chair announces to the convention that it will select the members of the committee to announce the nominations to the respective gentlemen nominated tonight, and will publish the names tomorrow morning.

The Secretary—I am requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the members of the new National Committee on the stage immediately after the adjournment of the convention tonight.

Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution which I have sent to the desk.

The Chairman—There is no resolution here.

Gov. Hamilton—I desire to state it verbally.

The Governor then came nearer the Chair, so as to be heard, and stated:

Mr. Chairman, I move that the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Sexton, and the veterans of the Union Veteran Club of Chicago for their valuable assistance during this convention.

Which motion was carried.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask for information. Has the resolution been passed appointing a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination? [Great confusion.]

Mr. Spooner, of New York—Mr. Chairman, I ask that my resolution in the hands of the Secretary be read.

Amid the great confusion prevailing a motion to adjourn sine die was made and carried, and the great convention at 9:45 p. m. stood adjourned.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 2.

Having possibly expected, from the effect produced by Thursday's miserable showing, that there is a limit to the patience of patrons, the Chicago ball-players yesterday made an earnest effort to play a good game, and thoroughly succeeded. Up to the ninth inning not a fielding error was made by them excepting the bases on balls given by Corcoran. Then Pfeffer missed a grounder and gave Cleveland an unearned run. McCormick's arm was out of gear, and in the seventh inning he went to right field and Glasscock pitched two innings. The change made no difference in Chicago's batting, which was at all times very strong and effective. The umpiring was very partial to the visitors, Williams being decided out in a manner flagrantly unjustifiable. There were 1,400 people present. This afternoon Cleveland and Chicago play again, with a change of batteries all round.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Chicago—						
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	3	1	4	0	0
Kelly, c.	5	1	3	8	3	0
Anson, 1b.	5	0	1	7	2	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	5	1	1	2	5	1
Kinzie, s. s.	5	1	1	1	1	0
Williamson, 3b.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	5	2	3	0	0	0
Corcoran, p.	5	1	1	3	8	3
Totals	42	11	15	27	19	4
Cleveland—						
Phillips, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0	0
Glasscock, s. s. and p.	3	0	1	0	6	2
Monahan, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4	1
Murphy, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Hotaling, c. f.	3	1	1	2	0	1
Evans, r. f. and s. s.	4	0	2	3	2	0
Muldoon, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	1
McCormick, p. and r. f.	3	0	1	0	2	1
Briody, c.	3	0	0	4	2	0
Totals	31	2	7	26	16	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	2	—11
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Runs earned—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 1. Home runs—Dalrymple, Pfeffer, Kinzie, Sunday. Two-base hits—Kelly, Sunday. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 5. Struck out—By McCormick, 1; by Corcoran, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base on called balls—By McCormick, 1; Glasscock, 2; Corcoran, 3. Wild pitch—Glasscock. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Decker.

Detroit, 11; Buffalo, 5.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—In the Detroit-Buffalo game today the score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	—5
Detroit	2	2	0	4	0	0	3	0	*	—11

Earned runs—Detroit, 7. Two-base hits—Hanlon, White. Three-base hit—G. Wood. Home runs—Farrell, Hanlon. First base on balls—Buffalo, 2; Detroit, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Struck out—White, Serad, Brouthers, Collins, F. Wood (3), Hanlon, Meinke. Double plays—Shaw-Geiss-Scott, White-Collins-Brouthers. Passed balls—Myers (3). Wild, Serad. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Vancourt.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6.

NEW YORK, June 6.—In the New York-Philadelphia game the following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6
New York	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 0; New York, 4. First base on balls—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1. Struck out—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 1. Two-base hit—Connor. Three-base hits—Wood, Dorgan, Purcell. Double play—McClellan-Farrar. Passed ball—Laughran. Wild pitches—Bagley, 4. Time—1:50. Umpire—McLean.

Providence, 1; Boston, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—The Providence-Boston game today resulted in a tie after a stubborn contest of sixteen innings. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Provid'ce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Burdock. Struck out—Providence, 13; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Providence, 4; Boston, 3. First base on balls—Providence, 2. Passed ball—Hines, 1. Wild pitches—Radbourn, 1; Whitney, 2. Pitching assists—Radbourn, 8; Whitney, 13. Time—2:45. Umpire—Burns.

Northwestern League.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Terre Haute	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Milwaukee	4	0	4	3	4	1	2	0	*	—18

American Association.

At Baltimore—Toledo, 4; Baltimore, 2.

Union Association.

At Baltimore—Baltimore Union, 3; Boston Union, 1.

Other Games.

At Newark—Cincinnati, 11; Domestics, 1.

At Harrisburg—St. Louis, 10; Harrisburg, 3.

BEER-SWILLING AT MUNICH.

We went into a large yard with lines of forms and a shed at one side. It was full of portly shopkeepers, men in uniform, students with their tiny colored caps stuck on three hairs, and lumbering mechanics and porters. Each man possessed himself of a numbered tankard, and handed it, with the money, over the counter in the shed, when it was filled from a mighty barrel with strong "bock" beer only to be had in perfection in the month of May. As your number was sung out you clutched at your tankard. A new barrel had to be tapped on the average every half-hour. Between each gulp of the cool, brown liquor a slice of raw turnip sprinkled with salt was eaten. That is the correct mode of expressing its flavor from the malt. The raw turnip serves as the olive between the courses at dinner, or black coffee at a smoking séance—it corrects the palate.

LAND FOR CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 6.—The Militia Committee of the Legislature reported in favor of giving each disabled Confederate soldier 160 acres of land.

COLLEGE PRESIDENCY ACCEPTED.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 6.—President Potter, of Union College, cables his acceptance of the Presidency of Hobart College.

THE PEOPLE REJOICE.

The Nomination of James G. Blaine Excites the Wildest Enthusiasm.

The Men Who Voted Against Him Pledge to the People's Choice Their Heartiest Support.

Scenes of Wild Excitement—Watching For the Returns—The Crowded Streets—Music and Fireworks.

THE RESULT.

IT WAS NOT UNEXPECTED BY THE ARTHUR MANAGERS.

The Arthur managers were perhaps as little surprised as any one at the result. All the week they had been battling against heavy odds and the Temporary Chairman, obtained by a combination of the field, had not deceived them as to Blaine's real strength. Their hope, however, was to keep up the fight till a break of some sort could be made in Blaine's ranks. If the break was ever started they felt assured it would spread and their chance would be then. The slight hope for Arthur, to which they clung, was the well-known desire to have one of the leading candidates given the nomination. This was probably the strongest feature in the whole contest. The union of all the anti-Blaine forces in the preliminary skirmishes was an unnatural one, the favorite son candidates only joining it that the convention might be prolonged, and a dead-lock be brought about which would be their golden opportunity. The Blaine men showed, however, that they were ready to meet these tactics and had come to stay. When the 200 or more delegates who were not bound tightly to any candidate became convinced of this the struggle was practically ended. It only needed the test which came after the balloting began to emphasize this, and all the wavering elements flopped to the winning candidate.

NO COMBINATION POSSIBLE.

It became plain before the delegates got together yesterday morning that the efforts of the Edmunds and Arthur leaders to make a combination would not carry. The majority of the Independents were for Arthur, but there was an element which had come to Chicago bent on forcing both the leading candidates out of the race and naming an entirely new man, the credit for whose nomination would go them. This faction roused the ire of a great many New York Arthur delegates who wanted a square fight and no dark horse. However, the accession of the entire Independent vote would not have made Arthur's nomination probable, because the other favorite-son delegations—Illinois and Ohio—could not be swung out of the Blaine column when released from the necessity of supporting their own man. Ben Harrison's Indiana following had shown a gleam of sense and was not seeking to force him on the convention. The masterly generalship which has led the Logan people in Illinois to several defeats failed to see the situation, and was bent on keeping up the pretense of a Presidential candidacy for Gen. Logan. To the Ohio Sherman people the outlook was more encouraging than to any other delegation. Sherman was acceptable to the Independents, and if the Arthur leaders could be worked upon he might be brought out as the combination candidate to defeat Blaine.

OBJECT OF THE ATTEMPT TO ADJOURN.

When Judge Foraker, therefore, tried to get an adjournment after the third ballot, it was with this purpose. The hopelessness of their case had become apparent to the Edmunds and Arthur people, and if the adjournment had carried there is little doubt that Sherman would either have been presented in the evening, or else the Arthur delegates would have gone to the convention simply to ratify Blaine's nomination.

But the steady gain which Blaine had shown in the three ballots while Arthur had remained stationary had enabled all the delegates to catch the drift very clearly, and the majority against adjourning was so large that Blaine had everything his own way. When Ohio was reached the bottom dropped out of the Sherman movement, several delegates deserting him, and voting with their colleagues to stay till the fight was over. This settled that on the next ballot Ohio would be solid for Blaine, in accordance with the understanding among the delegates. The vote on adjournment also gave many of the Southern delegates a chance to cross the line into the Blaine camp. The subsequent ballot was merely giving the delegates a chance to put themselves on record. It was said that some of the more extreme Arthur men insisted on voting for him on this ballot merely to show that they stood aloof not so much from Blaine as from the Independents, against whom they were very bitter when it was all over.

THE ILLINOIS MEN.

In local circles the attitude of the Illinois delegation was commented on from a hostile standpoint, and Senator Logan's local lieutenants came in for much chaffing. It was remarked with a good deal of amusement that "Long" Jones and Dan Shepard had got under the wagon too late. Woodward, the unpledged First District delegate, showed how well he could keep his own counsel when he surprised everybody by voting for Blaine. Congressman Davis and Mr. Wheeler, of the Third District, however, got the most credit for the way in which they got ahead of Jones by voting for Blaine from the start. It was reported that the Democratic editor who has claimed to manage Arthur's interests in Chicago intended to "get even" by opening his newspaper batteries on the Congressman, but Davis' friends said he would probably survive. The great disappointment to some of the Logan people was that "Long" Jones did not swing the Illinois delegation into line when the nomination was hanging in the balance, and thus get the credit of nominating Blaine. Three-fourths of the Illinois delegates voted to adjourn when the opposition to Blaine made its last desperate effort to gain its end. The idea seemed to be that if an adjournment were had Blaine's chances would be knocked in the head, and his forces would go to Logan in order to elect some other candidate. But the authors of this strategic move had wofully miscalculated the temper of the delegates. Other States settled that there would be no adjournment and that Blaine was to be nominated. So it happened that the three original Blaine delegates from Chicago got about all the credit which Blaine people from the outside were willing to accord to Illinois.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

AWAITING THE RESULT WITH FEVERISH IMPATIENCE.

If anybody doubted the people's choice he had only to mix in with the throngs about the places where bulletins were posted, for the shouts that rent the air whenever Blaine was mentioned told how plainly the tide of popularity flowed in his favor. Every indication of strength and every symptom of growth in the Blaine following in the convention was greeted with wild manifestations of joy. The hopes of all other candidates were but faintly reflected in the demonstration of the masses. The ripples of enthusiasm for Logan, Arthur, Edmunds, and others were swallowed up in the great billows of popular sentiment in favor of a single candidate. After frequent struggles they became a part of the great embodiment of enthusiasm in favor of the man whose final nomination made the very earth quake with applause. It can hardly be said that there were crowds about the bulletins. At such places the gathering was more compact, but it seemed as if there was but one crowd in the city—a crowd made up of the adult portion of the population, with sprinklings of youth and beauty, of gray and golden heads—and that the assemblage filled the city. If it did not extend into the suburbs it wound through the principal streets, jammed the hotels and newspaper offices, presenting a scene of life and excitement unexcelled by all past experiences.

Between the announcements from the convention the great thrashing-machine of popular discussion was set at work, and out of it came a correct judgment, strengthened and purified, in favor of the hero of the hour. With the people, as with the convention, it was plain that the sentiment in favor of the Man from Maine was gaining in prominence and growing stronger and stronger. In anticipation of the bulletins the people gathered about the places from which the vote was to be announced and eagerly awaited the issue. The Blaine men wore an expression of the most supreme confidence, for it was freely asserted among them that, while some men were working against the favorit, they dared not openly disregard the express will of the people.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The announcement of the first vote called forth a hurrah of welcome from thousands of throats, and business was almost suspended along those streets which were the scene of the greatest crowding. Starting where bulletins were shown at THE TRIBUNE windows, in a grand outburst of joy, the welcome news that Blaine was strong and growing stronger traveled up one street and down another, penetrating the brightest and the darkest corners and being received everywhere like a burst of sunshine upon the track of a storm. "I would like to see Logan nominated, because he is from our State," one was heard to say. "Yes," another responded, "so would I. I like Logan, and Sherman, and Edmunds, and Arthur, but we must have Blaine because the people as a mass demand his nomination."

"This is a fight between the people and the politicians," said a man to a friend, "and I am anxious to see who will win. The politicians want their bread and butter, but the people who are independent and free demand a candidate who can rule the officeseekers and not be ruled by them. The people will teach them that their will is supreme."

"If they don't give us Blaine," said a Milwaukee man in the crowd near THE TRIBUNE office, "I won't vote the ticket, because it won't be the party ticket. Everybody wants Blaine but the officeholders."

AT THE HOTELS.

The crowds about the newspaper offices shifted ceaselessly, but those in the hotels were mostly stationary. In the rotundas of all the principal hotels new bulletins were posted with every ballot and yell after yell rang through the corridors, up the stairways, and through the halls. Announcements were made at the Grand Pacific in the Blaine headquarters and in the rotunda simultaneously, a large number of women being among the seekers of information. In the Palmer House telegrams were received and read at the branch office of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, the figures being greedily awaited by the women in the balcony. A striking feature about the demonstration in Mr. Blaine's favor was that a large number of the badges with his name and the words, "For President," were freely displayed upon the bosoms of the fair sex and by boys and girls just approaching years of discretion, showing that the sentiment in his favor was firmly rooted in the homes of the people and that his name was familiar at the fireside.

NO ADJOURNMENT FOR THEM.

A loud storm of applause broke loose from the crowd in front of THE TRIBUNE office when the bulletin announcing that the motion of the anti-Blaine men to adjourn had been lost. "That means Blaine on the next ballot," cried a chorus of voices. The crowd continued to grow until the street was completely blocked. A bulletin announcing Blaine's nomination provoked cheer after cheer. Persons ran in all directions, impatient to break the good news to friends. A new broom was placed alongside of the life-sized portrait of Blaine, which had the effect of causing more cheering. "He'll sweep them clean in November," cried a hundred voices.

Groups of men stood around discussing the merits of the nominee. "He is the people's choice and the ablest man in the country," was a frequent remark. An Irish man in the crowd became quite conspicuous by stating that Blaine would receive a large Irish vote. "I've voted the Democratic ticket all me life, but I'll vote for Blaine the next time," he said.

Much discussion was indulged in as to who would form Blaine's Cabinet. Ex-Senator Conkling was mentioned for Secretary of State.

When the bulletin giving the vote on the fourth ballot was posted up cheering was renewed, and Ohio was given three cheers for going solid for Blaine. Logan was also loudly praised for the part he played. Men who had favored Arthur expressed regret, but said Blaine was their second choice.

A JOKE WHICH BECAME EARNEST.

While the excitement was running highest, a newspaper, whose office is on the north side of Madison street, felt itself inspired to make a little fun. They had a man rush breathlessly from the direction of the convention, and soon thereafter the following appeared upon a bulletin: "Bline nominated." The people thought that in the haste the "a" had been left out, and, thinking the nomination of Blaine likely, devoted some minutes to an unrestrained demonstration of approval, but when they looked at THE TRIBUNE windows and saw no corroborating testimony they became incredulous. "Bline nominated" was replaced by another containing the words: "Blaine nominated," but it was plainly too serious a matter for the crowd to deal with superficially, and they waited. The statement was soon corrected by another bulletin stated that "The statement that Blaine had been nominated was a hoax," and that "Blaine was not nominated." The crowd finally voted the whole system of misrepresentation a very poor joke and gave their attention to the other side of the street, where the returns were being correctly given by THE TRIBUNE. Finally, there was consternation on the north side of the street, for the institution was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that its joke was better than its judgment which had been in favor of another candidate, and that Blaine had been nominated without any doubt.

HOW THE NEWS SPREAD.

The city was aware of his nomination before many thousands had read a sign or heard a word. The news broke through the doors of the convention and traveled through the streets with the swiftness of a storm, and with mad roar. People shouted from lofty windows and housetops, while hats, canes, umbrellas, and newspapers were flung in air. Horses attached to vehicles became frightened and fled in all directions, but the crowds blocked the way and subdued them. The bells of a dozen horse-cars rang within earshot, but the crowd heeded no such warnings until the excitement was past, when everybody seemed to have grown hoarse without knowing that she or he had contributed a voice to the general uproar.

OUTSIDE THE HALL.

GRAPIC DESCRIPTION OF A JOY—MAD MULTITUDE—A TREMENDOUS POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

Outside the Convention Hall confusion and excitement reigned all day long. Michigan avenue, from Monroe to Jackson streets, was thronged and blocked with countless thousands from early morning until after the adjournment. The three main entrances were scenes of continuous tumult for about three hours after the doors were opened, and the delegates and regular ticket-holders who were not in their seats half an hour before the time for beginning work had in many cases to suffer considerable maltreatment from the doorkeepers and police before they were permitted inside. The people who got in by "knowing the doorkeeper" might be reckoned by thousands, while probably an equal number who had got tickets in the regular way were denied admission on the plea that the hall was overcrowded.

KEEPING OUT TICKET-HOLDERS.

The doorkeepers at the "stage" entrance were exceedingly lax in their duty, with the result that hundreds of holders of stage-tickets were unable to gain admission. For example, about 10:35 a. m. out of twenty persons who passed in there while the reporter stood alongside six had proper tickets, two got in on stars of some kind, and one got in on a visiting-card, three women got in "to give a message to Dr. Miller," the husband of one of them, and the remaining eight got in because they were acquainted with one of the doorkeepers or policemen. At every other entrance it was much the same. At the entrance marked "for delegates only," which was supposed to be the most difficult passage for those not entitled to admittance, many persons were seen to get in who had no claim for admission, except the wink of a friendly policeman, and while some alleged reporters managed to get in on their pure cheek other working newspapermen with tickets and badges were refused admittance shortly afterwards, and had to plead, and argue, and bully for about fifteen minutes with the image of stupidity who bossed the door before they gained an entrance. The men with the mysterious "Logan—40—rounds" badges hung around the entrances dejected and forlorn. Every one who tried to get in on the badge was hustled back by a policeman and laughed at by the crowd.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Tickets to the convention were quoted yesterday morning at $5 to $8, but there were very few in the market. An evil-looking hoodlum hawked three tickets around which he wanted $7 and $8 each for, but the bottom was knocked out of the market by a man who turned up about 11 o'clock with a handful of stage tickets which he offered at $5 each. The latter salesman, not being ashamed of his business, wore a large placard on his breast with the words: "Tickets for the Convention," printed thereon; he also showed the impartiality of his preferences by sporting a violet Blaine badge, a red Logan badge, and a blue Arthur badge. The tickets he had were examined by an expert and pronounced O. K. Within fifteen minutes he had sold the bulk of his stock at the price asked. Badges of every description, variety, and color were hawked up and down among the crowd. Common badges were sold at 5 cents each until after the second ballot, when the demand for Blaine badges raised the price of those to 10 cents. After the fourth ballot the 5-cent Blaine badges sold freely at 25 cents, and the 25-cent badges at $1, while Arthur badges could be picked up by the dozen on the sidewalk.

THE THREE GRACES.

A little before noon, when the first ballot was being taken, a comical procession marched up to the entrance "For Delegates Only." The van was led by three delegates walking very much abreast, the two outside men having a firm grip of the man in the middle, who was gloriously and hilariously drunk. The man on the right wore an Arthur badge; the man on the left has neither hat nor badge, having left his hat in the Convention-Hall when going out to hunt for the missing brother-delegate, and being probably ashamed of sporting a badge in such company; while the festive one in the middle had his hat stuck horizontally on the back of his head, his Prince Albert coat closely buttoned up, hiding his badge, and a gracious grin playing on his features as though he had just perpetrated some huge joke. A bootblack pushed or helped prop up the drunken man from behind, and a score of jeering and yelling gamins made up the procession.

The crowd was comparatively small when the result of the first ballot was chalked on the blackboard fixed up on the centre balcony above the main entrance, but the cheers which rang out soon increased the throng, and when the second ballot was chalked up a yell of joy arose from the multitude that would be heard miles off if it had been sounded anywhere but in the most crowded section of a surging city. Then the great throng waited in patience for the third ballot. Every ten or fifteen minutes the official in charge of the blackboard and public announcements came out and announced from the balcony how the vote was going, and as each announcement was a step in favor of Blaine cheer after cheer rang from the masses at each proclamation. When the third ballot was announced the cheers were prolonged and ear-splitting.

A JOY-MAD MULTITUDE.

Very soon the crier came out and yelled: "Long Jones has received a telegram from Logan instructing the Logan delegates to cast their vote for Blaine. At this announcement the cheering was renewed with redoubled force. A wave of excited applause swept over the crowd, reaching west to Wabash avenue, south to Van Buren, and north to Madison. Hats and sticks were thrown in the air and the people seemed to be seized with wild delirium. In the park, nearly opposit Van Buren street, a band of amateur musicians gathered in a circle and sang a paraphrase of "Marching Through Georgia," the chorus of which ran something like this:

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah for 'Jimmy' Blaine!
Hurrah! hurrah! Our country calls again!
From far-off California to the granit hills of Maine,
Hurrah for the old victorious party!

And a crowd gathered around the singers and took up the chorus, and the "Hurrah! hurrah!" of a thousand voices blended in one grand melodious shout, the climax of enthusiastic abandon.

"VICTORY!"

Then while the fourth ballot was being taken a great emblem was strung out from the two buildings on the corner of Adams street and Michigan avenue. On the top was a flying eagle bearing a ribbon with the word "Victory"; in the centre was the name "James G. Blaine," with the prefix "For President," and below was a vacant space left for the name of the Vice-President. As the great sign was hauled into place cheer upon cheer rent the air. But when the official crier came on the balcony and announced "James G. Blaine, 489 votes, and eight States have yet to vote," the climax was reached. "Hurrah for Blaine!" was the instantaneous shout of at least 50,000 voices, and the cry, "Hurrah for Blaine!" was caught up all along the lines and yelled from innumerable throats for blocks around. The cheering continued until the blackboard was chalked with the official returns, giving Blaine 544 votes, and then handkerchiefs waved and hats and coats flew in the air, while a wild, demoniac yell of exultation and delight rang out on the air, making the very buildings quake and shiver in the general joy. Then two brass cannon in the Lake Park joined the din and poured forth terrific blasts of gunpowder and great volumes of smoke and deafening reports, each report being followed by a yell from the mighty throng. And once more the vocal performers sang a loud song of triumph, and infinit numbers joined the chorus:

Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah for Jimmy Blaine!
Hurrah! hurrah! We've got the Man from Maine!
We'll send him down to Washington upon the lightning train!
Hurrah for the old victorious party!

ALL FOR BLAINE.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES ARE SATISFIED.

Next to the Palmer and Grand Pacific the Sherman House was the great point of interest during the day. Men with ballot-slips and pencils crowded the lobby from 11 o'clock, anxiously awaiting the vote as it was announced from the windows of the telegraph-office. It was a good-natured crowd and every time a gain for Blaine was figured out there was a cheer. Here and there were groups of men—betting-men—who did not seem by any means so excited as those who had gathered only to hear the news. Bets were freely made upon Blaine and as freely taken for Arthur, though there were many who risked their money against both of the prominent candidates, believing that a dark horse would eventually be brought out. As the afternoon wore on and it was found that the Maine man was gradually gaining, the excitement grew, and cheer after cheer sounded through the hotel. When the announcement was made that President Arthur had telegraphed his wish that the vote for Blaine be made unanimous there was a wild shout and for a short while the greater part of the crowd left the building.

But it was after the convention had taken a recess that the Southern headquarters presented an appearance that was thrilling in the extreme. Friends of the various candidates and friends of delegates had in the meantime again filled the halls, so that when the first delegate entered—they all came straggling in—this one happened to be a Texas man—there was another cheer. Presently there was hardly moving space as the men wearing badges came in tired, warm, and hungry. Again a cheer went up, and congratulations were profuse. The most bitter Arthur man was then as enthusiastic for Blaine as the best of them. There was not an Arthur, Edmunds, Sherman, or Hawley man to be found—all were for the candidate—all were for the ticket. Tired as they were and hungry as they must have been, the excitement, the enthusiasm were too much to allow them to go to the dining-room, even when the doors were opened, so that again cheers rang out for Blaine.

There was a great deal of mild chaffing upon the part of the victors, and it was all taken in good part. The invariable reply of the man whose choice had been proven not to be that of the convention was, "Well, we are just as good Blaine men now as you are," or, "Now that you have got your Plumed Knight, we are with you." And so it went, not a bit of ill-feeling manifested, but instead a determination to do all they could for the success of the nominee. But of all the delegates who made the Sherman their headquarters there were no more enthusiastic men than those from Iowa. They were modest in their victory and bestowed their praise freely upon their Southern comrades, especially those who had stood so long without wavering for Blaine. Equally as enthusiastic were those from South Carolina, Texas, Alabama, and Tennessee.

As showing the feeling among the South Carolina Arthur delegates Congressman Smalls said: "We are all for Blaine now, and we only ask one thing of him—that is, that he will send down to our State a corps of good speakers for the campaign and keep them there during election, so that there may be an honest count. If he will only do that, the Republicans will see that the State is carried for him. But he should see to it that this is done, for it is the only way in which the State can be put in the Republican column."

There were only Blaine men at the Tremont Hotel yesterday evening during the recess of the convention. Men who had been wearing Arthur badges exchanged them for those bearing the inscription: "The Next President, James G. Blaine." The greater part of the crowd was composed of commercial men, and they were as enthusiastic as the politicians over the Man from Maine. "I have been as strong an Arthur man as any one," said a New York drummer, "but have not any use for a person who kicks about the nomination of Blaine." This sentiment was indorsed by every one in the crowd.

Shortly after the nomination of Blaine was announced the Union Republican Club, of Philadelphia, left the Tremont House, headed by a brass-band, and marched to the Union Depot, where they took the Limited Express for home. A more enthusiastic set of men could not be imagined. On their way to the depot they were loudly cheered. "We have got our man and we are going home happy," they said.

About 7 o'clock a Nebraska delegate rushed into the Tremont House and proposed three cheers for John A. Logan for Vice-President. They were heartily given by the crowd.

RUNNING THE GUARD.

HOW A REPORTER GOT INTO THE CONVENTION.

A TRIBUNE reporter whose duties have debarred him from an opportunity to attend the convention thought that the coveted occasion had come Thursday evening. He was not armed with the coupon ticket so coveted by the many but so hard to procure except by the favored ones, but he was an old soldier and many of his comrades were on duty as Marshals and assistants, and he had heard that it was a very easy matter to gain admission on his credentials—in fact, he was promised by two comrades in authority that he should be taken care of. So after supper he meandered down to the Exposition Building and presented himself at the appointed post to await his usherer, but after waiting a few [illegible] the doors in his immediate front were closed, and hundreds of ticketholders were told that there was no more room in the building. This did not disconcert the reporter, for he knew those in charge had numerous methods and ways of gaining admittance for their friends. One of his friends put in an appearance and said he would see what he could do later. So the reporter hung around patiently while the crowd who had been debarred admittance were roundly swearing. One man who had just paid $50 for a ticket was cursing his luck, and others were anathematizing the management for shutting out ticketholders while so many without tickets had been admitted. Time passed on and it got to be after 8 o'clock. The reporter concluded that his friend had indeed forgotten him, so meeting an acquaintance who had a ticket he proposed that they should make a tour of inspection. They found the doors of all the sections closed, and then went to the north end of the building, which is occupied by a fire-company. There they found some boys had raised a plank against one of the telegraph poles which was very close to the building. The reporter and his comrade concluded to cast their lot with the boys, so they shinned up the board and pole and found themselves on top of the building. After wandering around amongst a network of wires they made their way to the main building, where they found a number of persons had preceded them, and had fixed themselves in comfortable positions at the open windows. The reporter finally perched himself in a window, where he had a commanding view of the audience and the speaker's stand and where he could hear very comfortably. There was a cool, refreshing breeze from the lake, and he congratulated himself that he was more favored than many of the sweltering lucky ones inside. Finding that one of the decorating flags obstructed his view of the stage he reached down and took possession of it just as the roll of States had reached Maine—the State of his favorit candidate—and the enthusiasm with which he waved the flag encouraged the audience in their wild exuberance for the Plumed Knight. The flag did duty the entire evening for the favorit candidate. When other candidates were being boomed by their friends the flag was furled and listless, much to the disgust of some of their admirers near by, and at one time the reporter was roundly cursed for not using the flag or allowing some one else to take it. A lake breeze sprung up late in the evening, which made the perch of the reporter rather cool, but happily he was provided with a spring overcoat and an opera-glass, and enjoyed the fun to his heart's content. Later he let himself down into the gallery, where he remained until the adjournment. Some of the occupants of the galleries, seeing the use he had put his flag to, appropriated all the flags and decorations to applaud their favorit candidates until the entire gallery was stripped of its decorations.

THE STREET SCENES.

THE CITY GIVEN OVER TO A REGULAR RIOT OF REJOICING.

The wildest confusion and excitement prevailed on the streets after the nomination of James G. Blaine was announced. The bulletins in the several newspaper offices drew crowds of men and boys round the building, and between 5 and 6 o'clock the streets were impassable, policemen being required to clear the car-tracks and keep open a path through which the hundreds of women and children returning from their day's work passed in single file.

The cars that came into the heart of the city brought thousands of people from all divisions, all bent on seeing the fun that each knew would take place. The one focus was the Exposition Building. There were plenty of tickets to be had, and after 8 o'clock the doorkeepers received orders to fill up the house without permitting a stampede. Every inch of standing-room was occupied, and those who could not witness the closing scene contented themselves by standing all over Pullman's new building and reading the proceedings as they were posted on the bulletin-boards over the main entrance.

A POLITICAL CARNIVAL.

When the session closed the great mass of people moved in the direction of the Palmer House, and the cheering of the delegates in the club-rooms and rotunda was taken up by the outside crowd and prolonged to the echo.

Flags were flying, many of the large buildings hung out electric lights from every floor, and the cheering and hurrahs of the surging mass were deafening.

Fat politicians and lusty delegates went about in open hacks, and the hero of the hour was the man who could make the most noise.

AROUND "THE TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

The band near THE TRIBUNE Building that played patriotic and popular airs was the means of changing the base of operations, and fully 10,000 people moved north on State and blocked up the whole of Madison street from Dearborn to Clark. A bonfire made in front of McVicker's Theatre gave out so much heat that the horses were burnt as they passed. The crowd filled the street-car track and for two blocks the conductor had to run in front of the horses to force a passage. Little heed was paid to the clang of bells on the cable road, and so slow was the travel that at one time there were fifty cars halted in the vicinity of Washington street.

THE GAMINS GO CRAZY.

It was a jolly, rollicking, would-be-funny crowd, but some of their pranks were most audacious. A reporter boarded a Madison car to get from Dearborn to State street. Before the alley was reached about 200 little ragamuffins jumped into the open seats and proceeded to have some fun. The leader, a burly fellow of 16, knocked the conductor's hat off, and then tried to grab his punch. A dozen or more mounted the seats and began to pull both bells. One of the startled horses attempting to get up on his left foot engaged the attention of the driver, and the few helpless dudes who sat in the rear seats had their cigars knocked out of their mouths, their hats and canes thrown into the gutter, and were too much delighted with their luck to remonstrate. An old lady and her daughter in the centre of the car eating bananas had the fruit taken out of their mouths.

The peanut and fruit venders had evidently seen a convention mob before, for they ran their little trucks into safe quarters and thus escaped depredators.

A broom-brigade, composed of fifty young men, headed by a fife-and-drum corp, marched through the principal streets cheering loudly for James G. Blaine. All wore Blaine badges, and whenever the name of that illustrious statesman was mentioned every hat was raised and the cheers could be heard for blocks.

The men peddling Blaine photographs and badges could have sold hundreds more, for no difficulty was found in getting 25 cents for a badge that cost three cents.

ON THE LAKE-FRONT.

A large crowd assembled in front of the Leland House last night to witness a display of fireworks. At intervals during the firing of rockets loud cheers for Blaine were given. In the crowd were a number of New York men who cheered Blaine at every opportunity. The only man about the crowd who did not seem to enjoy himself was Tom Ochiltree, of Texas. A man in the crowd explained that Ochiltree's renomination for Congress depended somewhat upon who was nominated for President, and he was taking Arthur's defeat to himself.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

A Blaine torchlight procession, headed by Johnny Hand's band, paraded the down-town streets last night, and were greeted with the wildest cheers at every point. A fine pyrotechnic display marked the course of the procession, which, as it passed THE TRIBUNE office, gave a mighty cheer. The procession was instigated and equipped by the Bristol Flambeau Company. In passing the Tremont House the procession was greeted by persons appearing at the windows and waving bedclothes. After visiting the leading hotels the procession halted in front of the Grand Pacific and was briefly addressed from the hotel balcony by Senator Plumb, of Kansas; H. H. Eddy, of Colorado; Stephen Elkins, of New Mexico; J. W. Bodwell, of Maine; Col. Plummer, of Dakota; James W. Beardsley, of Rock Island; Col. Corkhill, of Washington, D. C., and J. D. Bray, of Michigan.

AT THE PALMER.

THEY WANTED BLAINE—WHAT WAS SAID.

During all the afternoon the crowd at the Palmer was great and the excitement greater. The entresol balcony was thronged with women who gazed at the surging mass of humanity on the rotunda floor and who, as the day wore on and the interest waxed warmer, caught up the enthusiasm from the men and cheered and clapped their hands for the Plumed Knight. The vote of every State was received at the telegraph office as fast as it was given and read to the anxious gathering. The slightest advantage gained by Blaine was the signal for the wildest cheering, and when the fourth ballot was reached and Blaine's success assured the crowd shouted itself hoarse. After the nomination had been announced the large portrait of the President was quietly removed from in front of the Arthur headquarters, and in the evening the room was closed. The fakirs who had been shouting, "Blaine, Arthur, Logan, and Edmunds badges here!" sold only one kind, while pictures of the next President were sold and given away on every hand. The utmost good feeling prevailed. "Although my heart was with Logan," said one prominent Illinois delegate, "my judgment was for Blaine."

The North-Carolinians who stuck by the President to the last were feeling somewhat gloomy over the result. Dr. J. J. Mott, Chairman of the delegation, did not feel well enough to attend the evening session, and announced that he would never attend a National Convention again. Still, he admitted that Blaine was a strong candidate, and said that the colored Republicans of North Carolina would help him if he would show a disposition to help them. The other members of the delegation did not feel so badly as Dr. Mott, who had been working against Blaine eight years.

With the exception of the two weak-kneed delegates, Howe and Reed, who would not vote for Blaine at first, no body of men were more jubilant than the Nebraska crowd. Gov. Dawes went around slapping everbody on the back and making grand promises for his State. The delegates sent a telegram to Augusta assuring Mr. Blaine that Nebraska would give him a larger vote than had ever been received by a Republican candidate. When the Nebraskans marched to the hall at night many of them wore large lithograph portraits of Blaine pinned on their coat-fronts.

Col. Hooker, the National Committeeman of Vermont, said: "We wanted Edmunds, but Vermont will support Blaine just as heartily and will give him 25,000 majority."

Senator Mahone, when interviewed, said that while he and a majority of his delegates had supported Arthur because they preferred him and were instructed that way he was anxious to see Blaine successful. He thought Arthur, more than Blaine, had evinced a friendly disposition toward the party in Virginia. Inasmuch, however, as the convention which nominated Blaine had not recognized the Dezendorf faction it was reasonable to suppose that Mr. Blaine would consider that he had been instructed to act accordingly. Frank Blair, Harry Libby, Major Elam, and others of the delegation expressed the same opinion.

The Rhode Island delegates said they came here with the full expectation of ultimately giving their strength to Blaine in the convention. They wanted to see him reach the goal with a bound and were ready to lead, or at least join, the break for him. He was the most available candidate, and the little State would give him 8,000 majority.

P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, said: "The result showed one thing, at least. The colored delegates did not sell out. If the charge had not been made that they were open to bids they might have changed their vote, but they had a principle to maintain."

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, said the vote showed the preference of the delegates from his State. Since they could not get their choice they were glad to join in the fight for Blaine, and felt sure of his success in November.

To say that Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, was pleased with the result would be superfluous. He worked for Blaine, saw Blaine nominated, and will return home satisfied.

THE NEW-YORKERS.

THEY AND THE MASSACHUSETTS MEN ACCEPT THE SITUATION GRACEFULLY.

Long before the fourth ballot was completed the New York City delegates began to string into the Leland two by two. The procession was soon augmented by the Massachusetts people, who had seen enough for the day, and were satisfied. A crowd embracing nearly all the New York City delegates congregated in fron of the hotel, just as the salute began in the park. Among the number were many who had backed up their faith in Arthur's success in a financial way, some to the extent of hundreds of dollars. These were naturally the sorest. Said one: "When I get back to New York I am going to join Tammany. John Kelly will promise me anything."

"And give you nothing," answered another, at which there was a general laugh, showing that even in adversity a laugh does the soul good, for afterward the sky seemed clearer.

"It serves Arthur right," continued the first man; "he has been wishy-washy all along. If he had used the powers of his office to force the selection of delegates in his interest in our State we could have done something, but as it is Robertson, an officeholder under him, has been working here against us."

It should be stated in explanation that while Mr. Robertson has been at work for Blaine personally not a single charge has been made that he used the powers of his office to influence a single delegate. Indeed, there was but one Blaine man from New York City.

George William Curtis and the rest of the New York Edmunds men seemed to be the target for the Arthur people to fire their wrath at. They came here, it was said, not to do what was best under the circumstances, but to follow out an ideal, which brought about a result they seemed utterly surprised at. In fact, the Edmunds men were given the blame all around. Even their work on the committees came in for some unkind criticism. Said Mr. Llewellyn, of New Mexico, who served on two committees: "The Edmunds men could not see the practical side of any question. They had to split two hairs to see which was the longest. On merely technical points they would talk for hours, seemingly unable to grasp the essential point of the question."

Two of the leaders of the Arthur forces were asked about the result: said Silas B. Dutcher: "You can put me down as a Blaine man now. Yes, as a cordial, earnest, enthusiastic Blaine man. Just as good a Blaine man in fact as we would have expected his supporters to have been Arthur men if we had succeeded instead of them."

"Clint" Wheeler said: "We opposed Mr. Blaine's nomination as unwise, and thought Mr. Arthur's Administration entitled him to the nomination. We are now good Blaine men, prepared to do everything in our power to elect him."

Congressman Rice, of Massachusetts, said: "I believe the enthusiasm which nominated Mr. Blaine will elect him. Cannon in Boston are even now proclaiming the choice of the convention." Mr. Paige, of the same State, said it was predicted the nomination would fall flat in the Bay State by some of the Arthur delegates. Eight years ago the nomination fell flat because it was the result of a combination to beat Blaine at all hazards. The great mass of the Massachusetts people, he said, were for Blaine enthusiastically.

C. C. Stevenson, Chairman of the Nevada delegation, promised the Electoral vote of his State for the nominee, which under any other nomination would have been doubtful.

Gen. Massey, Chairman of the Delaware delegation, was glad that his State had helped to the great victory. The choice of the convention would give great encouragement to the Republicans in Delaware.

John D. Lawson, another of the New York City delegates, said he had been in five National Conventions, and had sometimes come out ahead and sometimes behind. It was all the same to him after the nomination, it being his motto to put in his work before the final ballot.

NO MORE INDEPENDENTS.

John H. Brady said there had been enough yielding by a larger to a smaller faction in New York, and the Arthur men had made up their minds to serve notice on future State Conventions that this "funny business," as he termed it, would not result in the success of a certain element in New York politics. It was Mr. Brady to whom the proposition to turn the Arthur forces to Sherman was made, and who in response put on the badge: "Arthur, if it takes all summer."

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

HOW THE DELEGATES INSISTED ON NOMINATING LOGAN, "THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND."

As soon as Blaine's nomination was made certain the wires were loaded with messages between Chicago and Washington in reference to the Vice-Presidency. Two qualities were requisit—the candidate must be a soldier and from the West. While the convention was still in progress Chaffee, Elkins, and others of the Blaine leaders were in consultation with Logan's representatives. While they had refused to entertain a proposition to make the ticket Blaine and Logan before the balloting begun, and to the last had clung to the idea that Logan might get the first place, it became a question after Blaine's nomination whether Logan would not have the second place. During the recess a great many of the delegations declared that Logan was their choice and they would support him. This was especially the case in the South and among the soldier element. Meantime Gen. Gresham, whose name was canvassed, sent a peremptory telegram saying he could not allow his name to be used. Robert Lincoln telegraphed Senator Cullom that if any attempt was made to bring him out on behalf of Illinois it was to be squelched at once. It was not at all probable, however, that his name would have been presented.

LOGAN'S MESSAGE.

Senator Logan telegraphed his friends to take whatever course they thought best, which was interpreted to mean that he was not averse to the nomination if the feeling among the delegates was spontaneous and general. "Long" Jones and others of the State leaders were greatly perplexed at the situation. Some of them doubted the utility of taking Logan out of the field of active work which is afforded in the Senate, and putting him into the Vice-Presidency. Others urged that he should accept, and there was talk that they were the more anxious because of the United States Senator to be elected next winter and the opportunities it would afford for budding genius if Logan were out of the way. The Illinois people went over to the evening session of the convention undecided, but the demand for Logan among the delegates was so universal outside some of the New York and Massachusetts reformers that they agreed to his nomination.

AMONG THE GERMANS.

OUTSPOKEN IN THEIR WARM APPROVAL OF THE TICKET.

Among the Germans the nomination of Mr. Blaine is considered an exceptionally strong one. There is a unanimous sentiment among them that he will be elected by an unprecedented majority, and that he will win a great many German Democratic votes. Said a prominent German Republican: "The man selected as the Republican standard-bearer is popular and loved by the people. He is the people's choice and the man they want. The reason why I think he will draw among the Germans is that he has a high regard for law and its enforcement. It is a well-known fact, and our people are noted for it, that they have the greatest respect for the established law. Now, Mr. Blaine has considerable backbone and grit. He is a man who will stand no nonsense, and he is the sort of ruler we want. When I say this I think I voice the opinion of two-thirds of the Germans of this city."

Dr. Starkel, of Belleville, late candidate of the Democratic party for State Auditor, said: "Blaine is the best and strongest the Republicans could name. He has noteworthy traits, a strong character, and chief among his excellent qualities is his love for his country and his true Americanism. I am sorry that he is not a Democrat."

Mr. H. Claussenius, Consul in this city for the German Government, was very outspoken in his opinion. "I represent a foreign Government, and am usually very careful as to what I say concerning politics. It has been my policy not to mix myself up in public affairs, but I cannot help to speak in terms of admiration of Mr. Blaine and congratulate the American people on their selection. Blaine combines statesmanship and popularity. He is a positive man, and will handle the helm of the Nation with determination and resolution, and with the shrewdness of a polished diplomat. He has repeatedly given his fellow-citizens an example of his thorough, wide-awake, and deliberate dealings in matters of State, which has no doubt recommended him to their favor. A wise choice was that of the Republican National Convention."

"'Blaine and victory' has been my motto since I heard the Maine statesman's name mentioned for the Presidency," remarked Mr. Otto H. Matz, the architect. "We have got the former, and, from what I can judge, victory will surely follow. The Democratic party has not got a man in its ranks who is as well known and as popular with all classes as the Plumed Knight."

THE "FREIE PRESSE."

The *Freie Presse* today publishes an editorial eulogistic of Blaine and Logan. It speaks in the highest terms of praise of the former, and devotes considerable space to denial of the absurd rumors that Mr. Blaine is an enemy to German customs and habits. Several instances are cited as positive proof of the groundlessness of the statement that he is an arch-temperenzler. Logan is credited with great strength among the soldier element, and the Democrats are advised not to be too sure in their alleged belief that Blaine's candidacy means a walkover for them. "The way to the White House is rugged and steep, and the Republicans will make it a hard road to travel for the Democratic nominees."

EXULTANT CALIFORNIANS.

THEY HAVE FOUGHT THE FIGHT; THEY HAVE WON THE CROWN.

The California delegation "opened a keg of nails" last night and invited all their friends to join them. The rooms were crowded and the success of the party and the health of the candidates and delegates was drunk by hundreds. The cups were filled with the most fragrant wines from the coast brought along in the baggage-car of the special train. Whitelaw Reid and a number of other well-known Eastern men were among the guests. The delegation will be represented on the Notification Committee by Col. C. F. Crocker, of San Francisco. Aside from this the Californians feel like making a special demonstration in favor of the nominees, whose cause they have so ardently supported. Accordingly, they have also appointed a special committee, representing the good will and best wishes of the delegation, who will visit the respective candidates. They will first call upon Mr. Blaine, in whom they see an embodiment of all that the coast desires for its ideal President. The committee selected for this service consists of Judge M. C. Blake, the Hon. George A. Knight, Judge C. C. Bush, Col. R. O. Carr, Eli S. Denison, D. C. Reed, Oregon Sanders, and Col. W. W. Morrow, the Chairman of the delegation.

The delegation is elated beyond all description and fully appreciates the value of its services for the winning man. Two of the happiest men of the California party are Col. Crocker and A. B. Spreckels, the "kindergarten members." The delegation exchanged many visits during the day, its members being everywhere given the credit for swelling the Blaine boom.

OUTBURSTS OF JOY.

SAN FRANCISCO WILD.

"San Francisco just now is drunken with enthusiasm," exclaimed a young man from the Pacific Coast seated in the Blaine headquarters. "I have just received a dispatch from that city, and the whole town is wild with joy."

"Logan did it," said a Wisconsin man, "and he will always be remembered for coming in just at the right moment to secure the nomination of the people's choice."

ON 'CHANGE.

The business of the convention absorbed the attention of most people on 'Change yesterday, the result being scarcely any trade. The progress of the balloting was watched with intense interest, and the successive gains of Blaine, as shown by the figures on the blackboard up to 3 o'clock, were hailed with shouts of applause. It was evident that fully three-fourths of the persons doing business on 'Change were in sympathy with the Blaine movement all through. There would have been great disappointment among the members of the Board of Trade over the work of the convention if its choice had been any other man than James G. Blaine as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the pending Presidential contest.

Wheat and corn both advanced slightly.

THE NEW YORK BUSINESS-MEN.

In the Arthur headquarters there were downcast looks for a time, but altogether the few who were present took their defeat philosophically. One of the business-men's contingent took heart and said:

"There is no discounting Blaine's power with the people. He will make an aggressive campaign, just what the Republican party needs; and for my part, though Chester A. Arthur is my choice, I am going to give Blaine a cordial support."

Two others of the same party met at the door.

"We missed it," said one.

"Don't mention it," said the other, in a stage whisper. "I'm for Blaine, and the fact is I have had a sneaking desire all the time to see him nominated."

OFF WITH THE OLD LOVE, ON WITH THE NEW.

A ludicrous incident, with a little of the pathetic, perhaps, intermingled, occurred just after the result of the fourth ballot nominating Blaine was announced. A man wearing an Arthur badge conspicuously on the lapel of his coat gave a sudden and sorrowful glance downward. As his eye rested upon the decoration signifying his choice for the Presidency he made a quick movement with his right hand and covered the token of defeat staring him in the face. Almost instantly he made a bee-line for the La Salle street entrance. Curiosity impelled the observer to follow him. Out of sight of the crowd he brushed his eyes for a moment and then carefully took the badge from his coat, flung it far out into the street, and five minutes later reappeared in the rotunda smiling and happy, while where the Arthur insignia had a few moments before rested was triumphantly pinned a Blaine badge, its wearer vying with the loudest-voiced in the crowd in his cheers for the Man from Maine. Such exhibitions of sudden change of heart, while not so transparent, could be seen on every hand, and while Blaine badges suddenly attained a premium, those who carried an Arthur stock were sorrowfully counting up the amount of profit necessary to balance their losses on the supply upon which they had been "stuck."

A party of the Pacific coast delegation, feeling that the ordinary Blaine ribbon badges did not do full justice to their feelings, ornamented their coat-fronts with the large-size engravings of the Maine statesman, so numerous last week, and marched proudly through the rotunda of the Palmer, cheer after cheer following the procession.

KANSAS GOOD FOR 75,000 MAJORITY.

Col. William Higgins, one of the shrewdest politicians in the Kansas crowd, expressed a conviction that Blaine would carry the State by 75,000 majority. "The prairies are ablaze for him tonight," said he, "and if Logan is added to the ticket I will add 10,000 to my figures."

Maj. Harry Insley, of Kansas, the youngest delegate in the convention by eight years, believes Blaine will carry his State by 80,000 majority.

THE FAT MAN FROM NEBRASKA.

The big fat man from Nebraska, who paid $50 for a back seat and held it down patiently during the entire convention is one of the happiest men in Chicago. He was at the doors before they were opened, and nothing escaped him. He could not always hear, but that didn't make any difference. His ears were sufficiently sharp to allow him to catch the name of Blaine, and he never lost an opportunity to cheer for the Maine candidate with a very powerful pair of lungs. A few seats in front of him sat Judge Horn, of Alabama. The Judge is a little fellow. He has iron-gray hair, wears a big straw hat, and a blue calico shirt. He is Blaine all over, and his enthusiasm knew no bounds. He howled with delight at every vote which was announced for his candidate, and when Blaine was declared the nominee, and the band struck up "America," the Judge jumped upon his chair, threw his hat up in the air, and danced a hornpipe. But the Judge and the fat gentlemen were not the only ones in the back tiers who eagerly watched the proceeding. There were all kinds of people there who were straining every nerve to catch each syllable that was spoken. There were women with little sawed-off opera-glasses, men with long-jointed field-glasses, pretty young girls pretending they understood it all, and dudes—dudes of all shapes, and sizes, and styles. But it was remarkable that in this vast, mixed crowd which found refuge in the back seats, there was no discord. All wanted to hear, and all were interested. When "order" was called the people quickly quieted down and gave the closest attention. Even the man with the bass-drum, although he made several false motions, restrained himself, and it was not until Logan was nominated that he added to the general din.

"I've seen it all," murmured the fat man, as the immense concourse of humanity surged out. "I've seen it all, but I'd have been here if it had cost me a thousand dollars."

The perspiration was running down his face in miniature torrents, but he was a very happy fat man.

AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

"THE TRIBUNE" HOLDS A VAST POPULAR RECEPTION—CHEERS AND SERENADES—BONFIRES IN THE SKY.

Vox populi, vox Dei! The voice of the people is the voice of God. Last evening the voice of the people of Chicago—a mighty chorus whose members could only be counted by hundreds of thousands—rang out in a grand pæan of rejoicing—a glorious song of triumph and exultation—a sweeping fire of patriotic fervor kindled by the spark of love of country which burns with more or less brightness deep down in every human bosom. All over the great city arose the harmonious shout of a pleased populace—the representatives of the culture, the wealth, the intelligence and the honest worth of Chicago joining in the song, the burden of which was James G. Blaine, the man of the people, and John A. Logan, their second choice. It was a grand ratification meeting over the length and breadth of the city, a joyous, unanimous, and thankful approval of the work done by the representatives of the great Republican party.

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

As might have been expected, the focus of this great ratification meeting, the central point for the manifestation of a people's gladness, was around the office of the only newspaper in the city which truthfully interpreted the desire of the people of the party and of all who had the glory, honor, and welfare of the country at heart, and the only paper in the city which led and expressed public opinion in favor of the Nation's choice. For several hours in the evening THE TRIBUNE office was besieged by an army over 30,000 strong; alternate cheers for Blaine and Logan and THE TRIBUNE rent the air; numerous bands paraded in front of the building playing patriotic airs, serenading "the paper that fought for Blaine"; while the strains of music were occasionally drowned in the reverberating shout of the wildly-enthused crowd responding to the cry of the leaders: "Hurrah for Blaine, and three cheers for the old TRIBUNE!"

WITH STRAINS OF MUSIC.

For over three hours Nevans' band discoursed sweet music, while at the same time from the roof of the building were sent off scores of rockets, Roman candles, and vari-colored lights. The illumination could be seen from all parts of the city and hundreds were quickly added to the many already gathered in the streets. When the cornices on Madison and Dearborn streets gave out a great glare of red-lights, appearing as if the building was on fire and illuminating the sea of uplifted faces, a wild shout rent the air. From Clark street to State on Madison was one dense mass of people, while Dearborn, from Monroe to Washington, was also packed with a great gathering of humanity. The cars had great difficulty in moving and it was only with the utmost care that they succeeded in getting through without accident to those who packed the street. However, despite the crush every one was good-natured, and made room for his neighbor as far as possible so that there was no mishap. Whenever the band would play a well-known air there was great applause, and an encore demanded. So it was when a particularly beautiful pyrotechnic display was made. But it was when some one would propose three cheers for Blaine that there would arise wild and prolonged cheers continuing for several minutes. The cheers and clapping of hands were not by any means confined to the male portion of the crowd, many women showing their political preferences—though they are supposed to have none—by clapping hands and waving handkerchiefs. One of them, and of quite large proportions, proposed three cheers for Blaine, and the humor of the crowd was such that while the cheers started slowly in her immediate vicinity they gradually grew and grew until they ended in one long shout. A small boy with his piping voice would ever and anon call out for a similar cheer, and the crowd was always ready to respond.

"THE NEW BROOM."

At half-past 9 o'clock 150 members of the First Regiment marched down Madison street, and, wheeling into Dearborn, were halted in front of THE TRIBUNE office. They were commanded to present arms. This they did, but their arms were only new brooms, of which every member carried one. Their appearance as they marched along, headed by a drum corps, was greeted with loud cheers.

BONFIRES IN THE SKY.

It was a grand display of fire-works on the roof of the TRIBUNE Building. Cheer after cheer went up from the vast crowd after each selection played by the band, and unanimous hurrahs for James G. Blaine rent the air on all sides. Notwithstanding the vast crowd splendid order was observed, and the TRIBUNE entertainment was pronounced by the vast concourse that witnessed it a most enjoyable affair. The pyrotechnic display consisted of illuminating the eaves of the building with constantly burning red, gold, and blue fires, rapidly ascending fire-rockets, and a continuous discharge of Roman candles. In the midst of the grand display a TRIBUNE reporter mingled with the vast crowd of spectators. A venerable appearing and handsomely dressed old gentleman accompanied by his two daughters was heard to observe: "Well, I have been thirty years in Chicago, and I must say that this is the grandest newspaper triumph I have ever witnessed. Single-handed and alone, THE TRIBUNE of all the Chicago papers has advocated Mr. Blaine's cause, and has stood by him through thick and thin. It has nothing to take back, and it may well be proud of so grand a victory."

THE TRIBUNE EATS QUAIL.

A politician was heard to observe, "Jerusalem! won't THE TRIBUNE hurrah in the morning though! And what an elegant dish of crow the *Inter-Ocean* and *Daily Nuisance* will have to feast upon. THE TRIBUNE wasn't a false prophet, in any event."

A business-man who is a heavy advertiser said: "This is the biggest advertisement a newspaper could possibly have, and, having triumphed, its proprietors share their jubilee with the public. It is a genuine triumph, and no mistake."

THE BLACK EAGLE OF ILLINOIS.

Suddenly the band struck up the air "Hail to the Chief," and with one accord the mighty throng united in giving three hearty cheers for James G. Blaine, supplemented with the expression "the next President of the United States." When Gen. John A. Logan's nomination for Vice-President was announced the male portion of the crowd shouted itself hoarse amid trumpet-sounds from the band and another grand display of fire-works.

Political speculations as to the result of the nomination were not lacking, as many red-hot Democrats were in the crowd.

Said one citizen who gloried in the title of an American citizen: "This is all very fine, but Mr. Blaine will be beautifully laid out in November, for the Irish and German vote will settle him."

"You are entirely mistaken," said a man of unmistakable Milesian accent, "for the Irish sympathy is with Blaine, and the vote he will get from them will astonish the Democratic party. I can say nothing for the Germans, except that, regardless of nationality, they are a strong factor of the Republican party."

It was after midnight when the vast reception in front of THE TRIBUNE office came to an end.

ALL JOLLY.

EX-SENATOR J. B. CHAFFEE.

"The country will be one great campfire from now until November. Fully 10,000 Blaine clubs will be organized all over the country, and the progress of Blaine to victory will be like the waves of the ocean—nothing can stop it."

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY:

"Satisfied, why should I not be? We have nominated a man who is virtually elected already. Some of these fellows talk about not carrying New York with Blaine; it is mere convention talk. If any Republican can carry it he can. But he can be elected without New York, for he will run like wildfire in the West. This nomination makes Ohio, Connecticut, and the Pacific coast certain, and it is almost sure to give us West Virginia and New Jersey. There need be no anxiety about this election."

CHAIRMAN COOPER,

of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee: "Yes, we have got the man we wanted, and we will elect him. Pennsylvania will give this ticket 50,000 majority. There are no ifs and ands about it. All our past dissensions are practically healed; they will now entirely disappear, and it will be a happy family in the Old Keystone State until victory perches on our banner in November."

CONGRESSMAN TOM BAYNE:

"I told you how it would be. There was no stopping the Blaine boom. The people had made up their minds to nominate him this time and they did not propose to permit any political trickery. Blaine has been the choice of the Northern States for years past, but the politicians have euchred him out of it. He will sweep this country from corner to corner, and the Democratic candidate will not know what struck him."

THE PINE-TREE BOYS.

The Maine men are wild over the result, and predict great things in the September election. "How much majority will Maine give at the coming State election?" said Congressman Boutelle. "Why, you can't count it; it will be all majority. Maine will sound the keynote of the campaign, and it will be a good starter, mark it." Gov. Robie and several of the Maine delegation predict 15,000 majority at the State election in September.

WISCONSIN TALKS.

The Wisconsin men pledge the ticket 25,000 majority. Said Ed Sanderson: "I was for Arthur, but there is no denying Blaine is immensely popular throughout the West, and the young men will turn out for him. Our State will give a good report of herself."

Horace Taylor, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said Wisconsin would swell the Republican vote of the country with from 25,000 to 30,000 majority for the ticket.

SENATOR WARNER MILLER:

"No trouble about carrying New York, not the least in the world. The rural districts will give such Republican majorities as have not been seen for many a long year, and, as far as New York is concerned, the 'boys' always do the proper thing election-day; they never bolt the ticket. Blaine will get the usual Republican vote in New York City."

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON

was very much elated at the success of his candidate. "We have been trying to get him there for a long time," said he, "and finally we have landed him. There will be no trouble about railroading him through."

THE BUCKEYES REJOICE.

The Ohio men seemed all well satisfied with the outcome of the convention. The great majority were Blaine at heart, and the Sherman men never had very much hope of succeeding. Gen. Robinson, one of the delegates and a candidate for Secretary of State at the fall election, said: "I think our people will be well pleased. Blaine is very popular in Ohio, and since Garfield's death his popularity has grown in intensity. There will be no trouble about carrying the State with this ticket. Logan will call out the soldier vote and he will keep the colored vote in line, which has not been very friendly to Blaine. I thought Secretary Sherman would be the strongest candidate, but I guess it is all right and will fit admirably."

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND,

of New York, said: "Do I feel badly over Arthur's defeat? Well, I should say so. I had hoped for a different wind up, but we must make the most of it and roll up our sleeves. Twenty-four years ago I was a delegate to a Chicago convention, and when I found that Seward was beaten and Lincoln nominated I shed tears. I felt very bitter, but after the election was over I came to the conclusion that perhaps I did know as much as I thought I did, and that, after all, things had drifted for the best."

A YOUNG ACHILLES.

The New York Independents were much chagrined at the complete frustration of their little scheme to control the convention and nominate Edmunds. Theodore Roosevelt refused to talk, saying, "I must decline to speak at all about this convention in any way, shape, or manner."

"AS CHASTE AS ICE AND PURE AS SNOW."

Mr. George William Curtis was not better pleased.

"I must confess," said he, "that in my opinion a great mistake has been made, and what will be the result I cannot say. I do not regard the nomination of Blaine as one calculated to elicit much enthusiasm among the conservative and thoughtful classes of our citizens. There seems to be a great deal of enthusiasm in the West, but I fear it will not be so much the case in New York." The addition of Logan to the ticket was not more palatable to these gentlemen, and they indicated this by voting for Gresham, thereby taking a position apart from the entire convention. When asked if he would support the ticket Mr. Curtis said he did not care to discuss the subject at present.

EMERY A. STORRS.

THE FIRST SPEECH OF THE CAMPAIGN.

At the conclusion of the convention last night the delegates and most of the spectators arose to go, but there were calls for Ingersoll, and nearly everybody stopped expecting that he would make a speech. But he was not present. Then Emery A. Storrs was called for, and he appeared on the platform. It was some time before order was restored. When all were seated again, Mr. Storrs said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I understand perfectly well that this is no occasion for speech-making. I understand perfectly well that a great work has just been completed, and that the men who have been engaged in it are anxious to retire from the arduous duties which they have been performing. The time has come, however, when it is worth while to have it understood that the preferences which have prevailed in this convention ceased the very instant that the convention had acted, and that from this time forward there are no Logan men, nor Blaine men, nor Arthur men, nor Edmunds men; there are nothing but Republicans, inspired with unanimous conviction that the ticket here placed in nomination must succeed. [Applause.]

I am not a worshiper of the rising sun. I am rarely a worshiper of the risen sun, but this convention has demonstrated one great lesson: That the Republican party, calling a convention directly from the ranks of the people, will nominate somebody's first choice as a candidate for President. [Applause.] That they have this day done. He was not my first choice, but he was the first choice of a great majority of the Republicans of the country. [Applause.] I bow to that first choice. I don't believe in the supreme wisdom of the "remnant." [Laughter.] I don't believe in the superiority of the minority. I believe that everybody knows more than anybody. And I believe that the majority of the Republican party of the Nation have more political sense, sagacity, and judgment than any minority that can be located anywhere under the face of the shining sun. [Cheers.]

THE COLORED VOTE.

It has demonstrated another thing: That, with the load of opprobrium that has been rolled upon the colored Republican voter of the South, he is steadfast, unpurchasable, and true. [Applause.] It has demonstrated another thing: That for the first time in the history of our Nation this great Republican party has placed at the head of the great National Convention a man who twenty-five years ago was a chattel, but is today one of its most distinguished and honored citizens. It has demonstrated its integrity in the interest and purposes of good government by a platform which has declared in favor of every principle and policy that has characterized the party from its first glorious organization down to today. It has demonstrated that the affection which the rank and file entertain for a distingushed individual member of the party lives and survives all kinds of slander and years of detraction, and that it will at last elevate its ideal to the highest and most commanding place in its councils. [Applause.] The result will demonstrate this, that the party is itself faithful.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The result has also demonstrated this, and will demonstrate it, that while those who favored the nomination of that distinguished citizen, that great official, the purity of whose life, the cleanliness of whose Administration, and the wisdom of whose policy have made Republican success a probability, they will follow the decorous and the patriotic course of their leader, and give to this nomination their cordial, hearty, unfaltering, unhesitating, and unquestioning support. [Applause.]

This proves the worth of character; for when Chester A. Arthur, while the cheers were waking the echoes here, declared, throbbing across the wires, that the nomination of James G. Blaine would meet his unqualified support, the truthfulness of the man left no room for question or for doubt; and 50,000,000 of people know that the promise will be kept religiously and completely in its fullest and amplest measure. [Applause.] There is no friend of Gen. Arthur who will not give this nomination all the support that he would have given to his leader. Men have come here, citizens of a great State and representing a great statesman.

No man could have voted for George F. Edmunds who would not have felt an increase of personal self-respect, and no man could have spoken for him who would not have felt that it added to his intellectual stature. There is no follower of George F. Edmunds who will follow that leader who will not give to James G. Blaine the same hearty, unquestioning support that the original supporters of James G. Blaine will accord to him.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

It is unnecessary to say that that great civilian soldier, a man who came from the ranks of private life and has illuminated our history by the most distinguished military achievements of any man recorded in its annals, John A. Logan—it requires no word from me to say that day and night, in season and out of season, his supporters are for this ticket and all of it. The time for waving of handkerchiefs is past. The time for effulgent enthusiasm has gone by. The time for the solid, serious, solemn work of this campaign begins tomorrow.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

We have at the head of the ticket a man who is the spirit of independent and genuine Republicanism made manifest in the flesh. We have a man who believes in the dignity of our existence and in the necessity of preserving and maintaining it. We have a man who believes in giving no insults to any individual or Power, and will tamely submit to no Power under God's heavens. [Applause.] We have a man who believes that this continent belongs to us, and all of it. [Applause.] We have a man who believes in the protection of our large and multiplied industries; a man who believes, and believes it in his soul, that the producer is more worthy than the product, and that the policy of our Government is not the cheap shoe, but the prosperous and happy shoemaker. We have a man who believes that the Nation, when it makes any promise, must keep it, and if that promise be a protection to the citizen, it must protect that citizen wherever he may be, even at the cost of war. [Applause.] We have a man at the head of our ticket who believes that a National engagement means something solid and solemn, and that underneath the stars no man resting under the flag on any foot of ground shall have his right to vote challenged and the counting of that vote as cast questioned. We have a man who believes—supported by another man who believes—that the spirit of our institutions stands proudly enthroned among the stars, and that, when the poorest and humblest citizen is insulted and outraged in his rights, that spirit will come down with sword and shield, take the quivering and trembling black man by the hand, lead him safely through the files of the enemy until he can vote, and speak, and think as he pleases. [Applause.] This is our platform. These are our candidates. Your second choice, selected with a unanimity almost marvelous in great conventions of this character, had every trace of Democratic blood fired out of him when the first shot exploded upon the walls of Sumter. From that time to this undeviating, unwavering, and unfaltering, there has never been a Republican idea of which John A. Logan has not been a vigorous and aggressive, an eloquent, and a courageous champion. [Applause.] We have the real spirit of the fiber of the party embodied and illustrated by this great ticket. We have a platform broad enough for every citizen to stand upon.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The night is closing down upon us, the old diabolism of the Democratic party is not yet gone. Another convention will be held here next month. Tilden will probably be nominated. It is possible that he is already dead [laughter and applause], but with the slyness and the secretiveness of the author of the cipher dispatches, he might be dead two years and never let anybody know. [Laughter.] We will run substances against shadows. We will run living, breathing men, with bone and flesh, and muscle and appetite, against ghostly reflections such as he. [Applause and laughter.] They tell us that he may carry New York. New York is a great, practical, splendid business State. It was my great good fortune to be born there. It is the old Empire State. It stands like the angel of the Apocalypse with one foot resting upon the sea and the other upon the land, the mistress of both. It has the spirit of Blaine and Logan in its bosom. [Applause.] The old Republicanism of that State which challenged the diabolism of Democracy thirty years ago has still within its heart the old undying and imperishable faith. [Applause.] It will carry this banner, you may rest assured, forward through the storms and fires of the conflict upon which we are about to enter to triumph and to victory. [Applause.] There may be those who will hesitate and falter by the roadside. There may be those who will weary in this magnificent march. The campaign is now upon us. We have no time for liniments or poultices. We cannot stop to heal the infirm. The lame men must fall behind, the cripples be relegated to the rear. The great, healthy, splendid marching of the Republican millions taking up this banner will place it, you may be sure, upon the topmost eminences of magnificent victory. [Applause.]

THE TWO PARTIES.

I have never seen the time, I never expect to see it, when I can debate with myself where is the choice between the Republican and the Democratic party. One, with its shining and glorious record of great deeds, and the other with a career leprous with sin and spotted with iniquities, never in all its history have done the right thing except at the wrong time. [Laughter.] During all the War it was in favor of peace. After the War had ceased it raised the devil in the South. When the greenback was a necessity it spurned it as unconstitutional, and when the necessity ceased it swore we should have nothing in the heavens but greenbacks. [Applause and laughter.] Thus it has been with that crooked, incomprehensible party—the demon of political cussedness and the embodiment of all that is wicked. It wants us to look to Tilden as its prospective representative, who weighs ninety pounds and is unable to hear, and is remembered only because he was the architect of the most unsuccessful fraud ever engineered in American politics. [Loud applause.] He is pitied because the fraud did not succeed. I have no sympathy with him for that reason. Democrats tell me, "We will nominate Tilden." That is a sentiment. I say to them, "For God's sake, if you have got a sentiment, stick to it [laughter]; it is the only one you have got; you have not had any in a quarter of a century. You are situated like the man with one pair of pants; you cannot be critical; it is those trousers or nakedness." [Laughter and cheers.]

NO DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

Now, gentlemen, this is no defensive campaign. Don't you forget it. I presume that before this campaign is closed you will hear something of the Mulligan letters. I remember very well, in [illegible], you might tell a Democrat that his party had opposed the War, and he was dumb; you might tell him that it had opposed the conscription law, and he was speechless; you might say to him that he had wrought against the draft, and he was still silent; you might charge him with having undertaken to destroy the National existence, the National credit, and the National honor, and he had not a word to say; but along toward the close of the campaign this Democrat whom you had thus addressed, silent and utterly unable to answer your arguments, would awaken you at midnight by a mysterious scratching on the sidewalk, and you would find as the only answer this Democrat, prone on his belly, writing with great anxiety and with great pain, the 3 wrong-side out, 339. [Laughter and applause.]

I have seen in one of their platforms that they proposed to enter on business with no capital except the purity of their principles. [Laughter.] Was there ever such a bankrupt concern with such a capital? [Laughter.] They say that that is all that they have to offer for the suffrages of the people. My God! my friends, A man that will work on these terms will work for nothing and board himself. [Laughter and cheers.] Won't you think of that dear, delightful old daisy, if she could take physical form, which we call the Democratic party, entering into business upon the purity of her principles? She has kept a house of political ill-fame for more than twenty years. [Laughter and cheers.] She has entertained every dishonest political notion and every disreputable political tramp on the Continent during that period of time. [Applause.]

A PORTRAIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

I think I see her marching up to the ingenious American citizen, with her shawl twisted around her shoulders, with brass jewelry in her ears, out at the toes, with a drunken leer of silly invitation in her eye, with maiden coyness; professing to do business on the purity of her principles. [Laughter and applause.] I would not for the world say anything disrespectful of the Democratic party. [Laughter.] There are certain things about it that attract me; but I regard it a little as I do a water-spout, which I like to look at from a distance, but dislike to get too near to; and when I see one of its processions—and we will see many of them during this campaign—I feel about them as our old friend Strode, in this State, when he described an experience of his own in the Blackhawk War. He said: "By the dim light of the setting sun, on a distant eminence, I saw a hostile band. They were gentlemen without hats; I did not know who they were, but I knew d——d well they were no friends of mine." [Laughter and applause.]

Now then, gentlemen, it is getting late [cries of "Go on!"], but I may not have another chance to make a speech before tomorrow night, and I want to make the best of this. I am in for the war. [Laughter.] I am very glad always to see a Democratic platform when it is wheeled out early in the campaign. Have you ever looked at it? It is one of the most curiously-constructed pieces of machinery perhaps in the world. It looks very becoming and proper at a little distance. The old edges are strung around with gingham; the crevices filled up with putty; it is whitewashed, and its general look is reputable and fair; but it is like a whited sepulchre; it won't stand water. It is like the spotted dog of Dan Richmond's which he took under his coat coming back in a thunder-storm; he saw that the spots were all washed into the dingiest brown, and he exclaimed: "I know now what that man on Beacon street meant when he took that dog out from the basement. He said to me: 'Mister, there is an umbrella goes with that dog.'" [Laughter.] The thing won't wash.

THE TARIFF POSITION.

I want you to contemplate the position of the Democratic party on the tariff. They are in the condition of the steer just having jumped over the fence—they can neither hook in front nor kick behind. [Laughter.] They are utterly worthless either for aggressive or defensive purposes; they cannot claim that they were for protection, because the Democratic party was the author of this remarkable horizontal scheme; they cannot claim that they were for the reform of the revenue, because Democratic votes beat the tariff. They are without fixed political principles on any question except the idea that, as the man says, "The Republicans must go." They say require a change. So do we, and we are going to have one. When his honorable career shall have closed—a career that has reflected credit upon himself and upon the Nation here and throughout the world—when Chester A. Arthur shall have resigned the position which he has filled with such distinguished credit to himself and the Nation, we will have a change, and James G. Blaine will assume his place. [Cheers.] We change occasionally from one shepherd dog to another, but we never change from any shepherd dog to any wolf under God Almighty's heavens. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, you are going to be escorted from this place by a band of music. Music is in all the air. I feel its old pulsings in my very veins tonight. I know what this feels like, and I know what the awakened excitement and enthusiasm of a great and mighty party indicate. [Applause.] I hear the old songs of the old days. I see the old flag, with every star glistening like a planet, filling all the skies. I see the old procession formed. I care not where my place in that procession may be—whether it be up in the front, under the light of the blessed old banner, or down near the rear—I listen to the order "Forward," and I march, as you will march, with your faces toward the flag. [Loud applause and cheers.]

As Mr. Storrs left the front of the stage the mass cried long and loudly for Ingersoll.

The Secretary—I am creditably informed that Col. Ingersol is not in the house. [Cries of "Curtis!" "Curtis!"]

The Secretary—If Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, is here, he will please come forward. [Cries of "Burrows," who did not appear.] It has been suggested that we now adjourn. A band of music and torches are waiting for you outside to form a grand procession for Blaine and Logan. [Great and thundering applause, during which the crowd gradually dispersed.]

THE COMMITTEE

TO NOTIFY THE NOMINEES.

Late tonight Gen. Henderson, Chairman of the Convention, completed the committee to notify Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan of their nomination, in accordance with the instructions from the convention. It is as follows:

Chairman—John B. Henderson, of Missouri.

Alabama, George Turner; Arkansas, Logan H. Roots; California, Charles F. Crocker; Colorado, S. H. Elbert; Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden; Delaware, Washington Hastings; Florida, W. G. Stewart; Georgia, C. D. Forsyth; Illinois, George R. Davis; Indiana, John H. Baker; Iowa, N. M. Hubbard; Kansas, Henry E. Insley; Kentucky, W. Cassius Goodloe; Louisiana, W. B. Merchant; Maine, J. Manchester Haynes; Maryland, J. McPherson Scott; Massachusetts, Jesse M. Gove; Michigan, Julius C. Burrows; Minnesota, Cushman K. Davis; Mississippi, John R. Lynch; Missouri, Chauncey I. Filley; Nebraska, Church Howe; Nevada, M. D. Foley; New Hampshire, Edward H. Rollins; New Jersey, William Walter Phelps; New York, Andrew D. White; North Carolina, Patrick H. Winston, Jr.; Ohio, John B. Foraker; Oregon, O. N. Denny; Pennsylvania, Galusha A. Grow; Rhode Island, David G. Littlefield; South Carolina, Samuel Lee; Tennessee, J. C. Napier; Texas, N. W. Cuney; Vermont, Frederick Billings; Virginia, Samuel M. Yost; West Virginia, Arnold C. Sherr; Wisconsin, E. W. Keyes; Arizona, A. H. Stebbins; Dakota, J. L. Jolly; District of Columbia, Perry H. Carton; Idaho, W. N. Shilling; Montana, Lee Mantle; New Mexico, W. H. H. Llewellyn; Utah, Nathan Kimball; Washington, George D. Hill; Wyoming, J. W. Meldrum.

Charles M. Clisba, of Michigan, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SENTIMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION.

Jesse M. Gove, the original Blaine man from the Bay State, said when he returned to Boston his club would give him such a reception as he had never had before. The greater portion of his delegation, he said, were heartily glad that Blaine was nominated when there was no longer hope for Edmunds. They would acknowledge it, but they were afraid it would be said they had become converted by the Blaine enthusiasm at the convention. If there was anything a blue-blooded Massachusetts man feared it was enthusiasm. One of the strongest Edmunds supporters confessed as much innocently, and then requested the reporter not to publish his name. Said he: "If we go back full of Blaine fire they will say you folks here got away with our heads, so we must warm up gradually, you see."

Senator Hoar was asked his opinion on the nomination. After bestowing an unusually benevolent smile on the reporter he said he always knew newspaper men to be a good-looking lot, and his opinion had not changed. With this the Senator started off for the Exposition Building to help complete the day's great work.

Mr. R. R. Bishop was assured the nomination would be received very cordially by the people of Boston.

Henry Cabot Lodge, of whom another Massachusetts delegate said that he would "take to the woods" if either Blaine or Arthur were successful seemed the only disgruntled member of the delegation, and had nothing to say. All along during the week a line socially had been drawn between the Edmunds and the New York City delegates, which may have had a little to do with the uncompromising determination of the Arthur men to allow Blaine to be nominated instead of attempting to defeat it by going to Edmunds. However that may be, there has been at no time the semblance of sociability between them while the majority of the other convention people at the Leland Hotel have become well acquainted. The unfortunate figure of speech of Theodore Roosevelt about the tail wagging two dogs at the New York Convention piqued the originators of the Arthur plan there and did the Edmunds' men no good. It was a slight thing, but slight things put together sometimes amount to a considerable.

By 11 o'clock most of the Eastern men had started homeward. A few will remain over Sunday visiting among friends and seeing the city.

OHIO.

THE BUCKEYES PLEASED WITH THEIR PART.

The Ohio men were feeling happy last night, and were well pleased with the part they took in the convention. The agreement that all should vote solidly for Blaine or Sherman if it were shown that either could be nominated was carried out, and Messrs. W. B. Smith and Amor Smith, of Cincinnati; Mark Hannah, of Cleveland; Congressman Robinson, Judge Foraker, and other Ohio Sherman workers are more than pleased with the result. They feel that they did all they could for their candidate, stood by him as long as there was the least possible chance for him, and then cheerfully went over in a body to their second choice—Blaine. Ohio came here for harmony, and with the exception of one little ripple, which was quickly smoothed over, she preserved it to the end. Even in the selection of the Vice-President she gracefully waived all claims. Judge Foraker's name had been prominently mentioned, but when in the council with other States it became a foregone conclusion that Logan would be the choice of the convention Ohio acquiesced.

The Cincinnati headquarters in the Palmer House were still the resort last night of prominent politicians. Gripe were being packed, good-byes given, and the Sherman boomers return to Ohio throwing up their hats and yelling for Blaine as loud as any one.

NOTES.

CARRYING THE BANNER.

The name of the man who bore the banner of Kansas up and down the aisles of the convention-hall at the critical moment yesterday is C. J. Jones, alternate-at-large, of Garden City, Kas. The words in the mouth of the straw rooster which surmounted the banner were: "Kansas crows for her loyal delegates. Kansas will give 60,000 for the nominee, or 75,000 for James G. Blaine. Wheat and corn for the Nation." There was a portrait of Blaine on either side.

NIGHT SCENES.

The scenes upon the streets of Chicago after nightfall were striking, grand, and exciting beyond all precedent. Bonfires blazed in a dozen quarters, rockets flashed from as many housetops, the people—young and old—formed impromptu processions and marched in solid phalanx, howling like madmen: "Blaine, Blaine; hurrah for Blaine." Many smashed their hats in excess of joy, and, decorating the ruins with pictures of the successful candidate, fell into line and added their voices to the general clamor of approval. The excitement acted upon the crowd like wine, and everybody seemed intoxicated with joy. The ticket met with unanimous approval, and every demand for cheers was readily answered by a response from 10,000 throats grown hoarse in the service of the Plumed Knight and the volunteer warrior. The visitors applauded, and swore that the ticket would take the country by storm. It certainly has taken Chicago that way, if a unanimous popular outburst has any significance whatever. The people though exhausted by continual tramping and ceaseless shouting seemed never to grow tired, and as the night wore on and the howls of a procession awoke the weary dreamers they sprang out of bed and rushed to the windows of the hotels in their night clothing to encourage the enthusiasts. Sheets, pillows, and other bed clothing and white garments were waved in the night air. This excitement began early in the evening, the first demonstration being in the shape of a serenade tendered THE TRIBUNE in consideration of its interpretation of the people's wishes in nominating Mr. Blaine. The band furnishing the music was brought to Chicago from Cincinnati by the Abraham Lincoln Club of that city, and acted under its instructions in serenading THE TRIBUNE.

THE PUBLIC PULSE.

Great Popular Enthusiasm Manifested at the Home of the Plumed Knight.

The People's Choice Gracefully Accepted by All the Defeated Candidates.

General Rejoicing at the Result of the Convention—Comments of the Press.

THE GREAT LEADER.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

BY S. N. HOLMES, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Tune—"Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

We are coming from the East and coming from the West,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
And we are coming from the North and coming from the South,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
Chorus—
For Blaine and for Logan, hurrah, boys, hurrah.
Load with the ballot and charge on the foe,
While we gather at the polls in the sun or in the storm,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.

We are bound to save the Union at home as in the field,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
For victory is ours, and we'll never, never yield,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
Chorus—For Blaine, etc.

We ever will remember of eighteen eighty-one,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
And mourn for our Garfield, the Nation's noble son,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
Chorus—For Blaine, etc.

We will stand to our guns when ballots cease to rule,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
While we guard the Union's fate till taught in freedom's school,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
Chorus—For Blaine, etc.

So we will rally at the polls as we've rallied heretofore,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan,
And we'll put our ballots in for the Union evermore,
Shouting for Blaine and for Logan.
Chorus—For Blaine, etc.

AT THE NOMINEE'S HOME.

WAITING THE RESULT WITH GREAT INTEREST.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 6.—[Special.]—Intense interest has been manifested here today. Early in the forenoon all business was practically suspended, and Mr. Blaine's chances became the general topic of conversation. The first dispatch from Postmaster Manly announcing that no combinations had been formed during the night opposed to Mr. Blaine created a buoyant feeling, and the hope indicated in the dispatch found more than its counterpart in the breasts of the people of this town. Democrats, as well as Republicans, acknowledged Mr. Blaine's favorable chances. Each bulletin from the convention gathered an increased crowd of readers, and the result of the first ballot was eagerly awaited, the crowd blocking the street in front of the bulletin-board and overrunning the telegraph office. The announcement that Mr. Blaine was fifty-four votes ahead of any of his competitors at the close of the first ballot created considerable speculation but little enthusiasm. It was a period of intense interest to see what changes would be announced at the close of the succeeding ballot. The gain of seventeen and the weakening of Messrs. Arthur and Edmunds were at once received with demonstrations of satisfaction. So large a gain on the second ballot was more than gratifying, and when the announcement came that there was a gain of eighteen for Blaine on the third ballot when the Pennsylvania delegation was reached, and twenty-one when the Virginia vote had been announced, it was with difficulty that the pent-up excitement could be restrained. The announcement of the result of the third ballot was at once the signal to prepare to celebrate Mr. Blaine's nomination. Ropes were thrown across the streets and flags inscribed "Our Next President, J. G. Blaine," were made ready to fling to the breeze so soon as the telegraph should click what appeared to be the inevitable result of the balloting. At 4:32 o'clock a cheer from the telegraph office announced a victory, and then began an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, old and young Republicans and Democrats all joining in the demonstration.

UNDISTURBED SERENITY.

At Mr. Blaine's mansion the scene throughout the afternoon was fully as interesting. On account of the warmth of the day Mr. Blaine and the members of his family had abandoned the house for the shaded lawn, and the Western Union messenger on his frequent visits found the central figure of the convention sitting in a hammock suspended beneath the flowering branches of fruit trees and surrounded by the members of his family and a few neighbors and friends, who, at the reception of each dispatch, exhibited far more anxiety over the result than Mr. Blaine himself. A considerable portion of his time Mr. Blaine played with his grandbabe, but at all times was in the best possible humor, freely communicating to all around him the contents of the dispatches. Several congratulatory telegrams were received before the result of the convention was announced.

THE FUTURE.

Tonight Mr. Blaine is not inclined to say anything regarding his letter of acceptance, what it will contain, or when it will be transmitted. Time will be taken for its preparation, but it is expected that it will be an able document, containing the policy of an Administration, so far as is proper to indicate in such a paper, that will leave the country at the expiration of four years in a position to command the respect of foreign nations and the admiration of his friends. Mr. Blaine's nomination has been opposed largely from a fear that if elected his Administration would have as a central point a brilliant foreign policy. Perhaps his past record may have warranted such belief, but it is quite safe to say that Mr. Blaine, though retaining all the spirit of his past years in public life, has arrived at a degree of moderation and careful analysis, the result of administrative changes, that will warrant a just confidence being placed in his Administration. There are questions coming to the front during the next few years that will require a President of great administrative capacity, and this all will acknowledge Mr. Blaine possesses. It has been announced that Mr. Blaine and his family would spend the heated period at Bar Harbor, but it is now expected that the larger portion of the summer and autumn will be spent at his residence in this city. The reason for this is that he will be a busy man. He has got to finish the second volume of his history, and this of itself will probably take some months. He has the work well in hand, and the events to be treated are fresher in his mind than those included in the first volume, but the work cannot be hurriedly completed. If Augusta is to become the Mentor of Maine the prosecution of literary work will not be an easy task. Mr. Blaine's mental activity will prove a valuable factor in his work.

TELEGRAMS.

Hundreds of dispatches followed from all parts of the country, from every State in the Union. The following are a few of the most important:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—Executive Mansion—*The Hon. James G. Blaine:* As the candidate of the Republican party you will have my earnest and cordial support.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Mr. Blaine replied:

The Hon. Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Accept my sincere thanks for your cordial assurances. JAS. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine sent the following dispatch to Senator Logan:

I am proud and honored by being associated with you in the National campaign.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—*The Hon. J. G. Blaine:* Accept congratulations and cordial support. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

THE SPEECH.

The special Bangor and way train arrived with thirteen cars and upwards of 1,000 people. The visitors marched to the residence of Blaine, who received them and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen: I am sure I must regard this as a compliment totally unprecedented in the history of politics in Maine. I do not dare to take the compliment all to myself, but I recognize the earnestness with which you are prepared to enter on the pending National campaign, and I have the pleasure to announce to you, from a dispatch I have just received, that I have myself the honor to be associated on the Republican ticket with that brave and honorable soldier, that eminent Senator and true man, John A. Logan, of Illinois. [Tremendous applause and cheers; "Three times three for Logan"; and a voice: "You can't beat that team!"] I am sure, gentlemen, I can add nothing by a speech to that fact, and you would hardly expect me to do more on this occasion than to express to you the very deep obligations I feel under the extraordinary compliment you have paid me, coming from your homes in distant parts of the State on the announcement of the action of the National Convention. I wish my house was large enough to contain you all as my heart is. [Voices, "Good," and cheers.] I am very sorry that the elements are not as auspicious as they might have been for your visit [a voice, "We have been waiting for this shower eight years"], and the way you stand it is good proof. I am sure that you are not fair-weather soldiers, but are as ready to come out in a storm as in sunshine. Your energy and earnestness of this evening give a good augury of your successful work in the canvass on which you will so soon enter.

IN THE EVENING.

A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 6.—[Special.]—This evening the city presents a holiday appearance. In every square burns a tar-barrel, and many of the residences and business-places are illuminated as was the custom twenty years ago when the announcement would be received of an important victory by the Union forces. The streets are thronged with people, and at 8:30 o'clock, after the arrival of the Portland train, a crowd of at least 5,000 people gathered in front of the Blaine mansion on State street. After a serenade by Pullen's band of this city, Mr. Blaine appeared at the door of his residence, and in a few words thanked the people for the interest manifested. His remarks were followed by a "Beautiful Night in June," by the band. Special trains from Portland, Bath, Lewiston, and Bangor brought about 4,000 people, with Chandler's brass-band from Portland, who upon their arrival proceeded to Mr. Blaine's residence. Throughout the entire evening Mr. Blaine received the congratulations of all who sought his presence in the north drawing-room of his residence, the introductions being made by Orville Baker, Esq., the Hon. J. A. Homan, and other gentlemen present from this city. No distinction was made as to those entering, but all had an opportunity to grasp the hand of "the Man from Maine," who won the honors of the convention regardless of all opposition. So numerous were the messages of congratulation received that at no time during the evening did Mr. Blaine find himself without a number awaiting his attention. Visitors were welcomed with one hand, while the other invariably held an open dispatch. The congratulations of President Arthur were received about 6:30 o'clock, and were of the most cordial nature. Senator Logan's congratulations soon followed, as well as those from the other competitors for the first position at the hands of the people of the country. Others were received from Murat Halstead of Cincinnati, Howard Carroll of the New York *Times*, Charles Foster of Ohio, Alonzo Cornell of New York, and H. J. Ramsdell. Many of the messages were handed by Mr. Blaine to his friends for their perusal. Throughout the day and evening Mr. Blaine was in excellent spirits, never appearing better on any public occasion during his thirty years' residence in this city.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

GEN. LOGAN

PLEASED AT BLAINE'S SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—"Well, Blaine is nominated at last after the third trial and I am glad of it. Notwithstanding I was in the fight, I am glad that Mr. Blaine is successful." Senator Logan's words and manner indicated his earnestness and sincerity as he said these words. He was sitting in a little upper room in his modest boarding-house by the side of a telegraph instrument which was connected directly with the convention hall. He made this statement long before the fourth ballot nominating Blaine was announced, immediately after the State of Ohio was passed, which with the Logan vote in Illinois had given—to Mr. Blaine three votes more than a majority of the convention. The operators' table was covered with dispatches. One huge bundle represented the work of yesterday and a larger bundle contained the mass of dispatches of today. They traced, step by step, the proceedings of the convention, and doubtless, if they could be published, would give the history of one Presidential nomination. The room was the little chamber occupied by Manning Logan, the son of the Senator, now at West Point. The walls were decorated with photographs of military heroes and with various trappings of war, indicating that the young Logan has inherited the military taste and it is to be hoped the genius of his distinguished father. "I could have told you this morning when you were here," said Senator Logan to your correspondent, "that I should telegraph to my friends at Chicago at the proper time that it was my wish that they should cast their votes for Blaine. I had already written to Burton C. Cook to that effect, so that the letter might be used in the event that there should be any difficulty in communicating by wire, but I preferred that the letter should not be used too early for two reasons—first, I wanted a fair test of my own chances; and second, I did not wish to have the letter used as a basis of combinations which might defeat my purpose, and today, directly the second ballot came clicking in here over this wire and I saw that Mr. Blaine had gained, I at once telegraphed Mr. Cullom the following dispatch to the convention hall, and notified Mr. Elkins and others that it had been sent, so that if by chance it could not be read at the convention my friends should know what my position was and what my wishes were:

"*The Hon. S. M. Cullom and Illinois Delegation, Convention Hall, Chicago, Ill.:* The Republicans of the States that must be relied upon to elect the President having so strongly shown a preference for Mr. Blaine, I deem it my duty not to stand in the way of the people's choice, and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination. JOHN A. LOGAN.

"This dispatch accurately represents my position. Seeing that the Republicans of the States which must elect the President had shown a decided preference to Mr. Blaine, I felt it to be my duty as a Republican not to stand in the way of the people's choice, or to pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy by remaining in the field in the hope that something might inure to my own benefit. Dispatches at the time were coming from friends of mine saying that there was a probability of a break, in which event my chances would be improved, but I deemed it wise and proper to send the dispatch which I did send at the time when I sent it. My vote was then above sixty. Mr. Blaine needed but forty-five to nominate him. I knew that if my friends acceded to my wishes Mr. Blaine could be nominated at my request, and I was quick to get that dispatch there. I am very glad that my friends did at once transfer their strength to Mr. Blaine. I should have been greatly disappointed if they had not. And," continued Logan, musingly, "I am glad that Blaine has got it. I should of course have been glad to have been nominated myself, but I am not too greatly disappointed, and Mr. Blaine has been so unjustly abused for so many years that I am pleased to know that at last he has an opportunity for a vindication. He shall certainly have my hearty support.

"But I do not believe that Blaine is as happy tonight as I am, if he has won and I have been defeated. It is a terrible responsibility to be the nominee for the great office of the Presidency. Of that, at least, I am relieved. I shall not have to make a Cabinet or to write a letter of acceptance or a message."

URGING HIM TO TAKE SECOND PLACE.

Private dispatches from many persons were placed in Senator Logan's hands in quick succession by the rapid operator at the key. He dropped the words as he handled them: "Everything is marked 'rush' now," and Gen. Logan admitted that they related to propositions with regard to the Vice-Presidential nomination. To the possibly audacious question whether or not he would accept the nomination for the second place, for a moment Gen. Logan returned no answer, and reflectingly said: "I have helped to nominate two Presidents—Grant long ago, and Blaine now. I am glad of it." Another dispatch still more urgent came to Logan suggesting that he consent to the use of his name for nomination as Vice-President. He said to the two or three friends in the room about him: "I cannot answer those dispatches. I shall not answer them. I might send an amusing answer, such as this, for instance: 'Here is Blaine who has not been a candidate and you have nominated him; Edmunds has not been a candidate and he has been voted for; and I am not a candidate for Vice-President.'"

The Senator to those about him gave no intimation as to what his purpose was, but from something suggested later it was made clear that he had permitted one at least of his trusty friends to know that he left it for his friends in the convention to determine whether he could give strength to the ticket or not. Soon a cheery voice was heard upon the stairs, and Mrs. Logan said: "Come in; come right along. The bubble is burst, but we are here, and we'll be happy, and have not the hard summer before us we should have had had the General been nominated." Soon after the tall, angular form of ex-Senator Lewis, of Virginia, appeared. He came to say only that he wanted to urge Gen. Logan to consent to be a candidate for Vice-President, and in doing so he said: "It is the one thing that the Republicans of Virginia ask of you now. You will give great strength to the ticket with us, and if you will accept the second place as a patriotic duty, we will put Virginia in line with the Republican States. You have made many sacrifices for the party all along, and we want you to do this now." Gov. Boutwell, one of the old guard, soon came in, it is believed, on a similar mission. To none of them did Gen. Logan make any definit statement as to what his purposes were. To one he said: "It is not for me to say whom the convention should nominate for Vice-President. The man to ask about that is in Augusta. Mr. Blaine knows whom he wants to help him on the ticket. They should ask him." As the fact of the nomination became known about the city the rooms of Gen. Logan began to fill with persons prominent in political life, and all without exception urged him to take the second place upon the ticket. All congratulated him upon the fact that he had used his influence so early to secure the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Several were very emphatic in their comments upon Gen. Logan's magnanimity and upon his views of his duty to his party. One of the dispatches received by Gen. Logan suggested that if he did not accept the nomination for Vice-President the place would be given to Robert Lincoln, and that it was for Gen. Logan to decide whether he wished to have Illinois represented in that position by Robert Lincoln or by himself. It was the impression of those who called upon Gen. Logan that he would accept the nomination if the convention should tender it to him.

REASONS FOR HIS ACTIONS.

Long before the official ballot had been completed Gen. Logan sent the following dispatch to Mr. Blaine:

The Hon. J. G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.:—I most heartily congratulate you on your nomination. You will be elected. Your friend, JOHN A. LOGAN.

After that, in response to numerous urgent inquiries as to the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Logan sent a dispatch virtually leaving it for his friend to decide whether or not to place him in nomination for the second place.

Mrs. Logan's parlors were filled with ladies, and they were the only persons in all that household who keenly expressed their regret at the failure of Gen. Logan to receive the nomination. Gen. Logan had been in close correspondence with many people in Chicago during yesterday and today, and was convinced that after the first three ballots, if there had been an adjournment over, an opportunity would have been offered for possibly a successful combination against Mr. Blaine. It was to prevent the possibility of this that at the earliest possible moment after it appeared that Mr. Blaine's vote was increasing he urged his friends to instantly transfer to the candidate from Maine. It may have cost Gen. Logan a sacrifice to do this. It doubtless did, but he was friendly to Mr. Blaine, or even if he had not been friendly to him, or if any other candidate had been in Mr. Blaine's position, he says that he would have considered it his duty to his party to have done the same thing. Gen. Logan was advised of the candidate upon whom it is thought the opposition to Blaine might have agreed if there had been an adjournment, but he was not disposed to make public the name. This in outline is the story of the way in which Gen. Logan received the news of the nomination of his successful rival, and faithfully represents the reason which induced him to pursue the magnanimous course of transferring his votes at a critical time to Mr. Blaine. Pending the fourth ballot numerous telegrams were sent to many people about the city, as well as over the private wires, urging the persons receiving them to induce Gen. Logan to consent to accept the second place. To one of these inquiries Mrs. Logan said: "Senator Cullom went to Chicago with the definit understanding from Gen. Logan that the latter wished that if at any time it should appear that Mr. Blaine could be nominated by his friends that his supporters should so vote."

ENTHUSIASM OVER HIS NOMINATION.

The bulletin boards were scanned as closely for the nomination of Vice-President this evening as they were for President during the day. The news of the nomination of Logan was received with wild cheering, and crowds consisting of several hundred immediately started for Gen. Logan's house, where they were joined by many members of Congress, and an informal reception took place. Gen. Logan addressed a few words to those who came to greet him, thanking them for their congratulations and stating that he could not at this time make them a speech. They were then received and the formal ceremony of handshaking was observed. Soon after a deputation from the Grand Army Posts arrived and informed Gen. Logan that the old soldiers would be unanimous for the ticket. Gov. Boutwell, who was present, stated that he thought that Gen. Logan's name would give very great strength to the ticket, as it could not fail to unite the soldier element, and he thought it would be a campaign of enthusiasm. It is now ascertained that it was Gov. Boutwell who telegraphed to Benton C. Cook, Cullom, and others, stating that it was his judgment that Senator Logan would accept the nomination for Vice-President, and it is probable that it was upon Gov. Boutwell's telegram that Logan's friends acted. The reception, though informal, was regarded by the friends of the ticket as a fortunate indication of the enthusiasm which it will arouse among the soldiers of the country.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

At 10 o'clock this evening Gen. Logan sat in his library conversing with a friend upon the events of the day's session of the convention at Chicago. In the adjoining front room Mrs. Logan was conversing with a party of eight or ten ladies and two or three gentlemen. A card was brought into the General by a colored waiter, followed on the instant by two or three perspiring gentlemen who seized Gen. Logan's hand and shook it heartily, offering him congratulations upon something which they were not given an opportunity to fully explain. There was a momentary sound of more excited conversation in the front room as if something of an agreeable nature had become known to the companions of Mrs. Logan, and that lady entered the library the bearer of an envelope and an inclosure in her hand. "Come, papa, here is something," she said as she clasped his hand to lead him toward the light. The about of three or four hoarse voices was heard from the street. A lady, clad in pure white passed Mrs. Logan and seized both the General's hands, beginning an impressive and evidently very welcome greeting. More gentlemen entered. Loud shouts came from the streets. Some one proposed three cheers for something, and the result drowned for a moment all voices in the room. "Very happy, thanks, very gratifying, nominated by acclamation, you say, great compliment, very much obliged, yes, yes, O, I remember you: certainly." The sound of teams approaching from the distance lent its help to swell the noise. The General's face at the first salutation wore a look of something like suprise, but it gave place to blushes and broad smiles as he was seized by the ladies and gentlemen and conducted to a front window in response to a demand from the street below. "Speech, speech," shouted the crowd of a thousand white and colored men in about equal proportions, and again the General, now a prisoner in the hands of his agreed captors, took up his march; the way was cleared with difficulty through the hallway down-stairs and out to the front door, where, standing up on the steps of the mansion, the General was cheered very frequently by his visitors. Silence was secured, and Gen. Logan, in a voice inaudible to more than half the crowd, said: "Friends, I thank you for your kind greeting tonight. I am not prepared to make a speech. Again I thank you. Good night."

Gen. and Mrs. Logan were then conducted back to the parlor of the mansion, and, the doors being thrown open, the crowds pressed in. Forming in line, they filed past, shaking the extended hands of both the General and his wife.

In half an hour they were gone and Gen. Logan had an opportunity to read the paper which Mrs. Logan had brought him when the quiet of their home was first disturbed. It proved to be the Associated Press bulletin announcing his nomination by acclamation for the Vice-Presidency.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE NEWS RECEIVED WITH EQUANIMITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—At the White House this morning there was a better feeling among the President's friends, caused by the decisive vote by which the opponents of Mr. Blaine had controlled the convention during the early hours of the morning. Before any one was stirring in the mansion the manager of the Western Union had tested the wires to be certain that every facility should exist for furnishing the distinguished party who would be gathered at the White House the proceedings of the convention. Both the President and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who is his guest, rose late, and it was not until after 11 o'clock that breakfast was served for them in the President's private dining-room. This was Cabinet-day, and shortly after 12 o'clock the members of the Cabinet began to arrive. The first to reach the White House were Postmaster-General Gresham and Secretary Lincoln. Then came Secretary Frelinghuysen, Secretary Folger, and the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Chandler was the last to arrive. The meeting was a very brief one, and from the Cabinet-room the President and his advisers passed into the library. Here they began to receive the bulletins from the convention hall. Assistant Secretary of State John Davis arrived about this time, and in shaking hands with the President added to his salutation the earnest wish that fortune would smile on the efforts of his friends today. The President thanked Mr. Davis for his good wishes. At this juncture the bulletin announced the call of States, for the first ballot had begun. As the sheet containing the votes of the States at the head of the alfabet was handed to the President he glanced at it and then passed it to Gen. Gresham. In the outer office the bulletins were made up in order to show the final result. Assistant-Secretary Davis came into the room of Secretary Phillips, and, after looking over this statement, he went to the ante-room next to the telegraph office, where he lit a cigaret and nervously walked the floor. When the result of the first ballot was announced in the library there were some exclamations of surprise at the few minor defections, and a general feeling of relief that the result showed that there was no such wholesale capture of Southern delegates as had been predicted by the friends of Mr. Blaine. The full proceedings of the convention were sent to the White House at intervals of ten minutes from the office of the Associated Press, and this was very closely scanned as furnishing a better idea of the condition of things than the bare figures embraced in the bulletins. As the second ballot proceeded, and the votes showed gains or losses for the President, there was a keen rivalry between the clerks who carried the bulletins into the library to secure the sheets showing a gain. While the group waited for the official announcement there was some conversation among the different officials as to the gain of fourteen votes for Mr. Blaine and the probable effect this would have upon one or two doubtful delegations. The President appeared entirely free from nervousness, and talked very coolly with the Postmaster-General. The party by this time was scattered from the library to the office of Secretary Phillips and the Cabinet-room, the President remaining in the library with Gen. Gresham and Secretary Lincoln.

The steady gains of Mr. Blaine on the third ballot brought an evident shade of uneasiness over all faces, except perhaps that of the Postmaster-General, who puffed his cigar with imperturbable coolness, occasionally exchanging a few words with the President and Secretary Lincoln. Then came the effort to adjourn, and the demand of Dutcher for a call of the roll. The brief description of the wild scene of confusion reigning upon the floor of the convention was read aloud by some one in the outer room, and the excitement was hightened by the bulletins which indicated that the effort to adjourn would prove abortive. When the result of this vote was announced it was carried directly to the President. He glanced at it and handed it to the Postmaster-General with the quiet remark: "That means a nomination on the next ballot."

Several telegrams were dictated and a moment after the President invited his guests to lunch. Before they left the private dining-room the announcement was made that in the fourth ballot then progressing Mr. Blaine had already received 414 votes, or three more than necessary to nominate. Assistant-Secretary Davis left the dining-room and went up-stairs to the telegraph-office. The conversation turned upon the nomination, and the President said that Mr. Blaine was a strong candidate and his name would rouse all the enthusiasm of the party which he was destined to lead to success, and that he had telegraphed his friends to make the nomination unanimous, and pledge themselves and him to support to most heartily.

THE GRAND EXIT.

Then the party began to break up. Mr. Frelinghuysen came out first, Secretary Teller followed him in a moment or two, and then Secretary Folger passed out. On the way to his carriage the Secretary of the Treasury paused to ask if the nomination of Mr. Blaine had been made unanimous and to say that he regarded his nomination as a good one. Senator Cameron next came out, evidently prepared for a walk. As he passed along the pathway leading out of the White-House grounds his hat was pulled low over his eyes and his head bent forward.

Gen. Gresham and the Secretary of War lingered later, and from the dining-room went to the library, where they sat smoking by the south window as the sun sank behind the Virginia hills. On the broad lawn below the President's little daughter Nellie and a group of girls were engaged in a game of lawn-tennis. Their merry shouts floated up to the window where sat the father and his friends, and catching the infection the three tired statesmen cast away their cigars and started for a drive in the cool evening air. Among the attachés of the White House there is a deep feeling of disappointment that the President was not nominated.

DARK HORSES.

LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—Secretary Robert T. Lincoln, in reply to the inquiry as to how he regarded the nomination of Mr. Blaine, said: "Personally I was in favor of President Arthur. I have never tried to conceal my preference, though I have not gone through the streets shouting for him; but Mr. Blaine is a great leader of the Republican party, and we must submit to the will of the convention. Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly make an excellent candidate, and to my mind his election is already assured. I should very much have liked to see the President nominated. He entered upon the duties of his office under the most trying circumstances, and has fulfilled the trust placed upon him admirably. I know, from personal knowledge of Mr. Arthur, that his aim has been to unite all the factional elements of the party, and it is due to him that there was any contest at the convention, for I believe that if the President had not been so successful in uniting the party it would have been difficult to find a man willing to accept sure defeat. This evening, so soon after the nomination, I am of course somewhat disappointed at the President's failure, but I shall take off my coat and work for the success of the ticket to the best of my ability, and I know that the President will do all in his power to secure the election of the ticket."

In reference to his own candidacy, Mr. Lincoln said that while he thanked those who honored him with their votes, he had never been a candidate, and had never expected to be. Upon the subject of the Vice-Presidency, he expressed the opinion that the convention should nominate a man who could command the support of the volunteer soldiers, and added that he knew that Gen. Gresham did not want the place.

EDMUNDS.

Senator Edmunds was found in his parlor tonight reading the papers. He said that he regarded the nomination of Mr. Blaine as an exceedingly strong one, and that the Republican ticket is reasonably sure of success. He was sorry that the proposition looking to a reorganization of the basis of representation in National Republican Conventions had failed. He hoped that the matter would be reconsidered before the convention adjourns, as he regards the present plan as manifestly unfair.

"Did you succeed in finding a horse, Senator?"

"No, I shall have to go down there again. I am particular about my horses, and want one that will suit me."

ARTHUR.

The President telegraphed his congratulations to Mr. Blaine as soon as he learned the result of the fourth ballot. At his usual hour he took his carriage-ride through the city, accompanied by his little daughter Nellie and some of her friends. Later he returned and entertained at dinner Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Chandler, and Folger, Senator Don Cameron, and Congressman Reed, of Maine. He declined to see visitors, but to those who called earlier in the day he is reported to have expressed his determination to do all in his power to secure the election of the ticket, and to have expressed the belief that Blaine would certainly succeed him.

HAWLEY.

Gen. Joe Hawley, speaking of the ticket, says: "When Mr. Blaine delivered his masterly eulogy upon President Garfield many expressed surprise at the calmness, harmony, and justice of his oration. He dealt fairly with all hostile elements. He did not exaggerate praise. It was the work of a strong and well-poised man. When the same man shall have attained the summit of his ambition in office he will in like manner disappoint many of his critics. There will be soreness for a time caused by this nomination. President Arthur has pleased nearly a whole Nation that looked with distrust upon his coming in. No man denies to Mr. Blaine the intellectual conception of what the Presidency calls for. His friends believe that he can set it forth in action. Of course it will be a hot campaign. The convention shows what warm friends Mr. Blaine has. Most of those who voted against him will soon equal them in zeal. I won't try to prophesy what States he will carry, but he will be elected."

GETTING THE NEWS IN THE SENATE.

The session of the Senate was nominal. The Democratic Senators shared with the Republicans the interest in the proceedings of the convention, and when the motion was first made to adjourn until Monday and later to immediately adjourn the vote was unanimous. The forty-five minutes of the session were devoted to routine. Mr. Edmunds had returned from his Virginia trip. He looked fatigued from his journey, but travel in Virginia is more arduous than in some other places, and the weather for the last two days has been very warm. He preserved his usual calm manner, presided with his customary dignity, and was undisturbed by the excitement about the convention. Mr. Sherman wore a red rose in his coat lapel, which is not always his custom, but his face did not look quite so fresh as the rose. It was careworn and anxious, and the eyes indicated a late session by the bulletin board. He chatted pleasantly with Gen. Hawley about the convention. The latter was in his usual good humor. Allison was merry and smiling. The Senators, regardless of the strict decorum of their body, gathered in groups and discussed the situation. Telegrams were received almost every moment, and were passed from hand to hand as common property. Little formal business was transacted, some petitions were presented, and the Senate adjourned at 12:45 until Monday. Most of the Senators immediately repaired to their committee-rooms, where in retirement they received the bulletins. A large number of manifold copies were prepared for that purpose and nimble-footed pages were kept busy the whole day in delivering them.

Senator Sherman retired to his committee-room and remained there with his stenographer, Babcock, until it was certain that Blaine would be nominated. Mr. Sherman was evidently fatigued with the long watch of the night before, and reclined much of the time on a lounge. He was not so occupied as he had been the preceding day. It is not believed that he had any confidence this morning that he could be nominated. Indeed, he is reported to have received a dispatch late last night from his brother-in-law, Mr. Moulton, in Chicago, stating that all efforts to unite on him as a compromise candidate had failed. Gen. Hawley remained for a considerable time in the Senate, and was the centre of a group consisting of Senators George, Pugh, Jonas, Call, Farley, Cockrell, and Vest. Gen. Hawley received the bulletins and read them to his associates. Sitting in the chamber discussing the telegrams were Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Robert Blaine, brother of the ex-Senator, who said very little but manifested great interest in the bulletins. As the vote of New York was reached on the second ballot Senator George, who admires Blaine, remarked: "He is on rising ground and will be nominated." Senator Edmunds left the Capitol soon after the Senate adjourned. It having been suggested that some of the Independents of the Curtis school might not favor Mr. Blaine, one of the most prominent Democratic Senators, an extreme partisan but a great friend of Blaine, quickly said in a very earnest way: "If Curtis and the dudes do oppose him he is the man whom our people have the most to fear, for he will get two Democratic votes where any other Republican candidate would get none."

THE PEOPLE.

ILLINOIS.

AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine produces unbounded enthusiasm among Republicans, including the Irish and German voters. Even the few who preferred some of the other candidates admit that he is the strongest man that can be named. An informal jollification meeting is being held on the streets. The Democrats have but little to say, and their expressions are in no wise confident. La Salle County will give an old-time Republican majority in November.

AT STREATOR.

STREATOR, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Intense enthusiasm is manifested here at the nomination of Blaine. Throngs crowded the telegraph office all day, and when the result was announced there was great jubilation. Preparations are being made to hold a grand ratification meeting tomorrow evening.

AT DIXON.

DIXON, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Hundreds have been closely watching the bulletins today. When the balloting commenced the greatest excitement prevailed, and when James G. Blaine's name flashed over the wires as the nominee of the Republican party tumultuous cheering and loud cries for Blaine went up. The Republicans here are jubilant over Blaine's nomination, and think with Logan or Lincoln for Vice they can sweep everything before them.

AT FAIRBURY.

FAIRBURY, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The people are wild with excitement over the nomination of Blaine. A Blaine club of 125 was formed in thirty minutes in this town.

AT ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Elgin congratulates THE TRIBUNE and the country upon the nomination of the people's choice for President—James G. Blaine of Maine. The announcement of the concluding ballot was received here with wild enthusiasm. No Republican National Convention for years has so stirred the people, and the result is generally satisfactory to four-fifths of the Republicans here. Said a leading Republican this afternoon: "Blaine's canvass will be the most enthusiastic ever known."

AT GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention occasioned some little disappointment among the friends of Arthur, which soon gave place to satisfaction, and the general opinion among the members of the party here now is that the selection is the best that could have been made, and insures a stirring and enthusiastic campaign. The Democrats find it hard to conceal their disappointment over the action of the convention, as it was believed that a candidate of much less weight and popularity would be nominated. Blaine badges have been donned in Galena by the score, and the old fire which characterized the party under Lincoln and Grant is already kindling.

AT GENESEE.

GENESEE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans celebrated the nomination of Blaine here by speeches, bonfires, etc. His nomination gives universal satisfaction to the Republicans.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine at Chicago pleases the Republicans of Alexander County, and the entire enthusiastic support of the party will be cast solidly for the Plumed Knight. While the sentiment of the party here was decidedly Loganish the result is regarded as satisfactory and will enhance the chances of defeating the Democrats in November.

AT FREEPORT.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—There has been a great deal of excitement here today and convention news was eagerly sought. Blaine was the favorit, and when it was announced that he was ahead on the first ballot considerable enthusiasm prevailed. When the news of his nomination was received Republicans were in high glee and they expressed their opinion that a man of the people was to rule the destinies of this nation. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has interviewed many leading Republicans, and they expressed great satisfaction at the result of the convention. Blaine is regarded here as the strongest man the Republican party could put forward, and the leaders of the party will at once go to work and a grand ratification-meeting will be held. A large number of Democrats who admire the Plumed Knight have signified their intention of supporting him.

AT WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of the nomination of James G. Blaine arouses the enthusiasm of all Republicans. The cannon was booming for Blaine at 4:45 p. m., flags are flying, and the campaign opens with rejoicing. Logan men and Arthur men are happy, and original Blaine men are wild. Only Democrats are discouraged.

AT HILLSBORO.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine for President has created great enthusiasm among Republicans here. The nomination was ratified here tonight, and a Blaine Club organized.

AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—There is very general satisfaction among the party in this city over the nomination of James G. Blaine for President. President Arthur has many friends here among the business-men who want no change, but the nomination made pleased more people than any other that could have been named. Blaine will arouse more enthusiasm than any other man could because he is better known and loved by the people. He is of them, and they feel it. In conversation with some of these Arthur men this evening they say: "Of course Blaine was not our first choice, but he is the candidate of the party and we will sustain him." The Blaine men are more than pleased. Arthur had so much patronage and there are so many uncertainties in conventions that they did not feel quite so confident of the success of their favorit as they did four years ago. Still, they had great faith in the political sagacity and predictions of THE TRIBUNE. A bulletin from Chicago a short time ago announced that Logan would be the nominee for Vice-President. This also creates enthusiasm. It is the best ticket that could have been named, and the hardest to beat. For the latter reason the prominent Democrats do not like it. They would rather see Arthur the nominee, because they know that he would not draw any votes from their party, while the Plumed Knight will get thousands of them. There will be a big ratification tomorrow evening, when 100 guns will be fired in honor of the ticket.

INDIANA.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—There was a general expression of satisfaction as soon as it was known that Blaine had received votes enough to nominate him. "Ah; at last," was the most frequent form of comment. The politicians of note are all out of town, but it was to be observed that those in local circles known as "workers," the men who stand in the mud all day and hold tickets and wear out sole leather in hunting up voters, were the loudest in rejoicing. They could be seen shaking hands all around, pounding the air with their fists and saying, "This means business," "We will show 'em," and the like. Another class that vied with them in enthusiasm was the young Republicans. Whenever you met a man in his twenties, or one with his first vote to cast, you met enthusiasm already at campaign heat. The older men of the party, who as a general duty do nothing more than cast a steady ballot, are the quietest element, but "it's all right" was the type of their consent. Unquestionably Blaine has the heart and soul of the workers of the party, and the young Republicans' enthusiastic predictions of the certainty of his election are heard on all hands. The colored people for some reason seem to be highly exultant over Blaine's nomination. They had no second choice, and were for the Man from Maine all the time.

Sam Coy, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, said that Blaine's aggressive foreign policy would make him a dangerous man for the Democrats among the Irish. Austin H. Brown, member of the Democratic National Committee, who has just returned from Chicago, where he attended a meeting of the sub-committee in charge of the National Convention, said: "If I were a Republican I should be for Blaine. In my opinion he is the strongest man the Republicans could nominate. He will carry more votes on the Pacific Slope than can any other man, and he will probably secure California. He will arouse much enthusiasm among his followers."

Among the workingmen he is especially strong. Said one of them: "Blaine is the strongest man the Republicans could have named, and I am only surprised that the result was reached so quickly. He is the most popular man among the workingmen in the country—far more so than Butler, who is generally viewed as a demagog. There is no doubt of the popularity of the nominee in Indiana, and the success of the ticket is as well-assured in this State as it is possible for anything to be."

WISCONSIN.

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—With the exception of the days on which National elections have been held, this has been the most exciting day in political matters ever known in Milwaukee. Immense crowds of people have congregated in front of the telegraph office, THE TRIBUNE branch office, and other places where bulletins from the Chicago Convention were displayed. When the first ballot was received the most intense excitement prevailed. The announcement of the result of the second ballot was received with great enthusiasm, accompanied by cheers for Blaine. Every successive gain made for Blaine was the occasion of a fresh outburst of enthusiasm. When the effort was made by the anti-Blaine men to secure a recess until evening the crowds increased in size and a feeling of great suspense prevailed. When the news was received that the proposed adjournment had been defeated the fact was received as a guarantee of success. Every vote was then watched with the greatest interest, and as Blaine's increased cheers were given for Blaine, for the Republican party, and for THE TRIBUNE. The final announcement of the result of the fourth ballot was the signal for a display of tremendous enthusiasm all over the city.

Blaine is the one man whom the great majority of the Republicans of this city and this State have supported from the first. His success is received as the personal success of almost every Republican here.

AT LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—When the news of Blaine's nomination arrived here this afternoon flags were run out, cannon fired, and bells rung. The greatest confidence in his election is felt by the people throughout the country.

AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine meets with the warm approval of the Republicans hereabouts. With him the assurance is felt of victory in November. Some of the Democrats regard him with favor.

AT MADISON.

MADISON, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The city is wild with enthusiasm over the nomination of Blaine. All day long the bulletin-boards in front of the *State Journal* office were the centres of intense interest, the sidewalks and streets in the neighborhood being packed with eager throngs. As the balloting progressed it was seen that Blaine was sure to win, and by the time the news of Logan's transfer of his vote to the Plumed Knight was received all preparations for a boom were consummated. At 4 o'clock the victory of the great commoner was assured, and a battery of cannon in the State House park opened up with a National salute. A brass band paraded the streets, many business buildings and private residences were hastily decorated with bunting, and the air was filled with the enthusiastic hurrahs and yells of the people. A call for a meeting to be held in the State House tomorrow morning to organize a Blaine Club has been circulated, and, as many of the returning delegates from Chicago are expected to be present, the gathering will take on the character of a ratification rally. There are no exhibitions of soreness here. Everybody is for Blaine tonight, and Republicans are very happy.

OHIO.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—[Special.]—Cleveland is wild over the nomination of the Plumed Knight. The guns from Capt. Smithnight's battery of artillery are pealing out singly and in volleys. All the ward clubs are parading the streets with torchlights and bands serenading the Republican newspaper offices. On the streets knots of prominent Republicans are gathered and breaking into shouts of enthusiasm. Everybody is out and the town looks as if the Fourth of July had come. Ohio will give Jim Blaine as large a majority as it gave Garfield in 1880, and his name will take the October ticket through by 30,000 majority as sure as fate. Nothing but commendation is heard for the Ohio delegation who voted solid on the fourth ballot for the man of the people. Logan is eminently satisfactory, and the soldier element is rejoicing over "Black Jack's" selection for the Vice-Presidency.

AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—[Special.]—This afternoon the bulletin-boards throughout the city were constantly surrounded by an eager crowd anxiously awaiting the result of the convention. When word was received indicating Blaine as the choice of the Republicans for their standard-bearer in 1884 the news spread rapidly, but the enthusiasm was not as great as was expected. But tonight when word came that Logan was nominated by acclamation the people were fairly wild with excitement and at once began to celebrate with fire-works.

AT ZANESVILLE.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 6.—[Special.]—With the most earnest desire that the "Great Commoner" of Maine would be nominated in Chicago the Republicans here have awaited the action of the convention and were fully gratified this afternoon when the bulletin announce-ing that fact was received. The greatest satisfaction was manifested, and hand-shaking and congratulations were the order of the day. An open-air impromptu meeting is now in progress in front of the court-house to ratify in an informal manner the action of the convention. The wildest delight is shown by the huge mass at this meeting at the nomination of Blaine, who will carry the State by such a majority as no other man could command. Very great interest was felt here by all parties and much satisfaction expressed at Blaine's nomination even by those who do not expect to vote for him.

THE FAR WEST.

AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Ore., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of the nomination of Blaine was received here with great enthusiasm. Hundreds gathered about the bulletin-boards awaiting with almost breathless interest the result of the balloting. When the announcement came of Blaine's nomination shouts and cheers rent the air for some time. The streets presented a scene of enthusiastic tumult, crowds hurrying to and fro, shouting, cheering, and congratulating each other over the news. It is confidently claimed that Blaine will carry the State in November by not less than 3,000 majority.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., June 6.—The news of Blaine's nomination created the wildest enthusiasm. The newspaper offices are besieged with crowds shouting and cheering for Blaine. The city has gone wild over Blaine's nomination. Business is completely suspended. Processions, with bands of music, are parading the streets. Banners are flying on which are inscribed "Blaine and Victory." Whistles are blowing and cannon booming. A grand ratification meeting was held this evening.

The Republican ratification meeting in the Pavilion this evening was a magnificent demonstration in favor of Blaine, and the great building was crowded to suffocation with the excited crowd exulting over the great victory in which the Pacific Coast States took such a prominent part. The announcement that Logan had been nominated for Vice-President was greeted with tremendous cheering, and cries of "That's a hard ticket to beat" were heard all over. Prior to the meeting being called to order a salute of a hundred guns was fired. P. B. Cornwell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, sent the following dispatch to Gen. Henderson, Chairman of the National Republican Convention at Chicago:

> The people of the Pacific Coast thank you and the National Republican Convention for the nomination of Blaine, and the rejoicing here is universal. Tonight will witness the grandest gathering of people ever seen in this city. We will carry, this fall, every Pacific State.

Dispatches are being received from all points on the coast expressing joy over the nominations.

AT DENVER.

Denver, Colo., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan has been received here with the greatest enthusiasm. Tonight the streets are crowded, buildings are gaily decorated with flags, bunting, and pictures of the nominees. Ratifying meetings are being held in many of the public halls, and in front of the *Tribune* and *Republican* offices. On every hand the nominations are regarded as the strongest that could possibly have been made. Blaine and Logan will carry Colorado with a whoop.

AT LEADVILLE.

Leadville, Colo., June 6.—[Special.]—There was a great demonstration tonight in this city over the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Bells were rung and buildings decorated with flags. A mass meeting ratifying the action of the convention was held at Armory Hall.

AT HELENA.

Helena, M. T., June 6.—There is great enthusiasm here over the nomination of Blaine. A National salute is now being fired, and tonight the mountains will be decorated with bonfires in honor of the event.

AT CHEYENNE.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 6.—Meetings were held here this afternoon and evening ratifying the nominations of Blaine and Logan. The evening meeting was very enthusiastic. There was a big bonfire and speeches by prominent local men.

NEW YORK CITY.

BLAINE'S NOMINATION RECEIVED WITH WILD ENTHUSIASM.

New York, June 6.—[Special.]—The bulletin boards in front of the various newspaper offices were prominent attractions to thousands of people this afternoon watching for the returns from Chicago. At twenty-five minutes to 5 three tremendous cheers, closely followed by a tiger, which were succeeded again and again by other cheers and "tigers," arose from the crowd assembled in front of the *Tribune* bulletin boards. The announcement had just been made that Mr. Blaine was certain to be nominated on the fourth ballot. The crowd did not vent its delight in cheers alone, but people waved their hats, danced on each other's toes, poked their neighbors in the ribs, shook hands, hugged each other, and laughed. Some there were, of course, who did not feel like shouting for Blaine; but they were in a hopeless minority. Meanwhile the cheering continued, and burst forth again as loudly as at first when a portrait of the successful candidate was placed over the entrance to the *Tribune* counting-room. The cause of this uproar was that a dispatch had been flashed from Chicago announcing that Illinois had cast its entire Logan vote for Blaine on the fourth ballot. A few minutes later a placard announcing Blaine as the nominee was hoisted, at which the enthusiasm was tremendous. At every Western Union Telegraph office up-town during the afternoon bulletins were posted up as fast as the news arrived over the wires. Around each a crowd greater or less, according to the location, was gathered, which, as the news of Blaine's steady gains arrived, grew larger and more stationary.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

It was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the headquarters of the politicians, that the greatest excitement and wildest enthusiasm was manifest. As business-men and local politicians began to arrive from down-town, the reading-room became oppressively crowded, and as those nearest the "ticker" read the news of the successive ballots from the tape they communicated the facts to those next to them, and like an electrical current the news ran through the entire room in an instant. There was only a small attendance when the result of the first and second ballots was made known, but when Blaine's increase on the third ballot was announced a ripple of applause spread through the interested crowd, by that time increased to a large number. When the fourth ballot was begun the announcement of Alabama's vote for Blaine was received with a murmur of satisfaction. Illinois' vote caused great excitement. When the certainty was known and Blaine's nomination was announced a storm of clapping, mingled with loud cheers, arose, and every one turned to his neighbor and shook him heartily by the hand. A rush into the lobby was then made, and the outgoing crowd greeted those coming in, and with loud expressions of satisfaction told them the good news. All the remarks passed tended to show how satisfactory was the news to the majority, and even well-known Arthur men exclaimed: "Well, we are all Blaine men now." Congressman Adams answered: "Blaine is the only Republican to capture any Democratic votes from this State."

THE EMPIRE STATE.

AT UTICA.

Utica, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—There is great rejoicing here at the old home of Roscoe Conkling over the nomination of James G. Blaine. A salute of 100 guns was fired.

AT LOCKPORT.

Lockport, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's nomination was received with great enthusiasm here. Flags were immediately run up all over the city, and 100 guns fired. A large ratification meeting is now in progress, with bonfires, speeches, band music, fireworks, and torch-light procession.

AT WATERTOWN.

Watertown, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—The announcement of Blaine's nomination is greeted with uproarious manifestations of delight. Old residents say no political event has been received with such tremendous and universal enthusiasm in this usually undemonstrative city since Lincoln's first election. The public square is filled with cheering multitudes, even Democrats seeming to mistake Blaine for their nominee. The Republican campaign headquarters are thrown open this evening with illumination and 100 guns. The utmost good humor prevails toward and from the few who hoped for a different result. The severest remark heard is, "Those self-styled independents have learned something. This county (Jefferson) with St. Lawrence make the strongest Republican, except five, in the United States. Twelve to fourteen thousand majority for Blaine is the common estimate for these two counties.

AT ALBION.

Albion, N. Y., June 6.—The nomination of Blaine and Logan was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the masses.

AT TROY.

Troy, N. Y., June 6.—The nomination of Blaine was received here with great enthusiasm. The large Irish population is particularly jubilant.

AT PORT JERVIS.

Port Jervis, N. Y., June 6.—There was a great ratification-meeting of Republicans, with a band of music, parading the streets.

AT COLD SPRING.

Cold Spring, N. Y., June 6.—There was great enthusiasm here over the nomination of James G. Blaine. A large meeting in the town hall was addressed by Judge Wood, and a salute of 100 guns fired.

AT ALBANY.

Albany, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—Great crowds surrounded the bulletin boards in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices today anxiously waiting for the news from Chicago. The announcement of the nomination of ex-Secretary Blaine was received with much enthusiasm. The Republican County Committee at once fired 100 guns, and sent a dispatch to Mr. Blaine, in which they say:

> Albany County will do its full share to secure to you the Electoral vote of New York and a deserved and triumphant election.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., June 6.—One hundred guns were fired this evening. Bands paraded in honor of the nomination of Blaine, which is received with enthusiastic demonstrations of popular approval.

NEW ENGLAND.

AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Worcester fired a salute of thirty-eight guns this evening in honor of the nomination of Blaine.

GENERAL ENTHUSIASM.

Boston, Mass., June 6.—Dispatches from many points throughout New England show that great enthusiasm exists over Blaine's nomination. In the towns and cities of Maine the demonstration is most marked, and nearly the whole State is echoing to the roar of cannon and the cheers of the populace in his honor. Special trains are being run to Augusta tonight carrying enthusiastic admirers to tender their congratulations. In some instances the special trains are furnished with field-pieces, mounted on platform cars, which are fired as the train proceeds on its journey. Bands are parading nearly every city and town, flags bearing Blaine's name are being unfurled, and everybody seems imbued with a spirit of rejoicing. In this city the bulletin boards were surrounded during the day with eager crowds of people.

NEBRASKA.

AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine was received in this city with the greatest enthusiasm, and cheers that might have been heard all over the city were sent up at all of the bulletin boards. The Nebraska delegation would have received a cold welcome home if they had not stood by Blaine.

AT LINCOLN.

Lincoln, Neb., June 6.—[Special.]—The city is wild with enthusiasm over, the nominations at Chicago. An enthusiastic crowd has congregated about the bulletin-boards all day, and the streets tonight are thronged with people shouting for Blaine and rejoicing over the result of the convention. A large bonfire is burning in the principal square of the city, and speeches are being made by prominent speakers. Everybody is for Blaine now, and it is safe to say that no Presidential nomination ever created so great enthusiasm in Nebraska as the one made today in Chicago. Nebraska will give James G. Blaine a vote far in excess of that ever given for a Presidential candidate.

AT FAIRBURY.

Fairbury, Neb., June 6.—[Special.]—One of the grandest and most enthusiastic ratification meetings ever held on the public square in the Town of Fairbury took place tonight, with bon-fires, illuminations, the firing of cannon and skyrockets. The citizens turned out en masse. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen thronged the streets. Speeches were made by J. J. Buchanan, Judge Morrison, of Crete, Henry Hale, Ben Baker, J. B. McDowell, and S. M. Bailey. Everything was harmonious. Men who preferred other standard-bearers than Blaine and Logan fell in line and helped to swell the enthusiasm and make it unanimous. The people of Fairbury heartily indorse the ticket, and are confident that victory will crown the work of the convention at Chicago in November.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 6.—There is great enthusiasm. A Blaine Club is organized at Kingston.

AT PITTSTON.

At Pittston the Republican Club fired 100 guns.

AT PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth is organizing a club this evening. Two thousand citizens paraded, and there were fireworks.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—The result of the Chicago Convention was received here by the Republicans with marked approval. In fact, when the bulletin announced Blaine's nomination a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued. The many thousands on the streets yelled themselves hoarse, and for fully ten minutes nothing could be heard above the mighty din. Tonight impromptu processions were formed and headed by brass bands have been parading the principal thoroughfares. Red-fire was burnt freely and fireworks and pistols discharged indiscriminately. It is the opinion of local leaders that Blaine's majority in Allegheny County will equal if not exceed that of Garfield's, which was 16,000.

MARYLAND.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., June 6.—[Special.]—No sooner had the wires flashed the glad intelligence of James G. Blaine's nomination to Baltimore than the great crowd that had gathered in front of the Baltimore *American* office sent up a mighty shout. The next instant up went the flag on the *American* building's tower, and again there was another tremendous cheer. This was the third time the *American* had taken up and bravely fought the cause of Blaine. The late Mr. C. C. Fulton, editor and proprietor, had always been an earnest advocate of Blaine. His successor, Gen. Felix Agnus, the present publisher, steered the veteran journal in the same path. Tonight a band of music is playing in front of the building and great enthusiasm prevails. The following telegram was sent from Baltimore this afternoon:

> *The Hon. Hart B. Holton, Chairman, Maryland Republican delegation, Chicago:* Your Baltimore friends send greeting through you to the Maryland delegation. We pledge ourselves and the party to give the united, harmonious, and enthusiastic support of this State to James G. Blaine for President. His nomination has been received with an enthusiasm never before known in this city.

Signed by the Young Republican Club.

IOWA.

AT OSCEOLO.

Osceola, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of James G. Blaine gives almost unanimous satisfaction. There is great rejoicing and everybody is happy.

AT CEDAR FALLS.

Cedar Falls, Ia., June 6—[Special.]—Nothing since the surrender of Lee has caused such wild enthusiasm as the reception of the news of the nomination of Blaine here.

AT WATERLOO.

Waterloo, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine was received here with every manifestation of pleasure. A National salute is now being fired and arrangements are in progress for a ratification meeting.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—Never was such a day of rejoicing over a Presidential nomination known as was seen here today when the result of the fourth ballot at the National Convention was bulletined on the streets. As the news circulated that the Man from Maine had been the choice of the convention, cheer after cheer went up for Blaine, and the demonstrations of enthusiasm that were indulged in by those who fervently hoped for and predicted his nomination were of such a character as to impress all that the great statesman was the people's choice. Applause was heard everywhere. Flags were flung to the breeze and waved proudly in honor of the welcome event.

AT DUBUQUE.

Dubuque, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—No such wild enthusiasm was ever evoked as was brought out this evening over the nomination of James G. Blaine. Bonfires, music, speeches, and a vast crowd cheering to the echo greeted the gallant standard-bearer of the Republican party. Hundreds of Democrats joined with the Republicans in the popular outbreak.

AT CORNING.

Corning, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The reception of the convention news here today reminds one of war times. A ratification meeting was held tonight in Central Park of the nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan that has never been equaled in enthusiasm or genuine satisfaction. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Kasson, Towner, and Granger. The meeting closed with three cheers for the Iowa delegation, and three times three for Blaine and Logan. Put Adams County down for a round Republican majority in November.

AT KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The news this afternoon of the nomination of Blaine gave the most unbounded satisfaction. Upon receipt of the telegram announcing the result a picture of James G. Blaine was hung upon the bulletin-board, and three rousing cheers broke from the enthusiastic crowd, and extended through the entire business portion of the city. Salutes were fired this evening.

AT CRESTON.

Creston, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Creston are now holding an immense jollification meeting over Blaine's nomination. Bands are playing, guns are firing, and all are happy. For once the will of the people is respected and not that of politicians. Iowa will give Blaine an immense vote.

AT MUSCATINE.

Muscatine, Ia., June 6.—Blaine's nomination was enthusiastically received here today, and is being celebrated with a great bonfire, firing of cannon, and speeches this evening. Thousands of people are out to hear the exercises.

KANSAS.

AT LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, Kas., June 6.—[Special.]—Enthusiasm runs high over the nomination of Blaine. Many congratulatory dispatches go from here to Maj. Harry Insley, of this city, and the Kansas delegation for standing by Blaine.

AT TOPEKA.

Topeka, Kas., June 6.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Topeka received the news of Blaine's nomination with unbounded enthusiasm, the crowd in front of the bulletins cheering to the echo. The old State-House cannon was brought into requisition and voiced its approval in vigorous salutes. A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club was held tonight and the nomination of Blaine ratified amid unbounded enthusiasm. Every district convention in Kansas as well as the convention expressed its preference for Blaine by a decisive vote, and the result of the deliberations at Chicago gives general satisfaction. The Republicans here announce that with Blaine as the standard-bearer they can roll up 60,000 majority in Kansas.

AT ATCHISON.

Atchison, Kas., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine and Logan meets the views of the people of this section of Kansas, who were always pledged to Blaine. The enthusiasm is spontaneous and continued. A monster mass-meeting was held tonight, with addresses by Gen. Guthrie, the Rev. P. Krohn, Maj. Haskell, and other leading citizens and well-known Republicans.

MICHIGAN.

AT KALAMAZOO.

Kalamazoo, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—An anxious crowd has been watching the bulletins all day, and now that Blaine's nomination is made the people are wild with enthusiasm. Michigan is no longer a doubtful State, and the nomination of the Plumed Knight will add 10,000 majority to the State ticket.

AT THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine for President fills all Republicans with enthusiasm and gives general satisfaction. The Republicans held a ratification meeting here this evening and, assisted by a band and bonfire, had a grand time.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The city has been unfitted for business the entire day. Everybody has been anxiously watching the bulletin-boards before the several newspaper and telegraph offices. From the reception of the first ballot the politicians conceded the victory to Blaine, and there was the wildest enthusiasm when Blaine's election was announced. His strongest opponents seem satisfied, and the general admission is that he is the ablest man the country could elevate to the office. Prominent politicians declare that if Logan be nominated for Vice-President it will be a strong team and secure every vote in the country.

AT HUDSON.

Hudson, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Three rousing cheers greeted the announcement of Blaine's nomination. He will have an overwhelming majority in this part of the Second Congressional District next fall.

AT ADRIAN.

Adrian, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The final action of the Chicago Convention excited great enthusiasm among the Republicans here. An open-air demonstration was arranged, with band, fireworks, and speeches by men prominent in the party management, but was later postponed on account of an impending storm.

AT STURGIS.

Sturgis, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine created wild enthusiasm. There will be a big ratification meeting tomorrow evening. The people's wishes won the day and all Republicans rejoice.

AT GRAND HAVEN.

Grand Haven, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—There is great enthusiasm over the nomination of Blaine. The bulletin-board was watched last night with intense interest while the nominating speeches were being made, and the cheers heard on the Lake-Front at Chicago when Blaine's name was mentioned were echoed by the anxious watchers here. Today the telegraph office was besieged all day, and when the result of the fourth ballot was announced there were none but Blaine men there. This evening when the news came of the nomination by acclamation of that gallant soldier, John A. Logan, every one rejoiced. Especially loud were the old soldiers. Next year Michigan will not be governed by a Democrat nor a Greenbacker, and Ottawa County will give 1,000 Republican majority under the lead of "Blaine, of Maine, the Henry of Navarre," and John A. Logan.

AT STURGIS.

Sturgis, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine created wild enthusiasm here. A big ratification meeting will be held tomorrow evening. The people's wishes won the day, and all Republicans rejoice.

AT HOLLAND.

Holland, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—As soon as the wires announced the nomination of Mr. Blaine the news spread like wildfire and created unbounded enthusiasm. Ratification meetings will be held in the near future.

MINNESOTA.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—News of the nomination of Blaine was received in Minneapolis with the greatest satisfaction and every expression of delight. Bulletins were posted in different places, and around each crowds gathered as soon as it was announced that balloting had begun, the number being constantly increased until the streets were blockaded. In front of the Nicollet House particularly was there a vast assemblage, and when from moment to moment new bulletins told of a gain for the man from Maine the enthusiasm became intense. The announcement, after the third ballot, that Blaine would probably be nominated was hailed with wild demonstrations of pleasure, and when finally came the two talismanic words, "Blaine nominated," such a scene ensued as was never before witnessed in the city. Hats were hurled in the air, and yells of delight were long and loud. Finally one man mounted a stand, and held aloft a picture of Blaine, and another whirlwind of enthusiasm followed. Old men hugged each other in their delight, young men clasped their hands and shouted for joy, and the streets were filled with eager messengers flying to various parts of the city carrying the tidings. Congratulatory speeches were made by a number of prominent citizens, among them being City-Attorney Cross. A number of grand ratification meetings were held tonight, and the appearance of the city is more like that of a universally-enjoyed holiday than anything else. Bonfires have been burning on all the prominent streets since dusk, several bands of music have been out, and a regular Fourth-of-July indulgence of fireworks has also been enjoyed. Minneapolis is a strong Blaine admirer through and through. Among the leading men the following sentiments voice the public feeling: O. A. Pray, a prominent manufacturer, said: "It suits me to a dot. My prayer has been for Blaine the last week."

Ald. S. C. Cutter said: "I like it so far."

Charles H. Clarke, Secretary of the Western Agricultural Association, said: "Blaine has always been my man."

V. G. Hush, a banker, said: "I think it is all right; I told them when I left the convention the other day that Blaine was the man for the people."

Maj. Pillsbury: "Mr. Blaine was not my first choice, but he is a good man and I shall support him."

S. C. Gale, insurance and real estate: "I am delighted with the result; Mr. Blaine has always been my choice, and his nomination is glorious news. He will be elected, too, by a rousing majority, for his admirers are among the people who create enthusiasm. I tell you it is a grand piece of news—this nomination."

AT MANKATO.

Mankato, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—Blaine's nomination gives general satifaction, and creates enthusiasm here among Republicans.

NEW JERSEY.

AT JERSEY CITY.

New York, June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine created a perfect furor of enthusiasm in Jersey City. Men stopped each other in the street and shook hands. Groups gathered on the street corners and gleefully discussed the now positive assurance of a Republican victory next November. It seemed to be generally taken for granted that the action of the Democratic Convention, whatever it might be, could have no bearing on the result. "Blaine! Blaine!" was the cry everywhere, and steps have been taken already to organize campaign clubs. City-Marshal Creamer, who had been devising a plan for organizing a mounted association, to be styled the "Plumed Knights," in the event of Blaine's nomination, sent out his notices tonight to fifty young Republicans, who assured him that they would gladly join such an organization.

AT PATERSON.

At Paterson, N. J., the news of the nomination was received with hearty approval and many demonstrations of satisfaction. The sentiment in Paterson for the last eight years has been for Blaine by a large majority, and everywhere glad expressions were heard. The Phelps Guards, a Republican organization of young men, sent a dispatch to William Walter Phelps expressing gratification, and they will turn out in procession in honor of the nominee and of Mr. Phelps. The announcement of the nomination of Logan for Vice-President caused fresh outbursts of enthusiasm, and Republican sentiment among the crowd in the streets indorsed the ticket as sure to win.

AT NEWARK.

There was great rejoicing at Newark, N. J., and an enthusiastic meeting was held this evening at the Republican Central Committee's headquarters and in nearly all of the wards of the city. The speakers pledged the hearty support of the Republican masses to the ticket nominated at Chicago. The German Republican sentiment of Newark had favored Edmunds. A number of representative German Republicans said with emphasis last evening that Blaine would receive the undivided support of the German element notwithstanding any preferences they might have had previous to the nomination. On all the street corners and in every public place were seen knots of men discussing the nomination. Republicans who had favored Arthur or Edmunds declared that all question of preferences was settled by the action of the party convention, and that now they would take off their coats and go in for the election of Blaine.

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE DEMOCRATS SORRY FOR ARTHUR'S DEFEAT.

Charleston, S. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The interest in the Republican Convention at Chicago has been most intense among the Democrats of this city since noon today. The bulletin boards have been thronged and the crowd hung around all day anxiously awaiting the result. The excitement has never been equaled since the memorable Hampton election in 1876. The nomination of Blaine is variously regarded in the rank and file of the Republican party. The negroes who compose the bulk of the party have ceased to take an active part in politics, but they pin their faith in the Republican party in National politics, and will vote for whatever candidates are put up for their party. As has been stated in these dispatches, the South Carolina delegation was composed almost entirely of officeholders and their hangers-on, and it was understood that they were to support Arthur. The fight at Chicago, however, was watched with intense interest by the Democrats here. Blaine has many admirers among the Democrats, but they fear that his policy if elected will be one of aggression. Arthur on the contrary was admired for his non-interference in Southern politics, and for this reason he has many admirers. The Democratic State Convention meets during the present month, and the nomination of Blaine will probably have considerable influence on the result of its deliberations. The *News and Courier*, the leading paper of the State, has bitterly opposed the nomination of Tilden, and the indications are that anti-Tilden delegates will be elected.

DAKOTA.

AT BROOKINGS.

Brookings, Dak., June 6.—[Special.]—There is tremendous excitement over Blaine's nomination. Flags are flying, everybody cheering, and cannon booming. The Brookings County delegation was the leading Blaine delegation at the Huron Convention. A grand ratification was held this evening. No such political excitement was ever known here. Our people are loud in their praise of the gallant fight made by The Tribune against the Bread-and-Butter Brigade. Outside of Federal officeholders the people of Dakota are a unit for the Plumed Knight of the Pine-Tree State, gallant, glorious Jim Blaine.

AT HURON.

Huron, Dak., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of Blaine's and Logan's nominations was received here with great enthusiasm. The nominations were ratified at a mass-meeting, which was addressed by a number of local speakers.

WEST VIRGINIA.

AT WHEELING.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine was received with unbounded satisfaction by the Republicans here, and tonight the streets are filled to overflowing with the enthusiastic friends of the nominee. The rejoicing found vent in music, fireworks, and an impromptu procession and mass-meeting, at which addresses were made by local party leaders.

TEXAS.

ENTHUSIASM FOR BLAINE.

Austin, Tex., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination of Blaine is received with general enthusiasm by ninety-nine out of every 100 Democrats in Texas, they saying: "If we are to have a Republican President, give us a man who is not the creature of New York merchants, and will not suffer our flag to be insulted by foreign Powers." Doubtless this was the spirit natural to the section, aggravated by the rumors of revolution in Mexico and the possible obstruction of American interests there. There is also a strong feeling of good will towards Blaine because of his recognized friendship to the South. Many Democrats of standing here admit that, next to Tilden, he is their Presidential preference, and there is no doubt but he will run far ahead of his ticket in Texas.

ARKANSAS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Little Rock, Ark., June 6.—[Special.]—The news of the nomination of James G. Blaine excites the greatest enthusiasm among the Republicans of this city. Democrats also regard the nomination as particularly strong. The Tribune correspondent interviewed many leading Republicans and all agree that Blaine will sweep the country. The course of the Arkansas delegates is commended. Ex-Congressman A. C. Rogers, of the Second Arkansas District, says that the nomination of Blaine insures the election of at least one Republican Congressman from Arkansas, if not more. He says further, that The Tribune was an important factor in determining the choice of the convention.

MISSOURI.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—The Young Men's Republican Club this evening sent the following message to the Hon. James G. Blaine at Augusta:

> The Young Men's Republican Club of St. Joseph sends you greeting in your nomination. Their long-deferred desires have been gratified.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—In the crowds that gathered around the bulletins today were to be found friends of all the candidates, with the Blaine element largely predominating. The Blaine men were particularly confident, and now that the result has justified their hopes are greatly elated. Cheering, and throwing of hats, and waving of handkerchiefs marked the reception of the news favorable to Blaine, while a dead silence met that favorable to others. When those talismanic words, "Blaine nominated," were announced the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch, and cheering and demonstrating in front of the bulletin-boards continued for several minutes. Logan's nomination as Vice-President was well received. He has many old soldier friends and comrades here. The verdict of the public generally, without regard to party, is that the ticket is a strong one, and much favorable comment is heard from Republicans that "dark horses" were not selected.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

TOO BUSY WITH HIS CHICKENS.

Cleveland, O., June 6.—[Special.]—Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, and an alleged Republican, was in the city tonight, and The Tribune correspondent asked him his opinion on the nomination of James G. Blaine.

"I cannot be interviewed; I make it a rule never to be interviewed."

"You have no kind word to say for Mr. Blaine?"

"I cannot depart from my rule."

Your correspondent went sadly away, thinking how mean the culture of chickens has made the ex-President of the United States and the present Road Commissioner of Fremont, O.

LOUISIANA.

RECEIVED WITH GENERAL FAVOR.

Shreveport, La., June 6.—[Special.]—The nominations of the Chicago Convention met with general favor and satisfaction among Republicans here, while the Democrats concede that the ticket is a strong one. The views of a large majority of the Republicans of North Louisiana were at varience with those of the Louisiana delegates to the convention, but they were powerless to help themselves, owing to the manipulations of the New Orleans Custom-House ring, who controlled the delegates in their own interest. With the election of Blaine they hope for a return to the State Senate of the Hon. S. B. Packard, who they feel can reorganize the party on a satisfactory basis. Could Packard return during the canvass and let his voice be heard the Republicans here think it would be of great advantage to the party throughout the South. The Democrats hold a mass-meeting tomorrow to select delegates to the State Convention at Baton Rouge to select State delegates to the National Convention at Chicago in July.

VIRGINIA.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR BLAINE.

Richmond, Va., June 6.—[Special.]—The nomination was received here with great favor by the Democrats, because Blaine used his influence against Mahone in the canvass here two years ago and because, if a Republican President has to be elected, they prefer Blaine. It is conceded by the Democrats that the Maine statesman will be a strong candidate here, and will get many Democratic votes, while the colored element, which makes up the bulk of the Republican party in Virginia, will be solid for him, as it always is for the Republican nominee. All old-line Republicans have been enthusiastic Blaine men, and it is only a small group of Mahone officeseekers who show chagrin.

THE DEMOCRATS.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE TICKET.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—Immediately on receipt of the news of Blaine's nomination a reporter sought interviews with a number of Democratic Senators in order to get their views as to the probable effect of the nomination. Many Senators were found to be out or otherwise not accessible. Among those seen Senator Lamar said he thought the nomination of Blaine a brilliant one, a very strong nomination in many respects and in one or two particulars the strongest that the Republicans could have made. "Blaine," he said, "has a large and enthusiastic following which will make the canvass one of animation and interest, involving issues of real importance. In order to beat him," he continued, "we shall on our side need to bring out our best man."

"Whom do you think, Senator, the Democrats should nominate against him?"

"Well," said Senator Lamar, "I am very confident that the most available man the Democratic party can nominate is Mr. Bayard."

Senator Brown thought Mr. Blaine about as strong a man as the Republicans could have nominated. "At any rate," said Senator Brown, "he is probably the ablest man of his party."

Senator George said that if the Republicans were to elect a President this time, which he hoped and believed they would not, he preferred Mr. Blaine to all the other candidates who had been named. Mr. Blaine, he said, was undoubtedly a man of great ability. "I think," continued the Senator, "that there is something good likely to come to this country from a more energetic assertion of the Monroe doctrine than we have had lately."

To the question, "Whom do you regard the most desirable candidate for the Democrats to put up against Blaine?" Senator George replied: "If Mr. Tilden's health permits and he is willing to accept the nomination, I have no doubt he is much the strongest man, but if he is not well enough, or is determined not to take the nomination, Mr. Bayard is the best man." Mr. Bayard being at his home in Delaware could not be seen.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

THEY THINK THE TICKET A VICTORIOUS ONE.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—Following are interviews with most of the Republican Senators now in Washington concerning the nomination of Mr. Blaine:

Mr. Allison said the ticket was a strong one and there was not a shadow of doubt that it would be successful at the polls.

Senator Hale: "It is the most remarkable demonstration of popular feeling in favor of a candidate for the Presidency that there ever has been. The Blaine canvass has, from the beginning, been spontaneous, and the extent and strength of the feeling have been much greater than either Mr. Blaine or any of his friends anticipated. It is undoubtedly a fact that Mr. Blaine did not expect to be a candidate before the convention until within the last few weeks. He has steadily persisted in declining to make suggestions with reference to the canvass, and it has run itself without any planning or plotting on his part or on the part of many of his oldest and intimate friends. I do not believe that Mr. Blaine had hoped up to the last moment to be the nominee. I saw him at the railroad station when he left Washington last Monday and said to him that I hoped he would prepare at Augusta to receive intelligence of his nomination. He said that I was mistaken; that such would not be the result. A combination would be made against him. I have no fears as to his election. The same kind of earnestness, hearty, irresistable popular strength that has carried him through the convention will carry him through at the polls. The great hold on the popular feeling which he has possessed for the last ten years has at last had its weight in the convention, and the campaign will be characterized by earnestness and enthusiasm, and the participation in it of the younger and brighter element of the party will make its triumph overwhelming."

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, said: "Mr. Blaine is without doubt the preference of the majority of the Republicans. I am a strong personal admirer of Gen. Logan and should have been glad to see him nominated, but I am heartily pleased with the result as it is, and have not a doubt of the success of the ticket."

Senator Dawes said: "The attachment of Massachusetts to the cause is greater than her attachment to any man. She will support the nominee heartily."

Senator Ingalls, who had spent the day in the committee-room on the District of Columbia, seemed well pleased with the result. "The convention," he said, "has organized victory. The ticket is invincible."

Hardly any leading Republican members of the House are today in the city. The only one found this evening was Representative Hiscock, of New York. He said: "The nomination of Blaine will be received coldly in New York City. In the country districts of the State it will be received with the greatest enthusiasm, which, in my judgment, will more than compensate for the state of feeling in the city. We shall have a campaign that in enthusiasm will compare with those of the War and reconstruction period. There is no doubt that the nomination will finally be well regarded in New York City. I expect to see the Republicans carry Maine and Ohio by very large majorities in the September and October elections. From what I hear, they are likely to carry West Virginia. Republican successes in the early fall in those States will assure Blaine a large majority in the State of New York."

IN VERSE.

RHYMES WITH BLAINE.

Chicago, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I find this item in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* under the head of "Potent Objections":

> There is one reason why the Republicans should beware of Blaine as a nominee. His name lends itself too readily to the rhymers—almost as readily, indeed, as he lent himself to the railroaders. Then, again, its echoes are for the most part sinister.
>
> BLAINE.

Sane.	Pain.	Chicane.
Cain.	Rain.	Insane.
Chain.	Stain.	In vain.
Drain.	Slain.	Campaign.
Feign.	Wane.	MULLIGANE.

Let's see why Watterson doesn't like it:

James G. Blaine,
Is the Democrats' *bane*,
He places upon them the mark of *Cain*;
Helped strike from the slave the Bourbon's *chain*,
When our Nation's blood they attempted to *drain*,
And no false position does he ever *feign*.
It causes them *pain*
When the truth doth *rain*
Upon their slanders and washes the *stain*
From the characters they've counted as *slain*.
Chicane.
Insane.
In vain.
Champagne.
Mulligane.
Horizontal plane.
Henry *Wattersane*.

C. D. Campbell,
Bellefontaine.

THE PRESS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE PORTLAND "OREGONIAN."

Portland, Ore., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Morning Oregonian*, the leading independent Republican paper of the Northwest Pacific Coast, will say editorially tomorrow:

> "When great men find themselves in the midst of their greatest responsibilities they always develop their greatest wisdom. This is axiomatically true, and this is what will take Mr. Blaine out of and above the faults we have found in him. This is the hope, at least our belief. The men who look for an overturning jingo policy, as some of Mr. Blaine's acts in the past would seem to indicate, will find themselves most sadly disappointed. Blaine is the choice of the convention and of the people. Let us look at his strength as it appears after this grand display at Chicago. He is the prime representative of what is possible to a man in this country who has the greatness to harbor great ambitions and brains to sustain himself at every step upwards. Two previous conventions have said to him his time had not come, and he has by his persistent will said to the country, "My time will come." It has come, and he will be elected. The average voter, Republican or Democrat, regards him as already made President, waiting only the formalities of November. Oregon is delighted at the selection.

THE SAN FRANCISCO "CHRONICLE."

San Francisco, Cal., June 6.—[Special.]—On the nomination of Blaine the *Chronicle* says:

> Blaine is the man who as President will do more to make this country and its citizens respected than has ever been done since the foundation of the Government. Unless we much mistake his mettle, with this man at the helm we shall have no slipshod, shillyshally, back-down-and-swallow-insult foreign policy. We count upon his election as an event as sure as anything in the future can be. As for this coast, every Pacific State will cast its vote for Blaine and Logan.

THE SAN FRANCISCO "EVENING BULLETIN."

The *Evening Bulletin* says:

> The whole atmosphere of Chicago has been Blaine. The platform that was adopted before the nomination was made was Blaine all over. It would have been perfectly ridiculous to have placed any other candidate upon it. We want a strong Government. Mr. Blaine will give it to us. Continued prosperity cannot be secured without protection. Mr. Blaine is one of the oldest exponents of the system. A new and insidious form of slavery in the form of coolly contract labor threatens us. Mr. Blaine understands the question in all its details. We believe that Blaine will be elected. We can assume beforehand that his Administration will be brilliant and successful. His nomination will excite the greatest joy all over the country.

NEW YORK.

THE "TIMES."

The *Times* says, under the caption "Facing the Fires of Defeat":

> It is best, after all, that James G. Blaine should be the candidate of the Republican party. His nomination has been urged with earnestness and sincerity by a majority of that party, and the majority must rule in this country, even when it is in the wrong. The party now appeals to the country with a candidate who stands for something. He represents the average of Republican principles and purposes, of Republican honor and conscience, as they now are. We shall not be surprised if some Republicans who do not like Mr. Blaine resent with heat this allegation that a man who is Speaker of the House of Representative bartered his official influence for private gain, who as Secretary of State made the enforcement of a swindling claim against a distressed and perishing sister Republic the most conspicuous feature of his foreign policy, a man who has had no part or interest in the work done in the last five years toward the purification of the public service, is a fair type and representative of the party that saved the Union, freed the slave, and restored the National credit. But in soberness and truth, good friends, is this not so? Is not the name of Blaine the only name that really stirs the hearts of the Republican masses? Did not his devoted band of adherents, without the aid of the officeholders, who in most States were enlisted under another flag, not only without favor from any department of the Government, but against the influence of all, so far as that influence was exerted, lead to Chicago an army of delegates larger than that supporting any other candidate? Nor was Mr. Blaine nominated in ignorance of who and what he was. The party had its eyes open. It has taken this step not in the dark, but in broad daylight. It is much better, therefore, that Mr. Blaine should be the candidate than that Mr. Arthur's friends should have been successful in their purpose to thrust him on the party against its will. There will be nothing ambiguous about the defeat of Mr. Blaine. That defeat will be the salvation of the Republican party. One word as to the position of the *Times*. It will not support Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. It will advise no man to vote for him, and its reasons for this course are perfectly well understood by everybody that has ever read it. The interest the *Times* will take in this canvass is that of a friend and physician. It is not with cynical indifference, but with unspeakable sadness, that it sees the Republican party perversely set its face toward error and its feet in vicious paths, for it has done some service to the party. But with patience and with unfailing hope the *Times* will cheerfully and with sincerity labor to set the party right again, and when it shall have had its new birth to draw to it all that is soundest, best, and worthiest in the manhood of this Republic.

THE TRIBUNE.

The *Tribune*, in an editorial headed "Our Next President," says:

> James G. Blaine has been nominated by the people, and will be elected by the people. For a quarter of a century no other candidate has been more clearly preferred by the voters. Patronage had no part in his nomination. Even in the hour of their defeat his opponents did not attribute his success to any unworthy influence. By them it was admitted, as it must be admitted by all, that the people desired the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine is the strongest candidate the Republican party could have nominated, because he best represents its convictions. The name of Mr. Blaine had been so identified with the economic policy which the Republican party holds most dear that the popular preference for him, at a time when that policy was threatened by a Democratic majority in Congress, was exceedingly natural. The nomination of Gen. Logan for Vice-President was also especially fortunate. He has great strength at the West, and with the soldiers everywhere, and his name will kindle the enthusiasm of Republicans at the South. The ticket cannot be beaten.

THE "HERALD."

New York, June 6.—[Special.]—The *Herald*, in the heading of its leading editorial, characterizes the nomination of Mr. Blaine "worse than a crime," and says:

> Finally Mr. Blaine is the candidate of the Republican party for the office of President of the United States. We are sorry for it, and we believe the Republicans will all be sorry for it next November. Indignation of decent opinion at the ever-recurring nuisance of the Blaine candidacy, a revolt against the open shamelessness of the Blaine men and their methods and at their scheme of carrying things with a roar and not by reason, have made men feel that at last there was perhaps but one cure for all this, which was to have the Blaine element carry the convention and nominate their man, and then see the man and the party buried out of sight by an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the people. There will be an immediate development of interest in what the Democrats will do the 8th of July. We have no doubt they can easily win with Tilden's name at the head of their ticket. Not only would Tilden secure all the Democratic votes, but a large number of Republicans would see in him a conservative, statesmanlike leader for whom they can safely vote.

THE "STAR."

The *Star* (Democratic) says:

> With the recollection of former campaigns still fresh in mind, the *Star* is not rash enough to affirm that even Blaine will necessarily be defeated by anybody put in nomination against him. He is an efficient organizer. He will command practically unlimited resources, for the monopolists and jobbers who anticipate favors from him will contribute lavishly to his canvass. Finally, as may be seen from the enthusiasm aroused for him at Chicago, he will be fervidly supported by those workers of his party who will not stop to reflect whether a smart rogue is not unworthy to be the Chief Magistrate of a great and intelligent Nation. Notwithstanding all this, let the Democrats nominate a clean, strong man for President—a genuine Democrat, not a dodger, a trimmer—and Blaine's defeat is assured. Should Mr. Tilden not consent to run, there are many other sterling Democrats who, if named, will receive the votes of half a million Republicans as well as those of their own party.

THE "SUN."

The *Sun* says:

> A great many Republicans are opposed to Blaine, . . . but those who imagine that because of such disaffection the country is now to witness a spiritless canvass, and an easy triumph for the opposition are, in our judgment, very much in error. Mr. Blaine is a fertile and sensational politician, and he will force the fighting from the start. Moreover, a party in power is always hard to beat, and the Republican party can outdo in this respect all others that ever existed outside of Mexico. So far as the Republicans are concerned, the issue of the election is fixed, and it remains to be proved whether the Democrats have the wisdom to meet it successfully. But we warn them that it will be no holiday task, that every point will be hotly contested, and that every advantage they may gain will have to be fought for in tremendous earnest.

THE "MORNING JOURNAL."

The *Morning Journal* (Independent) says:

> The Republican party has nominated its most brilliant and most vulnerable member for President of the United States. With all the doubtful points in his record against him he has proved so strong with his party that no consideration of prudence could avail against his determination of climbing to the Presidency, if Republican votes could put him there. Every idea of fear of the people's good judgment was cast aside that the fiery Blaine should have his way. Here is magnetism indeed. He has the shout today; will he have the vote in November? Can he carry New York against Tilden or even Cleveland? It is extremely doubtful. The great chance of the Democratic party has arrived.

"TRUTH."

The New York *Truth* says:

> Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Blaine's nomination was a freak of madness, but the madmen who nominated are not the ones who ought to be held responsible for it. The determined opposition of a few impracticable politicians caused the defeat of a good President, and has made a bad President possible. As to President Arthur, he has nothing to regret because of yesterday's defeat. His successful opponent must fight the battle upon a platform in which his Administration is indorsed. That indorsement by the party is in itself a reward to the party's candidate. It was Arthur's fate to be set aside by his party because he made too good a President to suit it. With Mr. Blaine as candidate, the Republican party begins a defensive campaign. That he is a popular man we do not deny, but respect enters very slightly into his popularity, and he is feared even by those who throw up their hats for him. That he can be elected we do not believe. Everything now depends upon the wisdom of the Democratic party. At last it enters upon a campaign with exceptional advantages in its favor. It longed for Blaine as the opposing candidate. All it has to do is to frame a platform as broad as the needs of the Nation and place upon it a candidate of the highest character for integrity and statesmanship.

THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG."

The *Staats-Zeitung* says:

> We hope that the Democratic party, through some available candidate who is the opposite of Blaine, will secure the defeat of Blaine, but we would prefer that the country had been spared the danger of the election of such a President. It does not occur to us that Blaine is a weak character. His "magnetism" is no empty phrase. We cannot say that he is a leader in the sense that Thaddeus Stevens was. When he left Congress to become the head of the Executive (for he was the only head of the Garfield Administration) he was obliged to prop up his popularity by a combative foreign policy which should tickle the vanity of the Nation, so little did he regard the true interests of the people. To this course the man will always adhere, no matter in what position he may be.

THE "WORLD."

The *World* says:

> The nomination of Blaine and Logan is clearly the result of a shameless political bargain, and represents the triumph of the mercenaries and worst elements of the Republican party. The votes of Logan decided Blaine's nomination. The votes of Blaine nominated Logan in return. That Mr. Blaine is an able man, of great talents and daring, and still greater popularity with his party, and that he is beyond doubt a true representative of modern Republicanism, if not its idol, make the issue thus presented all the more pregnant. . . . If the Democratic candidate for the Presidency should be precisely what Mr. Blaine is not, a man of the highest judicial mind, the most elevated character and purposes, he would doubtless attract the support of many self-respecting, Independent Republicans, carry New York and other doubtful States, and be elected.

BOSTON.

THE "ADVERTISER."

Boston, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Advertiser*, hitherto strongly Republican, refuses to support the nomination, and tomorrow will print the following editorial:

> To a large section of the Republican party the news that the fierce struggle at Chicago has ended by the nomination of Mr. Blaine will appear ominous of disaster to them. The event will mean that the party of sound government and of high moral purpose is required to abdicate its place as the exponent of principles, and to undertake the exculpation of a man, and to them it will appear, as we believe, that the decision of a National Convention no longer reflects the matured judgment of a great party holding itself responsible for the guidance of the Nation, but is the chance result of a contest in which intense ambition, the most degraded political methods, and the clamor of a mob within the hall of the convention have had a victory. We need not enter upon any formal declaration of our own entire agreement with those Republicans who thus fail to find in the nomination any fit expression of the established principles and avowed aims of the Republican party. The events of the last three days have given us no answer to the objections so often urged in these columns against the nomination of Mr. Blaine and against the course of Mr. Blaine as a public man, and have presented no contingency in which these objections could be waived consistently with truth or political honor. We have then nothing to retract and nothing to modify. With unabated devotion to the great purposes for which the Republican party was organized and has been maintained, we declare our inability to support the nomination either in the present aspect of the political field or in any which now seems likely to present itself.

THE "HERALD."

The *Herald* (Ind.) says:

> The Republican party has at last had the audacity of its desires, and has nominated a representative of the aims, methods, principles and purposes of the average "active politician" who shape its action and contribute to its success. It is well that the issue is to be clearly drawn. Mr. Blaine is no stool-pigeon nor mask. There is no cant of reform about him. The people know him; they can guess what his Administration would be. They have had a taste of his quality in the State Department. They remember his career as Speaker. They have seen the sort of men most prominent in his support at Chicago. From the samples of Elkins, Clayton, Platt, and the rest they can imagine the feast to which they will be invited should he be elected President. If the people want Blaine, as his admirers insist that they do, they have an opportunity to show it. Hypocrisy and fear are alike cast aside. It is Blaine or defeat. Believing that Mr. Blaine would be a bad and dangerous President, we hope to see him defeated; believing him to be a weak candidate, we expect to see him defeated. His zealots say he can be elected without the vote of New York. They will have a chance to prove it. Perhaps they think he can be elected without the help of Massachusetts. It is not improbable that they may have a chance to test this also. If the Democrats rise to the occasion, nominate Gov. Cleveland, and give him an honest support in his own State, we believe they will carry the election. The Republican party has been in power a long time. More frequent changes in the control of the Government were contemplated by the framers of our system and would be healthful under it. Dynasties are unrepublican and undemocratic. The Government of the people by the people is safe in the hands of any majority of the people. Now may be a good time for the Republican party to step down and out. The National Convention has acted as if it thought so.

THE "JOURNAL."

The *Journal*, Republican, agrees to support Mr. Blaine, although he is not the choice of that paper. It will say:

> Of the election of Mr. Blaine there is very little question. The campaign thus far has shown his wonderful strength with the people. We confess that the spontaneous movement for Mr. Blaine at the West is something unprecedented. No effort on his part was made to secure delegates. They flocked to his banner as soon as it was raised at Chicago, and his supporters are not political adventurers or the noisy element which is found in any party. They represent the best type of Americans and the strongest Republicanism. In this State there is a feeling of opposition to Mr. Blaine, which makes it all the more difficult for many Republicans to admit that his supporters are among the ablest and most conscientious men in their respective communities. We do not underrate the disadvantages incident to a campaign under his leadership, but we must not lose sight of the assurance given at Chicago that he possesses a following greater than that of any other man in the party. He is the choice of the Republican Convention, honestly and fairly nominated, and as such will receive the cordial support of the men who have voted for Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Garfield. The Republican party is stronger and greater than any man in the party. That its principles should triumph, that its policy should be perpetuated, that its wise and beneficent administration of public affairs should be continued is of vastly more importance than the rise or fall of individual fortunes. Personal preferences and disappointments must give place to cordial coöperation for the success of the party. Differences of opinion and the rivalry of aspirants were for the days before the convention. The convention was the arbiter of the issue, and its decision was given with an emphasis which leaves no room for dispute. Its choice will be accepted by the great mass of Republicans with the same good sense and frank loyalty which were manifested by the minority in the convention.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE "PRESS."

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Press* will say:

> Any other nomination would have caused a disappointment to the Republican masses so deep as to be closely akin to resentment. There never was any doubt about Mr. Blaine's nomination except that which arose from the fear that the representatives of the Republican voters in convention might disregard the will of the people. The number of those who carried their opposition to Mr. Blaine to such length constituted but a small fraction

of the convention and represented an altogether insignificant fraction of the Republican party. The nominee of the convention will have the support of the whole party; and now, with such a candidate claiming their suffrages, it will be impossible for any portion of the people to be indifferent. Those on whom party ties sit lightly and those who ordinarily neglect the privileges of suffrage will be drawn to the support of Blaine by the irresistible attraction of his strong personality and by the conviction which none can escape, that of all our public men he is preëminently fit for the office of President of the United States. The convention could not have made a nomination which would have been as acceptable to the Republican masses or which would have made its success in November nearly as certain or as easy as it will now be. The nomination of John A. Logan for Vice-President rounds out to grand proportions the ticket so grandly led by Blaine. Patriot, Congressman, soldier, Senator, and always bold, brave, and aggressive, John A. Logan's name is inseparably associated with the history of the heroic period of the Republican party, and his appearance at the front of the campaign of 1884 will be a bugle call to the impulses which found their fruitage in a reconstructed Union and an emancipated Republic. It is a happy circumstance and one full of good omen that the two States which put forth the ticket which lifted the Republican party to favor in 1860 are again to the front in 1884, with the order of honors reversed, it is true, but with a combination worthy in all true senses of the succession to Lincoln and Hamlin.

THE "INQUIRER."

The *Inquirer* will say:

The contest was one which was distinctly drawn between the people on one side and the Federal officeholders upon the other. The people won, the officeholders lost, and the entire host of Postmasters, tide-waiters, and gagers were sent to the rear. The victory was a double one inasmuch as it not only placed in nomination the most popular leader of the rank and file of the Republican party, but that it did not place in nomination one whose nomination would have been synonymous with irretrievable disaster. The country, and especially the Republican party, has reason to congratulate itself not only upon the success of Mr. Blaine, but as well upon the defeat of Mr. Arthur, whose candidacy represented all that was repellant to sincere, patriotic Republicans. His supporters were chiefly Federal officeholders, the major part of them representing those "rotten boroughs" of the South without a single Electoral vote, which claimed like representation with the great Republican States of the North from which are to come all the Electoral votes for the Republican ticket. Can Mr. Blaine be elected? Yes, if any Republican can. The popular enthusiasm which his name evokes proves that he can carry New York and Ohio, the crucial States, and he is probably the one Republican leader who, being nominated, could be elected without the vote of New York. There were enough doubtful States before the convention without New York. They are so few now as to make the vote of New York no longer necessary. The status of the States of the Pacific Slope and of the Southwest, which were all doubtful, are now all certain for Blaine and victory. His is a name to win with. The campaign will be a crusade; the election a triumphal march of the first choice of the people to the Presidency of the great Republic.

ST. LOUIS.

THE "MORNING CALL."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Morning Call* will say tomorrow:

Our candidate is "the tattooed man." So his calumniators call him; so will his opponents in this campaign call him; so will we call him. When, in the sixteenth century, the people of Holland, oppressed by Spanish tyranny, sought of the Princess Margaret an amelioration of their condition, they were called by the Premier, at the Palace Guex, beggars. Stung by the reproach, but glorying in their cause, the people took up the name. "Long live the Guex!" they cried. Almost ere the sun had set the name became the password of liberty, the battle cry of freedom, the terrors of the oppressors, and the "Guex" threw off and trampled on the Spanish yoke. They have called him "the tattooed man." So let it be; the word of reproach shall be a name of honor. The word of envy shall be a title of glory. He is a tattooed man. The wounds of the fore front of every battle for the people's rights during the last quarter of our century have left their marks upon him. He is tattooed with everything that is highest and noblest and dearest in our history. The preservation of the Union of the States, the redemption of National credit, the defeat of the Rebels in war and the more dangerous traitors in peace—with all these is this leader tattooed. Tattooed with this and more, tattooed with a genius that is marvelous; tattooed with magnificence as a leader, with generosity as an opponent, with wisdom as a statesman; tattooed with a list of deeds in public life that in spite of calumny mark him as a great, true, noble man.

THE "REPUBLICAN."

The *Republican* will say in the morning:

It is the most unfortunate nomination for the Republican party that could have been made. Of all the candidates before the Republican Convention Mr. Blaine was the choice of the Democrats for their antagonist, and for this reason he is, by the admission of high Republican authorities, the man easiest to beat. Nay, he is the man whose defeat is already assured, for it is admitted he cannot carry New York, the State whose vote will decide the contest. Democrats are more than satisfied with the nomination of Blaine. The hardest man for the Democrats to beat was Arthur. He has the machinery of his party and was backed by the business-man of the Republican party.

THE "GLOBE-DEMOCRAT."

The *Globe-Democrat* says:

Yesterday Mr. Blaine was simply an individual, to be passed upon for a certain use and object, today he stands not for himself any longer, but for the heroic and potent organization that has declared him to be its leader of leaders and its brightest champion. His personality has ceased to be a question for Republicans to dispute about or to deal with otherwise than as the verdict in his favor requires. He passed the sort of scrutiny that is decisive and complete, and he is the embodiment now of those beliefs and hopes, those doctrines and purposes, by virtue of which the party has achieved all its glories in the past, and upon which depend all its chances of prolonged existence and usefulness. There can be no difference and no ground of controversy about Republican principles nor about the desirability of vindicating and maintaining them. The fate of those principles is bound up with the fortune which shall come to the man who has been selected to specify them and to hold the position of foremost honor in the great impending struggle for their continued application to the affairs of the Government and the interests of the people. There is no room, therefore, for anything but loyalty and good faith and no time to be wasted in regrets, or grumbling, or lukewarmness. There seemed to us to be reasons why some other man would have proved stronger, partially in doubtful and vital localities, but we must have judged mistakenly. It is certain, at least, that the sober, average, conclusive opinion of the Republican party is not only that he is the most fit and deserving man, all things considered, who could be put into the field, but that he can be and will be elected. He owes his nomination to a convention representing the best thought and feeling, aspiration and conscience of the American people, and the verdict of such a body, rendered in tones so emphatic and so enthusiastic, is not to be criticised or sulked over or appealed from. The obligation of all Republicans, whatever may have been their views in the contest just closed, is plain and definit, and that is to accept the action of the convention in a cheerful spirit and with a hearty and determined purpose to carry the old flag again to victory over the obstinate and pestilent influences of the party that lies eagerly in wait for a chance to change, undo, and dishonor, as far as possible, the wonderful story of the last twenty-five years of National progress. There is no room to claim that Mr. Blaine's selection was the result of a sudden impulse, or a mere stroke of good luck.

WASHINGTON.

THE "POST."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Post* (Democratic) will say tomorrow:

The Republican National Convention has nominated for President of the United States the man whom of all men the great majority of Republican voters in the country demanded for that high office—James G. Blaine, of Maine. Taking it for all in all, this result is the most extraordinary tribute ever paid to the personal popularity of an American citizen. Mr. Blaine is a thorough representative of his party. He is its candidate, and he is its platform. As a candidate his strength must not be underestimated. As a platform he makes the great issue of the day for protection, so that all may see. The Democracy accept the situation as it stands. They oppose protection with revenue reform. They believe the Republican party should be driven from power forthwith, and as the Republicans have elected to follow their greatest leader, so they on the other side will choose their purest and best. The issue of the contest cannot be doubtful. The Republican party must go.

THE "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

The *National Republican* (Arthur organ) will say:

"As you are the nominee of the Republican party you will have my earnest and cordial support. Chester A. Arthur." These magnanimous and noble words, uttered by President Arthur to James G. Blaine by telegram to Augusta immediately after the news had arrived that the latter had defeated the former for the Presidential nomination, express the sentiments which should inspire every Republican from this day to the election in November. The question is not one of men, but of measures; not a personal issue, but one of policy. Shall the Republican party, with its principles of free speech, individual sovereignty, protection to home industry and the laboring man, govern the nation from 1885 to 1889, or shall the Bourbon Democracy dominate the country, suppressing freedom and free utterances, trampling upon individuals, submitting to the rule of a few arrogant and antiquated negro-haters, and sacrificing the diversified occupations and the wages and prosperity of the American workmen to give profits to the English, French, and German manufacturers who employ only pauper workmen and pay them only starvation wages? Before this issue men are nothing, principles are everything. President Arthur, known to be wise, considerate, and sure of the Electoral vote of New York, would have been the strongest candidate. No doubt would have been felt concerning his election. But James G. Blaine has been fairly nominated. It is the duty of every patriot to labor for his election. Magnetism and enthusiasm will not alone win. But such loyalty to the party as President Arthur has manifested, followed by earnest and united labor, will give success. There is no excuse for bolting. The Independents who voted for Edmunds could have nominated Arthur instead of Blaine. They preferred the latter and nominated him by their persistency. If any men are bound to support Mr. Blaine, George William Curtis, Andrew D. White, Theodore D. Roosevelt are thus committed, for to them he owes his nomination in a fair convention. Let them now rally grandly and nobly to his support, and give him the victory. President Arthur has shown his self-sacrifice and devotion to the party of freedom and progress. Let these pure and heroic idealists, proud of their defeat of Clayton and their nomination of Blaine, throw their souls into the great contest before the people and give victory in November to the ticket of Blaine and Logan.

COLUMBUS.

THE "EVENING DISPATCH."

COLUMBUS, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Evening Dispatch* (Ind.) says:

The platform of the National Republican Convention is an avowal of Republican doctrine which cannot fail to please the party. It is frank and perspicuous on every point that it touches. When there is anything to be said it is put clearly and forcibly without circumlocution or any apparent desire to hide intentions behind a specious verbiage. There is no hedging in the tariff plank. It denounces the theory of tariff "for revenue only" and demands the imposition of such duties on foreign imports as shall afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborers, and pledges the party to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus by such methods as shall relieve the taxpayer without injury to the laborer. The wool industry receives its proper recognition and a promise of a readjustment of duties that will give it full and adequate protection. This is comprehensive and satisfactory. It accurately represents the position of the Republican party on the important tariff question. It recognizes the necessity of caution in the adjustment of duties, and repudiates the idea that the party, when it has made a false step, is self-willed and headstrong to such an extent as to deny its error and refuse to correct it. The wool-tariff clause is all that the men engaged in the industry could have expected. The clauses against the importation of foreign contract labor, in favor of National aid to education, and against the acquisition of large tracts of land by non-resident aliens are all in the interest of the citizens in poor or moderate circumstances, nor are they hypocritical bids for votes, but honest declarations of party purpose. It is for the people to say whether these purposes shall be given the opportunity of fruition.

THE "OHIO STATE JOURNAL."

Concerning the nomination at Chicago today the *Ohio State Journal* will say:

The selection of Mr. Blaine at Chicago as the standard-bearer of his party was born in enthusiasm and consummated in a grand climax of popular demand. This sentiment among the people was very strong months ago. It never abated, but kept on growing till it was able to overcome the field in the National Convention. There was at no time a stampede for Blaine. He led on the first ballot, and continued to climb up until he had two-thirds of the whole number of votes on the fourth ballot. He never lost the votes that once came to him, but by a steady pull attained the nomination in the midst of the greatest demonstration ever held on this continent. The vast assemblage of nearly 10,000 people went wild when it knew that he was the winner in a race that had been so fair and creditable. The end reached is not only satisfactory, but what is better, it has been reached in a most satisfactory way. There was no accident about the selection, nor was it that of a man with a "record of obscurity" as George William Curtis called it.

Gen. Logan's career has been a brilliant one alike in military and in civil life. Commanding a division under Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, and later the Fifteenth Army Corps, and, on the death of McPherson, the Army of the Tennessee, he distinguished himself on many a battlefield by his dash and military skill. The surviving soldiers of the War know Gen. Logan, and his name will revive the glorious memories of many a well-fought field. It will also kindle the enthusiasm of the veterans wherever they are found, and be a watchword of victory around the Republican camp-fires in the political conflict now impending. Probably no two men could have been associated together who combine in themselves such varied and powerful elements of personal popularity as James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. But they are not only popular men—they are men of brains, men of public experience, men whom the Democratic party may be challenged to match. The ticket and the platform are invincible.

PROVIDENCE.

THE "MORNING STAR."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Morning Star* (Ind. Rep.) will say:

The announcement of the nomination of James G. Blaine on the fourth ballot at Chicago yesterday afternoon was received with more enthusiastic demonstrations of joy than would have been manifested upon the success of either of the other candidates, and today the country enters upon a Presidential campaign which will be memorable in the political history of the Nation for the aggressive vigor with which it will be prosecuted by the Republicans. The ticket nominated at Chicago yesterday must be elected. We have thought that it would be easy to nominate some other candidate on a conviction that some one else, against whom less animosity has been aroused, might more easily secure the Electoral vote of certain doubtful States; but the National Convention, representing the Republican voters of the whole country, has decided differently, and we hold it now to be the duty of every man who believe that the great principles of the Republican party ought to triumph to fall into line and give the ticket the most hearty and effective support in his power.

THE "JOURNAL."

The *Providence Journal* will say:

The nomination of Mr. Blaine is not one which would have been most thoroughly consistent with our judgment. We have recognized his ability, brilliancy, and experience in public affairs, the strong enthusiasm of a large following, and the devotion of the Pacific coast, which was secure for no other Republican candidate; but we have also taken cognizance of the decided opposition of an Independent element in New York and elsewhere, strong in numbers and weight of character, and have desired to harmonize and unite, as well as arouse the enthusiasm of the party. We hope and believe that on calm consideration of the questions of National importance, the protection of American industry, the assertion of independent citizenship, and the general progress of the country under the influence of the party that represents its highest intelligence and soundest public spirit, this element will accept the choice dictated by practical judgment and wisdom, and heartily unite in the support of the candidate.

TOLEDO.

THE "COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM."

TOLEDO, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Commercial Telegram*, in commenting upon the nominations, tomorrow morning will say:

In James G. Blaine we have a candidate against whom every kind of political warfare has been exhausted. He has been assaulted in the party and out of it. His record has been examined with the microscope and the telescope. The worst and meanest possible to say of him has been said. There is nothing new which the most malignant jackal of the opposition can resurrect from the relics of the past. If James G. Blaine is not the next President of the United States it will be because the Great Commoner is not wanted. This time we have neither a giraffe ticket nor a dark-horse ticket. We have at both ends the strongest and best men of the party—stronger than any other combination of men that could have been made—James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. We are content beyond words. The Republican party has never gone into a contest better equipped for victory. It has the strongest platform ever written and the strongest men of the party to stand up for it. The air is magnetic with the thrill of triumph.

THE "POST."

The *Post* (Dem.) will say:

The Republicans have unquestionably nominated two of their ablest and shrewdest leaders, and while Blaine's record may justly be regarded as vulnerable, placing his supporters constantly on the defensive, the ticket is one which the Democrats can only hope to overthrow by placing in nomination men of unquestioned honesty and ability, whose names will command the confidence of the country.

OMAHA.

THE "HERALD."

OMAHA, Neb., June 6.—[Special.]—The leading newspapers will comment as follows tomorrow morning upon the nomination. Dr. Miller, of the *Herald* (Democratic) says:

James G. Blaine is a corrupt man, but he is not a weak one. Unless there should be a bolt or what is equal to it in New York, which we do not expect, although it will be loudly threatened for a few days, he will prove to be a dangerous antagonist. After Garfield it is not safe to say that Mr. Blaine's notoriously corrupt record and character will weaken him with his party in the main, so completely has he debauched its controlling elements through a long and spotted public career that there is too much cause to fear that it will strengthen it.

THE "REPUBLICAN."

Fred Nye, editor of the *Republican*, the original Blaine newspaper, says:

The people have triumphed. Blaine has triumphed, and in the victory of such a man is to be found the gratification of a Nation's tribute to the great heart, the noble intellect, and the pure, devoted life of a thorough statesman. Republicanism is born again, under the leadership of the best exponent of our National progress, and the first American of his time; the people are rallying to a new victory. Our platform is as bold and as aggressive as our candidate. No prominent man in the United States save Blaine could stand upon that platform with perfect consistency.

WHEELING.

THE "REGISTER."

WHEELING, W. Va., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Register*, Democratic, will say:

Mr. Blaine's success in the contest for the nomination in the face of the combined opposition of the hypocritical "goody good" element of the George William Curtis school of reformers and the Administration with the machine power of Federal patronage is nothing less than a miracle. It is due to the tenacious fidelity and the inspiration of an honest sentiment on the part of his adherents and to the skill and brains of his aggressive young lieutenant, Stephen B. Elkins. Mr. Blaine's nomination, however, does not mean victory to the Republican party. It will excite more enthusiasm among a large number of Republicans than any other that could have been made. But at the same time there will be a deeper and more bitter resentment against him by the minority element, taking into consideration his availability in the doubtful States. Blaine is the weakest of all the candidates whose names were presented to the convention, possibly with the exception of Arthur. The conservative interest will receive his nomination with suspicion, and in a contest with Tilden there can be no doubt as to the result.

THE "INTELLIGENCER."

The *Intelligencer* says:

After years of hopeless combat with an opponent physically our superior, West Virginia stands at the masthead of a new era. The nomination of James G. Blaine for President will complete the work so happily begun within our own borders, and the mountain State will be wrested from our Bourbon domination and again placed where she belongs—in the ranks of the Republican States. The State needs the moral influence of that position more than the Republican party needs her support. She must shake off the shackles and move on in the march of progress politically and industrially. Her mines, her factories, her flocks, and her workshops need the fostering care of Republican protection. Her children need the enlightenment of Republican education, the State needs Blaine. The Democrats affect to ridicule the idea of Republican victory in West Virginia. So did they affect to ridicule the idea of the election of Goff to Congress, but he was elected, and just as easily, just as surely can we redeem the whole State with the prestige Blaine and Logan will give us.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE "JOURNAL."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6.—[Special]—The *Journal* said this afternoon:

The prophecy of the early morning was fulfilled ere the afternoon had grown old. James G. Blaine, of Maine, was nominated on the fourth ballot. The nomination creates unbounded enthusiasm. Blaine will make a roaring, hip-hip-hurrah campaign, and will doubtless be elected over any man the Democrats can put up. There is one advantage this time—we don't have to explain who our candidate is. Everybody knows him. His record is familiar to all, and upon it he must stand or fall. That he will stand by a large majority and be our next President are the indications of the hour.

CLEVELAND.

THE "HERALD."

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Herald* will say tomorrow:

The voice of the Republican people has been heard and heeded. That voice has been ringing out Blaine of Maine. The convention's roar was but a faint echo of the people's voice. Not the convention but the people made Blaine the nominee. For the convention to have rejected him would have been a defiance of the clearly-expressed wish of the Republican voters. It would have been at once a blunder and a crime. Wild as was the enthusiasm which swept that great assemblage off its feet at the announcement of the people's favorit, it was but a public indication of the tremendous wave of enthusiastic energy whose resistless tide will carry all before it this fall and bear Blaine in triumph into the White House next March. His history as a public man is that of the Republican party and the Nation. He is a typical American. It would have been impossible to make a nomination that would be better received in Ohio or that would exercise a stronger influence for good on the fortunes of the Republican party in this State at the coming elections. In Northern Ohio especially Blaine is the popular idol. His intimate association with Garfield and the part he bore in the tragic events of the closing months of the martyred President's life completely won their hearts. He became the natural heir to the affection they bore the deeply-loved and cruelly-lost Garfield. No man could so stir the hearts of the people of Ohio, particularly in the Republican strongholds, and bring out the Republican vote to the last man, as James G. Blaine, the personal friend, the devoted adherent, the political other self of the martyr President, James A. Garfield. His nomination insures a sweeping victory in October and a crowning triumph in November.

TOPEKA.

THE "DAILY CAPITAL."

TOPEKA, Kas., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Daily Capital* says of the nomination:

No man in America will inspire more zeal and a greater degree of enthusiasm in the Republican party than he who yesterday received the nomination for the Presidency. There is something so American about the man. The masses love him. He has grown up among the people a conspicuous specimen of healthy, vigorous manhood. In all the details of public affairs he is as well equipped as any man now living. Mr. Blaine is a model American. He believes that the people of the United States form a Nation; that the people are more interested in their own affairs than in those of other nations; that we are capable of adopting our own policies and protecting our own interest. Springing from the common people, he knows the wants of humble homes. He is a man of the Garfield type. He is friendly, social, generous, big-hearted, manly, and frank. With such a man and with such a platform the Republican party will achieve success.

THE "DAILY COMMONWEALTH."

The *Daily Commonwealth* comments as follows:

The assembled wisdom and matured judgment of the great Republican party of the Nation, having selected Mr. Blaine as their standard-bearer in this eventful year of 1884, his name will go out among the American people as a talisman of success and as an earnest of power that will restore the early enthusiasm that characterized the party, for from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf, there will go forth a shouting, vigorous campaign, surpassing the campaigns of the party in the immediate past. His name and eminent services in the various departments of public life that his official positions have called him to engage in will awaken a thrill of delight whenever and where ver it shall be uttered among his countrymen, and the Plumed Knight of 1876 will arouse the party of freedom to an earnest activity as a precursor of glorious success such as rarely falls to the lot of a great and long-enduring political organization.

CINCINNATI.

THE "COMMERCIAL-GAZETTE."

CINCINNATI, O., June 6.—[Special.]—Commenting on the nomination, M. Halstead will say in tomorrow's *Commercial-Gazette*:

James G. Blaine is the Henry Clay of his age and generation, with the personal fascination and charm of Clay, with all his fine audacity, and more than his political prudence. It was an unwise letter that defeated Clay forty years ago, and not the power or the malice of his enemies or the mistakes of his friends. We are sure of a glorious candidate in Blaine. The more we hear from him the better, and we are likely to hear very much. The magnetic storm which has raged in Chicago for a week and broke forth there in an illumination that, like the Northern Lights, shone over the skies, will overspread the country from the lakes to the gulf, and from sea to sea. It will quicken the whole people of the United States and brighten their public life, to elect Blaine President, and the safety and splendor of his administration will solidify Republicanism at home and lift the great Republic still higher among the nations of the earth.

PITTSBURG.

THE "COMMERCIAL GAZETTE."

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—In commenting on the nominations the *Commercial Gazette* (Rep.) tomorrow will say:

In thus honoring Blaine the convention has done an act which will meet the hearty approval of the great body of Republicans all over the country. It has made success certain beyond the possibility of a doubt, and will infuse a vigor and spirit into the campaign which will be irresistible. He is the popular leader in the country today, and will arouse greater enthusiasm, inspire a higer degree of confidence, and command a larger support in these States which must be depended on for Republican Electors than any other man who could have been named. Ohio, Connecticut, and California have been taken at once out of the list of doubtful States. New York and Indiana will rally to the standard of Blaine and Logan with an alacrity and enthusiasm which will take the sting from any intent opposition within the party. The prestige of his name will give the party a fighting chance in Virginia, West Virginia, and Florida, and if proper efforts are made in the South two or three States rated as "solid" may be captured. The nomination of Gen. Logan for second place is one which will commend itself to general approval. It is a recognition of the soldier element which will be fully approved and balance the geographical claims of the two great sections with satisfactory precision.

THE "DISPATCH."

The *Dispatch* (Independent Republican) will say:

Viewing the matter solely with relation to the November verdict, it is scarcely to be questioned that Blaine's nomination will draw all of force and fire there is in the Republican party. It has been charged that he must assume the defensive on account of past mistakes, but while he has, like all other public men, some of these to his account, it will be well to bear in mind that those who have attacked Mr. Blaine have generally caught a Tartar. There is positively nothing in the intimation that business interests of the country fear him. On the contrary, in so far as he is more progressive and active than his contemporaries, the business interests may fairly expect that under his Administration the development of the great natural resources of the country would go on with quickened energy. The American people will all the time prefer a live man working within fair and honest limitation to an aristocratic figure-head or an intellectual mummy.

THE "POST."

The *Post* (Democratic) will say:

We look to a noisy and interesting canvass. Mr. Blaine is a good actor and fond of dramatic situations. He will enthuse his party in some localities and dampen it in others. The silent, thinking, independent vote of the country will be against him, and that will be decisive of the result. Assuming, as we believe will be the case, that the Democratic Convention will act with some judgment and enlightened patriotism in presenting its candidates, we welcome Brother Blaine to the racket. There will be no mud-slinging in this campaign. His record, as embodied in the reports of investigating committees and the proceedings of Congress, will be about all the ammunition needed. The witnesses will be Republicans, and on facts already familiar thousands of conscientious Republicans have formed their judgment.

INDIANAPOLIS.

THE "SENTINEL."

The *Sentinel* (Dem.) will say tomorrow:

We do not propose to gainsay the proposition that James G. Blaine is a magnetic man. We willingly accord him attractive powers of mind. We make no denial of his brilliancy of intellect. But the grand question is, Is James G. Blaine a safe man? As the opportunity is afforded, we may quote verbatim high Republican authority showing that he is not a safe man—not the man to be trusted with the great responsibilities of Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In view of all the facts, possibilities, and probabilities of the campaign, we do not regret the nomination of Blaine. His personal history and his public record are not such as to create distrust in the Democratic party. Mr. Blaine is sufficiently vulnerable to meet every requirement, as the facts will abundantly establish. The Democratic party can and will defeat Mr. Blaine.

THE "TIMES."

The *Times* (Arthur organ) will say in the morning:

In the nominees of the Chicago Convention the country can repose confidence. Their records are well known. In Congress, James G. Blaine has given his high talents and his great eloquence in the support and defense of the principles of the party. He has been foremost in every encounter. His talents, his genius, and his powers have so impressed themselves upon the party that, notwithstanding two defeats that would have crushed a man of smaller calibre, he has again entered the field and wrested the victory even from a President whose course has been so universally commended. He was the choice of a majority of the Republicans of Indiana, and the action of its delegates in casting its united vote for him will be ratified in November.

HARRISBURG.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Daily Telegraph*, the Stalwart Republican daily of Central Pennsylvania and a Cameron organ, this afternoon says:

A united North will greet the people's choice. Blaine of Maine will be our next President. Defeated and dismayed, his detractors will spit their venom, but the people will properly answer the scandal by their enthusiastic indorsement. The Plumed Knight will lead his hosts to assured victory. The cheer that greeted his nomination will be continued until the 4th of March, 1885.

BALTIMORE.

THE "AMERICAN."

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—[Special.]—The Baltimore *American* tomorrow will say editorially:

Blaine is the choice of the people. His nomination is a victory of the people over the politicians. A great enthusiasm formed itself spontaneously in the hearts of Republicans and burst like a huge wave over the petty dykes that hostile factions and official discipline had built up against it. Blaine has been the object of the keen attacks of enemies without and within the party. He has had for years to meet calumny and detraction, and to see his good work evil spoken of. Base motives have been ascribed by malice to his noblest actions. His genius has been underrated, his popularity underestimated, and yet there is something about the man that makes the people love him. Twice had the popular voice called him to the nomination, and twice had the politicians thwarted its will. But now the voters rose with a power not to be withstood, and made him their candidate. His nomination unites the party as none other could. The third-term party defeated four years ago now disappears. Its leaders are now Blaine men. Not since Grant's first term has the Republican party been so united as now. Not since Lincoln's second term has any leader been so beloved. The value of this personal popularity can hardly be overrated in the close States. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey have sometimes suffered themselves to go Democratic, but by default. This has always happened at periods of discontent with the Republican party management. But on a full vote these States are Republican. Blaine's popularity will bring out a fuller party vote than could have been brought out by any other leader. It has been given to only a few Americans to excite affection of this sort. Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Abraham Lincoln are among the few who have enjoyed public esteem and love as James G. Blaine does. The campaign of calumny and abuse has already begun. The ashes of old accusations will be raked over in the hope of kindling anew the fires of persecution and slander. But this will avail nothing. Envenomed slander did its worst against Garfield, but it did not hurt him. It cannot hurt Blaine.

ALBANY.

THE "EVENING JOURNAL."

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Evening Journal* in an extra edition says editorially:

As we write the electric wires are pulsating with tidings which thrill the hearts of Republicans throughout the land. The Republican party, invincible as the exponent of progressive ideas and courageous actions, will be worthily led by the man whom it has honored with its approval this day. All citizens who desire that this country shall stand before the world as a Nation, great and benignant in its might, as the robust type of successful government by and for the people will heartily approve the nomination of the illustrious statesman from Maine. If the Republican party has yet a mission to fulfil it has shown wisdom in the selection of a candidate who has been unswerving in obedience to its decisions and powerful in championship of its settled policies. If there is need of honesty, vigor, leadership, and capacity in the chief executive those qualities will be supplied in the triumphal election of that candidate to the office of President.

DES MOINES.

THE "REGISTER."

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Daily Register* says the convention has nobly answered the popular demand for a strong, magnetic candidate and the enthusiasm of this campaign will exceed that of 1880, with an equally glorious result.

THE "LEADER."

The *Leader* sneers at Blaine as being vulnerable at many points and says Tilden will defeat him easily.

MILWAUKEE.

THE "SENTINEL."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Sentinel* will say editorially:

The Republican Convention nominated James G. Blaine yesterday as its candidate for President of the United States. On the fourth ballot he received a clear majority over all, and his nomination was made unanimous. It is known the *Sentinel* did not favor the nomination of Mr. Blaine, for the reason that it believed there were several other gentlemen urged as candidates equally well qualified and more available, but in the selection of candidates the majority has the right to command, and party organization is unpracticable when that right is denied. It is an undoubted fact that the news of Mr. Blaine's nomination will give greater satisfaction to a majority of the party than would that of any other man who was proposed as a candidate, and that there are a large number of Republicans who opposed him in the recent contest solely because they questioned his availability, who would be as sincerely gratified by his election to the office of President as the most earnest advocates of his nomination.

AUGUSTA, ME.

THE "CHRONICLE."

AUGUSTA, Me., June 6.—The *Chronicle* says:

The merciless cartoons did Blaine no harm. They may have helped to nominate him though. Blaine is a brilliant man of genius, a dazzling politician, audacious diplomatist, splendid orator, popular and magnetic strategist.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

THE "STATE JOURNAL."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The *State Journal* will say in the morning:

James G. Blaine will be the next President of the United States. This is the will of the Republic, and this foregone conclusion rests in the fact that no other man lies so near the hearts of the American people as the Maine statesman. His devotion to the whole body of Republican doctrines is as unimpeachable as was that of either of our immortal martyr Presidents, and to this fealty he adds unequaled courage, discretion, penetration, and decision. What other men required weeks or months to understand he comprehends at a glance. If now the Democrats nominate Tilden it will simply be a contest between a pigmy and a giant athlete, and nature decides all such contests.

HARTFORD.

THE "COURANT."

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—[Special.]—The Hartford *Courant*, Gen. Hawley's paper, will say tomorrow:

Mr. Blaine has been a conspicuous party leader for twenty years; he has taken part in all the great civil struggles of the period; he has won his way to the front rank of leadership by native ability and splendid acquirements; he has made hosts of devoted friends, resembling Henry Clay in the respect of an idolizing personal following, and he has made bitter personal enemies; but that he is the choice of a majority of the Republican party there is no room for doubt, and the enthusiasm for him carried him to his triumph. With his great capacities Mr. Blaine has faults plain to see, but the arguments against Mr. Blaine's candidacy are answered by the tremendous enthusiasm that has borne him to his position. We have not to deal with an unknown man or an unknown cause.

AT THE OPERA.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

New York Tribune: The New York *Commercial Advertiser* yesterday presented a brand new set of reasons why Mr. Blaine should not be nominated at Chicago. These reasons are set forth in a dispatch to that paper from Washington and no patriotic American can run his eye over them without being convinced that the Maine statesman is so pestiferous a person that it really would be gross flattery to call him a fiend incarnate or even a rectangular parallelopipedon.

It appears from this blood-curdling, hair-raising, cheek-blanching, vitals-freezing dispatch that Mr. Blaine conducted himself in a most revolting manner a few evenings ago at Washington. He attended an opera, and a poor opera at that; he failed to reach the theatre until 10 o'clock, and he wandered "about the aisles in search of a seat." Verily here we have a sickening revelation of the large capacity of the Maine statesman for phenomenal villainy. To have attended a poor opera would have been disgraceful enough. But not only to do so, but to arrive at 10 o'clock and be plainly seen "about the aisles in search of a seat"—why it's just awful. The dispatch express the offense in all its naked enormity. "It was certainly not a little singular," the telegram runs, "that Mr. Blaine, who is not ordinarily given to theatre-going, should have taken the trouble to attend a not very attractive performance." "Singular!" Oh, come, now—the *Advertiser* doesn't mean singular. It means outrageous to the last degree. Our contemporary has certainly come into possession of a justification for opposing Mr. Blaine's candidacy which is as impressive as anything the *Post* has to offer in that line. Came late to a poor opera and wandered about the aisles! And yet some people deny the doctrine of total depravity.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather followed in northern portion by local rains, light variable winds, lower barometer, stationary temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, followed by light local rains, stationary temperature, winds generally from east to south.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 6—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	State of Weather.	Rainfall.
Mid. Atlantic States—						
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Gulf States—						
Vicksburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Gulf States—						
El Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shreveport, La.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—						
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Lake Region—						
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Lake Region—						
Alpena	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Escanaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackinaw City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Miss. Valley—						
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moorhead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Valley—						
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extreme Northwest—						
Bismarck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Buford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Vincent, Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Slope—						
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Assinniboine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Custer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Slope—						
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dodge City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Platte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Stations—						
Fort Garry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Arthur's Landing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medicine Hat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parry Sound, Ca.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quappelle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnedosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saugeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Points—						
Helena	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Las Animas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:18 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2:18 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6:18 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:18 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maximum temperature, [illegible]. Minimum temperature, [illegible]. Mean daily barometer, [illegible]. Mean daily thermometer, [illegible]. Mean daily humidity, [illegible].

TURF NOTES.

Beacon Park.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—There was a large attendance at the Beacon Park meeting, which closed today. Two heats were necessary to finish Thursday's race. Bessie picked up one, but Miss Legacy took the next, and won first money. Time, 2:30.

In the 2:37 class Minnie Moulton was the favorite, selling for $25 against $5 for the whole field of ten, and she won in three straight heats.

The favorits in the 2:19 class both stumped their backers. Forest Patchen, after easily winning two heats, got a bad send-off, and was distanced in the third for running. Billy Button, who was selling second choice, bringing $16 and $17 to $25 for Patchen, took a cold and was drawn after the first heat. The pool-buyers covered on Capt. Emmons or got left on Dan Smith. Nothing in the field except Button could have touched Patchen, barring accident or bad behaviour.

THE SUMMARIES.

Purse of $600, for horses of the 2:32 class:

T. Grady, b. m. Miss Legacy [illegible]
G. H. Hicks, b. m. Camilla [illegible]
J. A. Dustin, ch. m. Bessie [illegible]
Isaac Nelson, br. m. Polly B. [illegible]
A. Johnson, b. g. Capt. Ben [illegible]
J. H. Way, blk. m. Jen. Sullivan [illegible]
C. Recons, blk. m. Fannie P. [illegible]
A. H. Dore, br. m. [illegible]
G. W. Goode, b. m. Trifle [illegible]
Time—2:27; 2:28½; 2:30; 2:28¾; 2:30¾.

Purse of $600 for horses of the 2:37 class:

James Keene, blk. m. Minnie Moulton [illegible]
N. B. Smith, br. m. Tinnie D. [illegible]
William Jerome, b. m. Lady Kessie [illegible]
J. J. Bowen, b. g. Don Carlos [illegible]
A. Johnson, b. m. Blanch Douglas [illegible]
James Golden, g. m. Nellie Gray [illegible]
J. S. Parkis, b. g. H. B. [illegible]
A. H. Dore, blk. g. Billie M. [illegible]
H. H. Carter, g. g. Major [illegible]
D. Bigley, g. m. Lady Gideon [illegible]
George Scattergood, b. g. Windsor M. [illegible]
Time—2:29¼; 2:29; 2:30.

The race for 2:19 horses, purse of $600, was won by Isaac Nelson's ch. g. Capt. Emmons, Fred Haight's b. g. Dan Smith second, James Dustin's b. m. Amelia C. third. Time—2:23½, 2:21½, 2:28, 2:28½, 2:30.

Jerome Park.

NEW YORK, June 6.—At the Jerome Park races, the mile and a furlong, for 3-year-olds and upwards, was won by Strathspey, Sandoval second, Buckstone third. Time, 2:00¼.

Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages—Nimrod won, Tattoo Colt second, Comet third. Time, 1:18¼.

Mile and three furlongs—Trafalgar won, Eucild second, Nitot third. Time, 2:30.

Three-quarters of a mile, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Antelope won, Constantine second, Lytton third. Time, 1:18¾.

Hurdle race, short course—Abraham won. Boomer fell at the first jump. Time, 3:31.

FORFEITING A LAND GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The House Committee on Public Lands today agreed to report a bill providing for the forfeiture of $5,000 acres of land immediately north of Sioux City, Ia., which was granted to the Sioux City & St. Paul Railway Company.

FOURTEEN MEN MISSING.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 6.—Fourteen of the crew of the ice-stranded brig Confederate left the vessel May 24 in an endeavor to reach land and have not since been heard of.

CONFESSED A MURDER.

MILFORD, Pa., June 6.—George Smith was found guilty, by the direction of the court, of the murder of Frank Heitz. Smith, this afternoon, confessed the murder.

THE METROPOLIS.

Gen. J. Watson Webb, the Veteran Editor, Lying at Death's Door.

A Petition for the Appointment of a Conservator for Henry Havemeyer's Estate.

Reports from All Quarters Indicating a Gratifying Growth in the Volume of Trade.

HENRY HAVEMEYER.

PETITION FOR A CONSERVATOR.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—On the petition of Mrs. Mary Jane Havemeyer, Judge Lawrence has ordered a commission to issue to Clifford A. Hand, lawyer; Gaspar Griswold, physician; and Thomas J. Miller, directing them, with the aid of a Sheriff's jury, to inquire as to the mental condition of Henry Havemeyer, and to determine whether or not he is an habitual drunkard, and therefore unfit to control his large estate. They are also to obtain the value of his property, to the end that, if he is not able to govern himself and care for his estate, a committee may be appointed for this purpose. Mrs. Havemeyer says that she and her family live in a home owned by her at No. 748 Fifth avenue, and that her husband "is incompetent to manage himself or his affairs in consequence of habitual drunkenness." She therefore prays for the appointment of a conservator of his person and property. In affidavits accompanying Mrs. Havemeyer's petition Drs. Prince A. Morrow and George E. Belcher, together with Mr. William F. Havemeyer, a brother of the unfortunate gentleman, swear that he is unable to properly care for himself and his property.

[Henry Havemeyer is one of the sons of the late Mayor Havemeyer. He has dabbled somewhat in politics, and gained a passing National notoriety through the fact that in 1876 he was mentioned with the late Col. W. T. Pelton and Smith M. Weed in the cipher dispatch business of Samuel J. Tilden. His estate is believed to be worth several millions of dollars. He has long been in the tobacco and cigar trades, but has also made some money in railroad enterprises and speculations of various kinds.]

INCREASING TRADE.

"BRADSTREET'S" REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading cities throughout the United States indicate that the volume of general trade at a number of centres has shown a noticeable increase. This is true at Chicago, notwithstanding the distracting elements. At Philadelphia, at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Charleston, and at other Southern cities a distinct gain in business is reported. This, while not marked, is conspicuous as being the first recorded since the check given to general commercial dealings by the curtailment of bank discounts in consequence of the stock-speculators' panic in Wall street last month. Trade in New York commission dry goods circles has been quiet, but jobbers have done better than in the previous week, and fairly well for this season of the year. Prices generally have been well sustained.

FAILURES.

There were 182 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, as compared with 148 in the preceding week, and with 148, 150, and 83 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881. About 80 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Canada had 33, an increase of 19.

GEN. WEBB.

HIS LIFE EBBING AWAY.

NEW YORK, June 6—[Special.]—Gen. James Watson Webb, the veteran journalist, is dangerously ill, and his physicians entertain very slight hopes of his recovery. Full of years, and after a career at first stormy, but of late years serene and peaceful and surrounded by kind and loving friends, his life is slowly ebbing away.

[Gen. Webb's is the last of the old school of New York editors—Bryant, Bennett, Greeley, and Raymond having passed before him. He is the son of an eminent soldier of the Revolutionary War—Samuel B. Webb. He was born at Claverack, New York State, Feb. 8, 1802. When 17 years of age he became a cadet, entering the army as Second Lieutenant. Four years afterwards he was promoted to First Lieutenancy. Before his resignation from the army in 1827 he had also acted as Assistant Commissary of Subsistence and Adjutant of the Third Regiment. He was given the honorable career as a journalist by assuming the editorial chair of the New York *Courier*. In two years' time, in 1829, he united with the *Enquirer*, a journal which he had purchased. The consolidated papers were published as one under the title of the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer* until 1861, when the *World* was started, and the two dailies were merged. Mr. Webb as a journalist was a steady supporter of the principles of the Whig party. An able writer and judicious editor, Mr. Webb was one of the most distinguished in the galaxy of American journalists of the first rank. Mr. Webb fought a duel in 1842 with Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, in the State of Delaware. He was wounded in the fight, and was afterwards convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment, being found guilty under an indictment charging him with leaving his State "with the intention of receiving or giving a challenge." Gov. Seward pardoned him almost immediately after his conviction, and in some two years afterward he was acting as Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New York. [illegible] From 1861 to 1869 he held the position of United States Minister to Brazil. Since his return to this country in 1870 he has lived in New York City. Mr. Webb has contributed several works to the literature of the day and a pamphlet entitled "A National Currency," which was written in 1875, is among the latest efforts of his diligent and successful pen.]

RUSSIA.

A Decree by the Czar Imposing a Duty on Pig-Iron and Levying Communal Taxes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—Beginning with July, imported pig-iron will pay a duty of nine copecks per pood (an increase from 20 cents per hundred-weight). With July, 1885, the duty per pood will be increased to 12 copecks, and in July, 1886, to 15 copecks. The Imperial decree orders that all kinds of commercial and industrial business shall pay a communal tax of nine-tenths of 1 per cent, besides an imperial tax of 1 per cent.

[A copeck is about three-quarters of a cent. A pood is equal to about thirty-six pounds avoirdupois.]

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6.—[Special.]—The International Typographical Union adjourned today after a five days' session. They made very few changes in their engineering rules, and those of a conservative character. Mark L. Crawford, of Chicago, the presiding President of the union, was unanimously elected chief organizer of the Union, with a salary of $1,500 a year and traveling expenses. He is to [illegible] Deputies, to organize unions, and to initiate printers into the workings and purposes of the union, to qualify them as members, and to look after the general welfare of the craft in cities and towns where there are no regularly-organized unions. The duties of the State Deputies are to stir up an interest in the union in their respective States, chiefly by correspondence and report to the chief organizer, who shall from time to time visit those [illegible] of information in their respective jurisdiction, and to visit personally any place [illegible] whenever work [illegible]. The system is an experiment, but the printers anticipate that much good will be derived in arousing a more active interest in the union and in bringing about a more satisfactory working basis.

THE GALLOWS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6.—A Gliston special says: Ed Ell, colored, was hanged here today for murdering Elizabeth, George, and Annie Barber, colored, Dec. 18 last.

SAN DIEGO, Tex., June 6.—Refugio Garmas was executed here today for the murder of Estifino Dimas about a year ago. [illegible] the hanging. His neck was broken in the fall, but his struggles continued several minutes notwithstanding.

REOPENING OF BRUNSWICK HALL—FINEST IN THE WORLD.

After being closed one month for an elaborate system of alteration and decoration, the Brunswick Billiard Hall will be reopened for billiard playing this Saturday morning. Entrance as before from Calhoun place, also through the café on Washington street. Every thing new, including twenty-two Manhattan tables of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company make, with Monarch quick cushions, superb decorations, improved light, ventilation, etc., altogether the finest billiard hall in the world. Old patrons and the public generally are invited to view the hall and try the new tables.

AYER'S
Ague Cure
IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

SONG WORSHIP
THE NEW
SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONG BOOK,
BY
L. O. Emerson and W. F. Sherwin.
Price 35 Cents; $30 per Hundred.
The advent of a new Sunday-school Song-Book by two such men as are the gentlemen above named, is a notable event. MR. EMERSON stands confessedly in the very front rank of church-music composers, and MR. SHERWIN, also eminent as a composer, has had great success in the conduct of the best-known Sunday-school music books, and for years had charge of the musical department of
CHAUTAUQUA
And other famous assemblies of Sunday-school workers. The music and words of SONG WORSHIP mark a step in advance, being far above the ordinary Sunday-school "jingles," and are dignified without being dull.
The HYMNS are by eminent writers and are full of the best religious truth.
The MUSIC is of a rich order. Superintendents will be pleased with the INDEX OF SUBJECTS, of which there is a great variety.
MINISTERS cannot fail to like the hymns.
One specimen copy mailed post free for thirty-five cents. Specimen pages free.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

D. APPLETON & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
I.
The Giant's Robe.
A Novel. By F. ANSTEY, author of "Vice Versa." From advance sheets, by arrangement with the author. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. cloth. Price, $1.25.
"For ingenuity of construction, sustained interest, and finished workmanship, there has been nothing in serial fiction for many a long day equal to 'The Giant's Robe.'"—Pall Mall Gazette.
II.
Practical Essays.
By ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D., author of "Mind and Body," "Education as a Science," etc., etc. 12mo. cloth. Price, $1.50.
"The present volume is in part a reprint of articles contributed to reviews. The principal bond of union among them is their practical character. [illegible]"—From the Preface.
For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, and 5 Bond-st., New York.

Judith Gautier's Japanese Romance, THE USURPER, elicits from R. H. Stoddard, the poet, this praise:
"It is a romance in the best sense of the word. There is nothing in English fiction with which we can compare a romance like this unless it be Scott's 'Ivanhoe.'
We do not propose to tell, even to indicate, the story of this romance, which is well conceived, shapely in its parts and consistent as a whole, nor to hint at the personality of the different characters, [illegible] Japan of A. D. 1615. It represents the life and manners of that country at that time—the splendid, strong life and the barbaric manners—and so represents them that they pass before the imagination like a gorgeous pageant [illegible] background of Georg Ebers' 'Daughter of an Egyptian King.' If Mlle. Gautier is not a woman of genius she is nothing." Price, $1.50.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

Published this Day.
A NOVEL
By the Author of GUY LIVINGSTONE, entitled
BLANCHE ELLERSLIE'S ENDING.
12 mo. 96 pages. 3 illustrations. Elegant cloth and gold binding. Price $1.
Mailed on receipt of price by
HENRY A. SUMNER & CO.,
Publishers, Chicago.
Sold by Booksellers.

OUT OF PRINT.
The first edition of Miss Howe's novel, THE SAN ROSARIO RANCH, is sold. A second edition will be ready on Saturday next.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers.

FOUR NEW BOOKS.
PUBLIC LIFE IN ENGLAND. By Philippe Daryl. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50c.
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MEN OF THE TIME. A Dictionary of Contemporaries. 12mo. Cloth, $4.50.
PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING. By Stephen Beale. Edited with additions by Mason C. Weld. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.
For sale by all Booksellers, or mailed on receipt of price by the publishers,
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
9 Lafayette Place, New York.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.
AGENTS WANTED—5,000. DOUBLE QUICK! [illegible]
AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE LIVES OF Blaine and Logan," [illegible] 15 La Salle-st., Chicago.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR general housework. [illegible]
SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable woman to do general housework. [illegible]
TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR [illegible]
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF REPUB- [illegible]
TO RENT—FROM JULY 1—A TWO-STORY [illegible]
WANTED—A FEW CASH BOYS. 341 State-st., corner Jackson. [illegible]
WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. [illegible] College-place.

LAKE MARINE.

Capt. Higgie Will File His Answer to the Allegations Made by the Purchaser of His Vessel Today.

Lake Freights Nominally Unchanged—Wreck Notes from Various Ports—General Nautical Notes—Vessel Movements.

THE SCHOONER HIGGIE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The legal complications growing out of the purchase of the schooner Higgie give promise of some interesting developments before reaching a conclusion. Today Schuyler & Kremer, attorneys for Capt. William F. Higgie, will file an answer in the United States Circuit Court to the bill previously entered by Edward A. Ayer. The document is voluminous and enters a general denial to the allegations made by the complainant. It states that Feb. 11, 1884, Higgie was owner of the schooner Higgie, and had been part owner of her for upwards of nine years. The date mentioned the schooner was lying at an elevator dock loaded with 32,000 bushels of wheat, previously stored by David Dows & Co., who had chartered the vessel to carry the cargo to Buffalo. The vessel was built in 1872 and launched Oct. 15 of that year. She was constructed upon the most approved plan, of the best material, and in a good workmanlike manner, and had the reputation of being one of the fastest sailing vessels on the lakes. While owned and in possession of defendant she was kept in good sailing and seaworthy condition, and when last rated by the underwriters was classed A2, and had been so rated for the last five years. Feb. 1, 1884, Higgie met the complainant and offered to sell the schooner for $21,000, and Ayer stated that he would send his Captain to examine the vessel. A week later Ayer informed Higgie that the vessel had been examined, and that he had ascertained that she was twelve years old, and was told that her rating was A2. The following day Higgie was summoned to Ayer's office and informed that Capt. William H. Rounds, a Marine Inspector, had advised Ayer not to pay over $18,000 for the vessel. Ayer said the schooner was just what he wanted and that he would give $19,000 for her. Higgie accepted and was paid $500 as earnest money. Feb. 11 the sale was consummated and a bill of sale given to Ayer, who paid $5,000 cash, and gave two promissory notes for the remaining $14,000. One of these, for $10,000, is due Aug. 1, 1884, and the other Jan. 1, 1885. The notes were secured by mortgages on the schooner. The defendant denies that he ever requested Ayer to buy the schooner or that he represented that she was sound and seaworthy in every respect and contained no rotten or unsound timbers, and alleges that Ayer did not buy the vessel upon his recommendation, but upon examination made by Capt. Ledden and representations made by uninterested parties. He also alleges that Ayer is an owner of and dealer in vessel property and thoroughly acquainted with the significance attached to the classification and rating of vessels, and that at the time the purchase was made he knew that the vessel's rating clearly indicated that she was liable to be defective and have decayed timber in her. At the time of the sale Higgie claims that he had no knowledge that the vessel was unsound, or that the cap in the centre-board box was decayed and rotten. Regarding the damage to the schooner and her cargo, he alleges that it was the result of unskillful and unseamanlike management and not on account of any unsoundness in the vessel. As proof that he had no intention of defrauding the complainant, Higgie points to the fact that he made no attempts to negotiate the sale of the notes, but left them with his Chicago banker for collection when due.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

There was a moderate inquiry for grain-carriers yesterday, but no transactions were reported up to the closing hours of 'Change. The supply of available tonnage was extremely light and wholly inadequate to meet the demand. There is quite a fleet in the harbor waiting to discharge coal cargoes, but with few exceptions the large vessels will not be ready to load grain before the early part of next week. Despite the increased activity on the part of shippers freights remained nominally unchanged on a basis of 1½ cents for corn and 1¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Through rates to New York, lake and canal, were quoted at 5 cents for corn, and 5⅜ cents for wheat. It was rumored on the street in the afternoon that an extensive order for wheat had been received from the East, and that some heavy shipments would follow. This report, although not confirmed, was said to be reliable, and it had a tendency to encourage carriers. If there really is any truth in the report an advance in freights may be expected. The engagements made in the afternoon were:

To Buffalo.	*No. bu.*
Propeller New York, wheat	30,000
Propeller New York, corn	30,000
To Sandusky.	
Schooner Ellen Spry, wheat	38,000
To Montreal.	
Propeller California, corn	24,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Propeller Walter L. Frost, corn	50,000
Total	172,000

COAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—Coal freights were firm at former quotations. The engagements comprised the steamers N. K. Fairbank and Wissahickon, for Chicago, at 80 cents; steamer W. H. Gratwick and schooner R. L. Fryer, for Kenosha, at 90 cents; schooner S. E. Marvin, for Racine, at 90 cents; steamer St. Paul, for Superior City, at 80 cents; barge S. A. Irish, for Saginaw, at 30 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—There was no change in coal freights, rates continuing firm at previous quotations. The charters comprised the steamers Lycoming, Gordon Campbell, and Portage, for Chicago, at 80 cents; schooners Porter and Pathfinder, for Milwaukee, at 80 cents.

Canal freights were dull, the ruling rates being 3¼ cents on wheat, 3¼ cents on corn and rye, and 2⅝ cents on oats to New York.

ORE.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The steamship W. T. Graves and consort have been chartered for iron ore, from Escanaba to Ohio ports, at 90 cents per ton.

MARINE MISHAPS.

THE MONITOR NOT RELEASED.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The Monitor has not yet been released from the Manitous as reported. The contract was given to Murphy, of Detroit, to release her, and his wrecking expedition leaves here in the morning with a complete outfit to make the attempt.

ST. CLAIR RIVER BLOCKADED.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Late last night a large raft in tow of the tug Mocking Bird got entangled at the St. Clair Flats and for a time nearly blockaded the channel. Several tugs are at work straightening it out. The raft consists of 3,000,000 feet of short logs, which are surrounded by a boom of long timbers, and is the first large raft of this kind that has been towed down the lakes.

The steamer Manitoba has been in the dry-dock here for several days, but nothing has been done toward repairing her, as the insurance-men have not made up their minds what to do with her.

ABANDONED TO THE UNDERWRITERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The schooner Three Brothers, ashore at the Porcupines, Lake Superior, has been abandoned to the underwriters.

AROUND THE LAKES.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—The steamer Gordon Campbell, of the Anchor Line, which had been in ordinary for about a week, has again been placed in commission. She will take on a cargo of coal for Chicago. The schooner Porter, light, from Ashtabula, has arrived to load coal for Milwaukee, and the Pathfinder will come from Erie for the same purpose.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The aggregate shipments of ore from the opening of navigation to June 5 were 352,313 gross tons.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The schooners W. H. Rounds, from Sandusky, and the Rodgers, from Toledo, arrived today with coal.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Wolverine; schooners Live Oak, Olga. All cleared. Weather warm; wind south, fresh.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barge Minneapolis and schooner Constitution, from Buffalo; schooners J. C. King, Mears, towed by the Annie Smith.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Schooners De Wolf, Adirondac; propellers Perrett and Favorite, towing. Southward—Propeller Favorite, towing.

FRANKFORT, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Robbie Knapp. Departed—Schooner Oscar Newhouse, with hemlock bark for Milwaukee. A dense fog prevailed all day here until 4 o'clock p. m.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers F. & P. M., No. 2, City of Ludington, Colin Campbell, Marshall F. Butters; schooners Good Tidings, Conneaut, Mars, Mollie. Cleared—Propeller F. & P. M., No. 2, City of Ludington; schooner Day Spring.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propeller Michigan; schooners City of Erie, Helen. Cleared—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propeller Michigan; schooners Robert Howlett, William Jones, D. A. Wells, J. F. Tracey.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Havana, Minnesota; schooners Transfer, City of Grand Rapids, M. S. Bacon, Helena, Massasoit. Sailed—Steamers Leland, Sparta, H. D. Coffinberry, Minnesota; schooners Sumatra, Geneva, Golden West, Transfer, Reindeer, City of Grand Rapids, M. S. Bacon, M. F. Merrick, Massasoit. Wind southeast, light.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers F. & P. M., No. 1, City of Ludington; propeller Hilton; schooners Cuba, W. Aldrich, H. Tabor, Lottie Cooper, John Mee, Ebenezer, Iver Lawson, City of Toledo, Emiline, W. H. Dunham. Sailed—Steamers City of Ludington, F. & P. M., No. 1; schooners W. Aldrich, L. M. Davis.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propellers Allmendinger, R. C. Brittain, schooners Graham Brothers, Mary Collins, N. H. Ferry, Racine, L. J. Conway, Berrien, Cape Horn, Willie Loutit, Annie Tomine, A. D. Smith, from Chicago; propeller Milwaukee, schooner Agnes, from Milwaukee. Departures—Propellers J. M. Allmendinger, Milwaukee, R. C. Brittain, schooners Graham Brothers, Mary Collins, N. H. Ferry, Racine, Conway, Berrien, Cape Horn, Annie Tomine, Clying Cloud, A. D. Smith, for Chicago; schooner Willie Loutit, for Evanston; schooner Agnes, for Milwaukee.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The propeller Clarion passed up at 10 o'clock last night. Passed up today—Schooner Watertown, 6 a. m.; Belle Mitchell, 7:30 a. m.; Riverside, 9 a. m.; steam-barge City of Cleveland and Progress, 10:30 a. m.; schooner Mystic Star, 11:20 a. m.; John Miner, 12:20 p. m.; Champion, 5:20 p. m.; tug Swain, 5:40 p. m.; propeller Boston, 8 p. m. Passed down—John T. Mott, 6 a. m.; steam-barge William H. Barnum with schooner Erastus Corning, 9 a. m.; steam-barge John B. Lyon with schooners Hutchinson, Wells, and Masten, 2 p. m.; tug Leviathan, 2:20 p. m.; propeller Avon, 4 p. m. A thick fog prevailed in the straits from 3 to 6 p. m. Weather warm and pleasant; wind west, light.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Steamers Tacoma, Juniata, Western and barges; schooners Schuylkill, Col. Cook, Selkirk, H. P. Baldwin. Passed down—Steamer Smith Moore. Passed up today—Steamers Lothair, H. J. Jewett, Oceanica, Waverly, Badger State, Buffalo, A. Everett and schooners C. P. Minch, H. J. Webb; Music and barges and schooner F. A. Georger; Ed Smith and barges; schooners Wawanosh, N. Reddington, R. B. Hayes, P. B. Locke. Passed down—Steamers Idaho, R. Wallace, Milwaukee, Vanderbilt, W. J. Averill, City of Mount Clemens, Jay Gould, Nahant and schooner F. W. Gifford, Birckhead and barges, Cleveland and barges, Kasota and schooner Our Son, Bay City and barges; schooners Grace Murray, S. D. Sawyer, Senator Blood, Smith and Post, J. B. Merrill, D. Vance, B. F. Bruce, D. E. Bailey, Senator Graham. Wind south, light; cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Passed up—Miles, 10 p. m.; D. Ballentine, Northwest, 10:40 p. m.; D. F. Rose and barges, 12:40 a. m.; Balize, Mystic Star, 2:30 a. m.; Bismarck and barges, 3 a. m.; Oregon, 3:10 a. m.; Hector, Mary Lyon, S. Neelon, 6:30 a. m.; India, 7 a. m.; Business, Kate Winslow, 8:40 a. m.; A. Weston and barges, 9 a. m.; Tacoma, 9:20 a. m.; H. E. Packer, 10 a. m.; Juniata, Schuylkill, 11:10 a. m.; Music and barges, 2 p. m.; H. J. Jewett, 2:20 p. m.; McKinnon, Mineral State, 2:30 p. m.; Empire State, 3:20 p. m.; Edward Smith and barges, 4 p. m.; Waverly, 5 p. m.; Oceanica, 4:30 p. m.; Jarvis Lord, F. A. Georger, 5:20 p. m.; City of Cleveland, 6 p. m.; Sprague, H. P. Baldwin, Selkirk, Col. Cook, 6:20 p. m.; Buffalo, 6:30 p. m.; Oswego, P. B. Locke, 7:15 p. m. Passed down—Champion, B. F. Bruce, David Vance, D. E. Bailey, Grantham, Senator, 10:30 p. m.; Kasota, Our Son, 11:50 p. m.; Milwaukee, 12 m.; Cleveland and barges, 2:10 a. m.; William Averill, 2:30 a. m.; Vanderbilt, 4:40 a. m.; Bay City and barges, 5 a. m.; Atlaunto, 5:20 a. m.; Pearl, 5:30 a. m.; T. C. Whitney and consort and Saveland, G. Shepard, 8 a. m.; E. T. Roberts, 4 a. m.; Toledo, 3 a. m.; Idaho, 12 m.; John Pridgeon, Pulaski, 3 p. m.; Rochester, 3:30 p. m.; Sovereign, Ontario, 5:30 p. m.; Aunt Ruth, 6:40 p. m.; Balize, A. C. Danforth, H. C. Richards, S. J. Tilden, and Sunrise, 7 p. m.; Torrent and raft, 7:30 p. m. Wind southwest, light.

LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller William Edwards, Chicago, corn; schooners Golden Age, Chicago, corn; Charles Foster, Chicago, corn; M. W. Page, Chicago, corn. Cleared—Propellers Argonaut, Chicago 1,400 tons coal; Lycoming, Chicago, 650 tons coal, etc.; Cuba, Chicago, 1,580 tons coal; Nyack, Duluth, sundries; F. McBrier, Duluth, light; schooner Moonlight, Milwaukee, 1,500 tons coal; Ogarita, Milwaukee, 1,500 tons coal; E. L. Coyne, Milwaukee, 900 tons coal; Havana, Milwaukee, 650 tons coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Winslow, Duluth, copper, etc.; St. Paul, Duluth, flour. Cleared—Propellers Rube Richards, Milwaukee, 1,100 tons coal; N. K. Fairbank, Chicago, 1,500 tons coal; Wallula, Duluth, 1,900 tons coal; Wissahickon, Chicago, 1,000 tons coal, etc.; Tacoma, Chicago, 2,000 tons coal; Winslow, Duluth, sundries; Badger State, Portage, light; Buffalo, Chicago, sundries; H. J. Jewett, Chicago, 1,000 tons coal, etc.; B. W. Jenness, Chicago, light; Niagara, Port Arthur, rails; schooners Havana, Milwaukee, 630 tons coal; D. S. Austin, Racine, 750 tons coal; May Richards, Racine, 1,000 tons coal; Groton, Duluth, light.

ERIE, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Wissahickon, Nyack, Winslow, from Buffalo, merchandise; Empire State, from Duluth, merchandise; schooner Pathfinder, from Chicago, grain. Cleared—Propellers Wissahickon, merchandise; Jarvis Lord, coal, for Chicago; Nyack, Winslow, Duluth, merchandise; Empire State, Buffalo, merchandise; Fred Kelly, for Cleveland, light.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

DULUTH, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller United Empire, barge Siberia, schooner Scotia. Departed—Propeller City of Fremont, barges M. M. Drake, Queen of the West, schooner Cyclone.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug A. J. Smith, with Harvey Bissell; Washerman and H. J. Mills. Cleared—W. T. Witmore with Brunette; C. H. Green with Rosa Sonsmith and Mattie C. Bell. Passed down—St. Louis.

LAKE ONTARIO.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Scotia, M. D. Wilson, barge Manitowoc, schooner Hoboken. Cleared—Steamer W. A. Haskell, schooner Hoboken, for Chicago, coal. Calm and smoky.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 6.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Belle Mitchell, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Nassau, Oswego to Chicago, coal. Passed down—Schooner Oliver Mitchell, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop M. Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Prop Brockway, Ludington, towing.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop C. M. Ch rnley, Sturgeon Bay, towing barge No. 1, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Exchange, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. W. Brigham, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Condor, Montague, lumber.
Schr Ellinwood, Montague, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peerless, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Driver, White Lake, lumber.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Burnham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr J. A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, light.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 38,000 bu corn and sundries.
Schr A. M. Beers, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Persia, Pentwater, light.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Newbury, Buffalo, 37,000 bu oats, 15,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Newsboy, Midland, 26,000 bu corn.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, light.
Prop Lord, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop H. B. Perene, Black River, sundries.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop G. C. Markham, Manistee, light.
Prop George Burnham, Manistee, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, light.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr Nellie Winlock, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Evaline, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Grand Haven, light.
Schr D. Macy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr M. Thompson, Montague, light.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, light.
Schr E. Ellinwood, Montague, light.
Schr Condor, Montague, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Manistee, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, sundries.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr A. Thorine, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Imperial, Alpena, light.
Schr Hattie Hutt, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Commerce, Green Bay, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, light.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, 38,000 bu wheat.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, light.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Prop California, Montreal, 23,650 bu corn.

THE COURTS.

Items.

S. Brainard's Sons, the musical publishers, filed bills yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Lyon & Healy, the Root & Sons Music Company, and the Chicago Music Company to prevent them from publishing the words or music of the song and chorus known as "A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother." The complainants represent that in July, 1883, Ben Williams copyrighted the music of the song under the name of "You'll Find Your Best Friend Is Your Mother." He subsequently changed the title and words slightly and all subsequent editions have been published with such alterations. The words were take from a songbook published in 1881, by Clark & Williams, under the name of "Pullman Palace-Car Songster." The defendants have been publishing both words and music of two songs with the same title, and very similar music and words, conveying the same ideas as Williams' song. An injunction is therefore asked to prevent the defendants from pirating complainants' copyright.

Joseph Eaton, who is locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming he is kept at the station without being booked on any charge, and asking for a habeas corpus.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,048—Charles S. Brainard et al. vs. George W. Lyon and Patrick J. Healy. Bill to restrain infringement of copyright. Pierce & Fisher and Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, solrs.

19,049—Same vs. Root & Sons' Music Company. Bill for same relief. Same solrs.

19,050—Same vs. Chicago Music Company. Bill for same relief. Same solrs.

19,051—Richard Bade vs. Jacob Spielmann and Peter Spielmann. Bill to restrain infringement of W. M. Skelton's patent for improvement in apparatus for making vinegar and ageing spirits issued July 8, 1873. Banning & Banning, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,096—George F. Westover vs. Charles H. Braun. Asst., $1,000. Shufeldt & Westover, attys.

92,097—E. C. Mitchell vs. J. Fred Waggoner Company. Confession of judgment, $525. Miller, Lewis & Judson, attys.

92,098—S. M. Millard vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $115. Same attys.

92,099—B. F. Jacobs vs. J. Fred Waggoner Company and J. Fred Waggoner. Confession of judgment, $525. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, attys.

92,100—Mina Desrocher vs. Anton Desrocher. Bill for separate maintenance. N. M. Plotke, atty.

92,101—Edward J. Sanders vs. Cornelius O'Callaghan, Christina Mayer, Philip Mayer, and Theodore H. Schunts. Bill to cancel two trust-deeds. A. B. Baldwin, solr.

92,102—C. J. L. Meyer vs. Sabine Jensen. Confession of judgment, $1,213.40. Percy L. Sherman, atty.

92,103—Asst. Suppressed for service.

92,104—Maggie Foley vs. Valentine Foley, alias Albert Foley. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. Brandt & Hoffmann, solrs.

92,105—George S. Blakeslee vs. Seth F. Hanchett and James C. Lillee. Replevin, $750. O. N. Goldsmith, atty.

92,106—People ex. rel. Eaton vs. Austin J. Doyle and John D. Shea. Player Martin, atty.

Suppressed Thursday—92,086—George M. Barbour vs. Charles H. Jones. Asst. $1,200. Horton, Hoyne & Saunders, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,651, Lanyon vs. Lanyon; deflt.—1,784, Weber vs. Rontsong; deflt. of Mary D. and Andrew Rontsong and unknown heirs, and ref. to Franklin Denison—259, Shepard vs. Allen; ord. that William Scully be attchd. for contempt for failing to comply with ord. of June 6, 1884, ret. Monday at 10 a. m.—1,525, Feuchtwanger vs. Gage; trans. to U. S. Cir. Ct.—204, Winslow vs. M. L. Ins. Co. of N. Y.; lv. to certain witnesses to file afft. for retaxing costs and extd. to July 1.—1,482, Arndt vs. Gage; lv. to amd. bill and ans.; rep. to stand.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,302, Vannatta vs. Tripp; dflt. of Tripp for want of ans.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,666—John A. Beaver vs. William Van Buren. Replevin, $100. R. H. McMurdy, atty.

48,667—Fannie Hastings vs. John Hastings. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty and desertion. C. F. M. Allen, solr.

48,668—Eva Nagel vs. Charles Matthai. Bill for injunction. F. P. Read and Peckham & Brown, solrs.

48,669—Marshall Field et al. vs. Geo. W. Reynolds. Confession of judgment, $418.17. F. P. Liffingwell, atty.

48,670—Andrew L. Lilja vs. Mimmi Nystron. Bill to set aside marriage on the ground of fraud. Levi Sprague, solr.

48,671—Maggie London vs. Robert London. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. J. B. Ryan, solr.

48,672—Ferdinand Landgraf vs. Thomas J. McGrath, appeal.

48,673—Asst. Suppressed for service.

48,674—Jessie Wiley vs. George E. Wiley. Bill for divorce for desertion.

48,675—Laura A. Clark vs. Justice R. Clark. Bill for divorce for adultery.

48,676—Bill. Suppressed for service.

48,677—W. C. Ohlendorf vs. George Kappes. Appeal.

48,678—W. E. Briggs vs. Marietta and P. H. Rymal. Appeal.

48,679—Wilmington & Springfield Coal Company vs. Western Brick & Tile Manufacturing Company. Asst. $1,500. McConnell & Rogers, attys.

48,680—First National Bank vs. J. Fred. Waggoner Company. Asst. $1,000. Orville Peckham, atty.

48,681—Herman Koll et al. vs. Isaac Davies. Appeal.

B. R. 340—Daniel Clancy vs. Ann Franklin, Lydia Cragin, Edward Briggs, Eliza and Emily Briggs, and the unknown heirs of George Briggs, deceased. Petition to establish title. James S. Munroe, solr.

SUPPRESSED THURSDAY—48,649, Louise A. Chase vs. Oscar C. Chase. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. J. L. Allen, solr.

48,652—Edson Keith et al. vs. J. and Pauline Schloss. Asst., $1,000. A. W. Brickwood, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—3,013, Schinkel vs. Ganford; order for alias sums.—5,497, Hale vs. Met. Grain & Stock Ex.; time to file bond extd. 10 days.—7,464, Talcott vs. Graves; suit dis. n. c.—4,285, Preston vs. Union Iron & Steel Co.; same ord.—4,286, Kimbark vs. Same; same ord.—4,276, Calumet Iron & Steel Co. vs. Same; same ord.—4,291, Chi. & Eastern Ill. R. R. Co. vs. Same; same order.—3,935, Booth vs. Corwith; hearing concld. and argmts. postponed to June 16.—7,653, People ex rel. Levee vs. Hanchett; relator dis.

Judgments—7,292, H. H. Stoddard vs. Frank Weeks; judgt. $218.16.—5,341, McCausland vs. Estate of Hill; finding for clmt. $200 and judgt.—7,314, W. F. Orcutt vs. Francis B. Marshall; judgt. $319.20.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—3,184, Dupee vs. Odiorne; order of May 31, 1884, made absolute.—2,823, Brown vs. Gage; dem. to c. bill sust.

Divorce—2,629, John G. Twohey from Bridget Twohey for desertion.

The Call Today.

JUDGE HARLAN—In chambers.
JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.
JUDGE GARDNER—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Set case 2,985, Mettelman vs. Mettelman.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE HARLAN—In chambers.
JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Call of calendar.
JUDGE SMITH—Call of calendar.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions. Tuesday call, 10, 12, 14, and 16. No. 9, Arndt vs. Gage, on hearing.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—304, 308, 309, 310, 311, 314, and 317. No case on hearing.
JUDGE BARNUM—No court.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 3,734, 3,737, 3,745, 3,768, 3,769, 3,791, 3,795, and 3,809.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.
COUNTY COURT—Special motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Call of claim docket.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court until June 9.
JUDGE ANOHONY—No court until June 9, except for special business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the following cases were argued and submitted:

Gilchrist vs. Manning et al; appeal from Wayne.

Meyers vs. Kalamazoo Buggy Company; appeal from Kalamazoo.

Warner vs. Warner; appeal from Wayne.

Anderson vs. Hill; error to Van Buren.

Rowe vs. Kellogg; certiorari to Kalamazoo.

Call for Tuesday—21, 24, 25, 26, 20, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—Supreme Court decisions today were:

State of Iowa vs. William Fitzsimmons; Lucas District Court. Affirmed.

Elizabeth Young, appellant, vs. William Heater; Crawford District Court. Affirmed.

Henry Reel vs. S. W. Wilson et al., appellant; Harrison District Court. Reversed.

Juliette Kibley, administrator, vs. W. P. Kimball et al.; Shelby District Court. Affirmed.

State of Iowa in relation of C. C. Redfield vs. T. W. Chatburn; Shelby District Court. Affirmed.

A. Harris, appellant, vs. Fremont County; Fremont County Court. Affirmed.

C. C. Redfield, appellant, vs. Shelby County; Shelby District Court. Affirmed.

George N. Balm, appellant, vs. Joseph A. Munn, Sheriff, et al.; Lee County Court. Reversed.

Levi S. Wood, appellant, vs. A. J. McKean; Linn District Court. Reversed.

Hardin vs. White, on rehearing. Affirmed.

Harry Beecroft, appellant, vs. City of Council Bluffs; Pottawattamie District Court. Reversed.

Albert Kibby et al. vs. P. F. Cold, W. P. Kimball et al. appellants; Shelby District Court. Affirmed.

M. O. Laughton, appellant, vs. City of Washington; Washington District Court. Affirmed.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by the Supreme Court today:

Olivia Hutchinson vs. J. Augustus Lemcke; Vanderburg County Court. Submission set aside and cause continued for process.

John Koller vs. Elizabeth Blair et al.; Miami County Court. Affirmed. Elliott, C. J.

James Gordon vs. Anon Gordon; Madison County Court. Affirmed. Zollars, J.

Henry Becker vs. Solomon Becker et al.; Shelby County Court. Affirmed. Howk, J.

John M. Maxwell vs. William M. Vaught; Shelby County Court. Reversed. Bicknell, C.

City of Terre Haute et al. vs. Harriet G. Beach et al.; Vigo County Court. Petition for rehearing overruled. Elliott, C. J.

George Powell vs. ex rel. Hannah A. Salyers; Marion County Court. Petition for rehearing overruled.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Damage to a Paper-Mill.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—About 4 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the paper-mill of Warner, Newman & Warner on the canal at the foot of Seventh avenue. Through the united efforts of the paper-mill employés, the firemen, and the employés in neighboring flouring-mills the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, and much valuable property was saved. The paper-mill roof and the rear part of the building was considerably damaged, probably to the extent of $5,000. The stock suffered to the extent of $10,000, most of the damage being by water. The machinery on the first floor was not greatly injured, a thorough soaking constituting about all the damage. The fire originated from a hot-box over the ventilating-machine. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

A Factory Blaze.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The barrel-hoop and trunk-slat factory operated by C. E. Harris & Co. was badly wrecked by fire this morning, the work of an incendiary. The loss amounts to about $8,000. There was an insurance of $5,200 on the concern—$1,000 each in the London & Provincial Firemen's of New Jersey and Farmers' of New York, $1,560 in the City of London, and $750 in the Citizens' of Pittsburg. Of this amount $4,500 was on building and machinery and $750 on stock.

Conflagration at Lebanon, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—A fire at Lebanon, Mo., yesterday morning burned thirteen business houses, including two hotels. Loss, $50,000; insured for $30,000.

THE SHAH AND HIS HAREM.

Many people are wondering, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, what the Shah thinks of Russia's advance to Sarakhs. The Shah is propably not thinking about Sarakhs at all. His troubles arise from other sources. Twice or thrice every year one of his eunuchs leaves the Imperial Palace at Teheran for the far-famed Women Bazaar at Herat. These agents carry with them large sums of money in gold, for the dealers in women allow no credit on their beautiful goods. The last mission of the imperial messenger was, however, unsuccessful. He had scarcely crossed the Afghan frontier when a band of highway robbers overtook him, robbed him of every penny, and he has had to journey back to Teheran with empty hands and empty pockets, and without the convoy of delectable damsels with which the Shah was expecting to replenish his harem. Much more serious is this than Sarakhs—at least for the Shah.

A "SAM WARD."

New York *Times*: The late Sam Ward, by the way, was the inventor of many curious things to eat and drink, but most of them were more curious than practicable. Nevertheless, the drink that bears his name will probably survive until the millennium prayed for by Neal Dow shall arrive. The gifted Ward directed the "plump head waiter" spoken of by Tennyson to pare skilfully a lemon, taking off the thick rind in one unbroken spiral slip. This was put into a shallow glass, like a lining, the vessel being of the variety known to the worldly as a "cocktail glass." The aromatic lining of the glass was then filled with finely cracked ice, and the whole was deftly deluged with chartreuse or curacoa, preferably the former. Long after men have forgotten the inventor of this seductive tipple his name will be on the lips of clubmen and other sybarites, who will say, "Make me a Sam Ward, please."

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

CINCINNATI, O., June 6.—C. W. Richardson was today found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Theodore Ingram, his brother-in-law.

THE TURF.

Events at the Chicago Driving Park Won by Secret, Bessie M., and St. Albans.

Good Trotting and Fast Pacing on the Chicago Driving-Park Track Yesterday.

Owing to the postponement of the previous day there were six events on the Driving-Park program yesterday, and of these all but one—the free-for-all—were finished, or nearly so. The unfinished trot for roadsters, which came first, developed a very evident combination on the part of Sheppard Boy and Blue Bull Pilot to make the first-named horse win whether he had the most speed or not. Of the four heats trotted Tuesday he secured two, Horsemount Boy and Blue Bull Pilot getting one each, but in the first one yesterday did so much running that Pilot was forced to go to the front in order to prevent Ripley or Horsemount Boy from winning. Sheppard Boy finished first in the sixth heat, but it was so evident that Pilot had been pulled that the judges very properly declared the heat void and placed an officer in charge of Pilot. When the bell was rung for the seventh heat both Sheppard Boy and Pilot were so long in responding that the judges administered a deserved rebuke to dilatory drivers by sending Horsemount Boy away by himself, the other two being given the word when he was half way around the track, and thereby saving their distance. In the seventh heat Ax Simons, a driver in whom the judges had confidence, was placed behind Pilot, and won the heat and race with him handily, thus proving that the allegations of crooked work were well founded. The time of the heats trotted yesterday was 2:43, 2:40, 2:40.

In the unfinished 2:30 race Mambrino Sparkle was made a hot favorit, selling $25 to $10 over the field, but the fast work of Wednesday had evidently done her no good, as Secret, who started in the extreme outside position, won the deciding heat with ease in 2:28¼, the others as per summary:

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, June 4 and 6.—Purse, $1,000; 2:30 class:

Secret, b. m., by Strathmore	2	1	1	9	1
Mambrino Sparkle, b. m., by Fisk's Mambrino Chief	1	2	2	1	2
Bertha Clay, blk. m., by Harry Clay	7	3	3	2	8
Lillie Dale, b. m., by Alden Goldsmith	8	4	4	3	4
Mollie Bell, br. m., by a son of imp. Consternation	6	5	7	4	3
Nora Temple, b. m., by Belmont	3	6	5	5	7
Toronto Maid, blk. m., by Captain	4	7	6	6	6
Billy R., b. g., by Clay Pilot	5	8	8	7	5
P. J. Purcell, b. h., by Strader's Hambletonian	9	9	9	8	dr

Time—2:25½; 2:24¾; 2:24½; 2:26; 2:28¼.

The 2:22 pacing race was a brief affair, Bessie M. winning in straight heats and slow time from the only other starter, Rostrever.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $1,000; 2:22 pacing class:

Bessie M., blk. m., by Pocahontas Boy	1	1	1
Rostrever, gr. g., by Rocket	2	2	2

Time—2:41; 2:33½; 2:30.

Six starters appeared to contest the 2:45 race, St. Albans being the favorit over the field at odds of $25 to $15. King Mitus and Ned Powell were distanced the first heat, St. Albans winning at his ease in only moderate time.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $1,000; 2:45 class:

St. Albans, blk. g., by Van Giesen's Patchen	1	1	1
S. J. Fletcher, b. h., by Hambletonian Tranby	4	3	2
Belle S., b. m., by Andy Johnson	2	4	3
Nettie Thorne, b. m., by Thorndale	3	2	4
Ned Powell, b. g., by George Wilkes	dis.		
King Mitus, b. g., by Woodford Pilot	dis.		

Time—2:30¼; 2:31½; 2:32¼.

Three heats were disposed of in the free-for-all pacing race, the starters being Flora Belle, Gem, and Westmont, the last-named being favorit. The first heat was a slow one, both Westmont and Gem making no effort for it, and Flora Belle won in 2:29. But in the second heat a grand battle for the lead ensued, the trio going to the half-mile pole together in 1:06½, and the struggle was never ended until the wire was reached, Westmont winning by half a length in 2:17½. In the third heat a break at the first turn put him far behind, Flora Belle leading Gem home a length in 2:20¼, after which a postponement until 2 o'clock was announced.

Covington, Ky.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 6.—Rain made the track bad and slippery. The attendance was large.

First race, one mile and an eighth—Fellowplay won, Savannah second, Manitou third. Time, 2:09.

Selling race, one mile—Springer won, Yelverton second, Voltaire third. Time, 1:55¼.

The mile-heat race was won in straights by Sovereign Pat. Time, 1:53, 1:52¾.

Sensation Stakes, for 2-year-olds, foals of 1882, six furlongs—Starters: Freeman, Tenstone, Milton Youngs, Troubadour, and Orlando. Troubadour won in hand by half a length, Tenstone second, Freeman third. Time, 1:22¼.

Crawfordsville, Ind.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—The races were again postponed today on account of the rain. The weather now looks favorable for a fair day tomorrow. If it continues the race will be called at 1 o'clock.

BISMARCK GIVES A PARTY,

And Treats His Guests to Beer and Cigars.

BERLIN, May 11.—[London *Standard*.]—Prince Bismarck's soirée yesterday was very brilliant, about 400 persons being present. Princess Bismarck, although somewhat better, was not strong enough to do the honors, and was represented by her daughter, the Countess Rantzau, and the Countess Spitzenberg.

Prince Bismarck, who was accompanied by his son, Count William, has, as usual, a word for every one, and a pleasant reply for every remark. Owing to the great heat the large saloon—celebrated as the meeting-place of the Berlin Conference—was soon deserted, the guests betaking themselves to the garden. Here the Chancellor seated himself in an armchair beside a large table, on which was a silver jug containing beer, which he insisted on all his guests drinking, pouring it out himself, and also offering them cigars, regretting that the doctor's veto prevented him from smoking.

The Chancellor adroitly avoided all attempts to draw him into political conversation, calling attention to his winter garden, in which he expressed great satisfaction, because it is the only place in Berlin where he is undisturbed and unmolested. "When I go out into the streets," he continued, "I cease to be an individual and become a phenomenon. Hundreds follow me like my shadow. That is why I am delighted when I can retire far from Berlin to Varzin, where I can walk for miles without meeting anybody." He then talked of the soil and the agricultural capabilities of the various provinces, especially of Prussia proper, and of Pomerania, which he compared with Lower Saxony. "The Pomeranians," he said, "are contented, abstemious, and moderate, while the Lower Saxons are still very like the English, who are descended from them, fond of hard work, energetic, and with a strong sense of duty. They always want to enjoy life, and they love a certain opulence." He declared that he considered his chief duty as a farmer was to procure continuous work for his laborers.

The conversation then turned on the beer, which was greatly praised. The Chancellor informed us that it came from the Hollenstein Brewery, in Bavaria, and here he drew the attention of his guests to the lid of the beer-jug, which bore the portrait in relief of one of his ancestors, the celebrated Field-Marshal Derfflinger. Shortly afterward he cast a glance toward the dining-room, and laughingly called the attention of those round him to Herr von Gossler, Minister of Worship, and Herr Windthorst, who were sitting close together in the most animated and friendly conversation, as if the Culturkampf had never existed.

NOTHING HARD ABOUT IT.

Middletown *Transcript*: O, yes, John Henry, writing funny paragraphs is as easy as falling down-stairs. All you have to do is to sit down and think out your funny things, and write them down. You can write them just as fast as you can think them out.

UNFAIR COMPETITION IN JOURNALISM.

London *St. James' Gazette*: The Paris Tribunal of Commerce delivered judgment Wednesday, May 21, against Mr. Chamberlain, Director of the Paris *Morning News*, for "unfair competition" toward *Galignani's Messenger*. The tribunal holds that Mr. Chamberlain has rendered himself guilty of unfair competition; forbids him to make use of the name of *Galignani's Messenger* to decry the journal of that name; condemns him to pay 1,000 francs damages; and orders the insertion of the judgment in five journals of Paris and of London, and two American journals, at the choice of the plaintiffs, and this at the expense of the defendant, which must not exceed 200 francs for each insertion. Mr. Chamberlain is also condemned in the costs of the proceedings.

HOW TO EARN $1,000.

A Business Proposition Fairly and Squarely Stated by a Gentleman of this City Who Was Interviewed by a Representative of "The Times" Yesterday.

"There is music in the air, and don't you forget it," exclaimed Mr. John W. Norris, the Western Manager of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company, to a representative of the *Times* yesterday.

Reporter—"What's up now, Mr. Norris?" asked the scribe, as he began to look for a safe line of retreat, if worse really came to worse.

Mr. N.—I like competition—good, square, honest competition—for I believe it is essential to the best interests of dealer, as well as of purchaser, in any line, but when the "other fellow" monopolizes one's "thunder," and sets up claims, both in assertions and inferences, that there is not a word of truth in, it's a little too much.

R.—I do not know that I quite understand, Mr. Norris, what you refer to. I hope I have not given any offense; if so——

Mr. N.—Do not for an instant think that it is the *Times*, or, in fact, any of the papers that I blame, for all they were unwittingly made vehicles of these claims, both in statements and inferences, regarding the safes and burglar-proof work furnished for the Commercial Safety-Deposit Company's magnificent new bank building at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

R.—We saw several published statements in reference to the different systems of "Protection" that the Commercial National Bank and the Safety Deposit Company's vaults were using on the first floor and basement, and while at a loss to know just who did really have the contracts for that work, we thought the bank must be pretty well protected, even with *half* the amount that had been credited to them. Are you positive about its being the Diebold system and no other that the Commercial Safety Deposit Company use in their deposit vault department in the basement, and that the Commercial National Bank uses in its magnificent banking-room on the first floor of the building in question?

Mr. N.—I am so positive that I hereby authorize the *Times* to publicly announce that the Diebold Safe and Lock Company

OFFER $1,000 REWARD

to any person who will find now in use in the bank by the Commercial National Bank (who occupy the first floor as a banking-room) a single fire or burglar proof safe or vault door of any description whatsoever except those of the Diebold make, or if they will find now in use by the Commercial Safety Deposit Company in their safe depository (which occupies the basement of the building, all in the new Commercial National Bank Building, southeast corner Dearborn and Monroe streets) a single fire or burglar proof safe of any other make than the Diebold, or any doors to vaults (excepting those of one single vault, which vault contains several thousand dollars' worth of Diebold work) they will be given the above reward. The above is a fair and square offer, and must be earned in a fair and square manner, and in the sense it is offered in. You can see that I state nothing but facts by stepping over to the premises of those two institutions yourself and using your eyes, or, if you cannot believe them, just please ask President H. F. Eames, Vice-President George L. Otis, or Cashier F. S. Eames what safes they use, and they will tell you that they use the Diebold, and *no other*. What I state to you about these banks using our work is equally true of the First National and nearly every other prominent bank in Chicago, with the exception that some of them are utilizing some old safes for the storage of silver or old papers; but their "Protection" which they depend upon is the Diebold system, and they rely upon no other.

R.—Well, Mr. Norris, I see that you are thoroughly in earnest about this matter, and seem willing to make an offer that will pay any one to prove its untruth. You will hear from me later. Good day."—*Chicago Times, May 24, 1884.*

The above liberal offer, we understand, was made in good faith and published broadcast by the Chicago *Times* Saturday, May 24, to which, Mr. Norris says, he has not had a single response in the shape of a claimant. The offer is again renewed to the readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes the Growth of the Hair,

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Coconut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

THE LATEST NEWS!

It's a well-known fact that the

City of Paris

Sells the Greatest Bargains in

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Ever attempted by any house in Chicago.

TODAY

We have placed on our counters in

HOSIERY

1,000 pairs Gents' Unbleached Half-Hose, full regular made, double heel and toe,

19 cents a pair.

Actual value, 35 cts.

5,000 pairs Ladies' Pin Striped Hose, full regular made, ingrain colors,

25 cents a pair.

Fully worth 50c.

4,500 pairs Misses' French Ribbed Hose, in light and dark colors, all sizes (no extra charge for large sizes),

15 cents a pair.

Regular price, 25c.

UNDERWEAR.

75 dozen Ladies' Lace Vests, light summer weight,

39 cents.

Regular price, 50c.

70 dozen Gents' Lace Undershirts,

39 cents.

Fully worth 50c.

John W. Goetz & Co.,

State-st.,

S. W. Corner Washington.

Blaine and Logan Will Sweep the Country, And Don't You Forget It!

SO WILL RUSSELL'S FIRE-PROOF PAINT. The Great Convention Hall of the Exposition is all painted with it in red, white, and blue. Warranted to stand fire 30 minutes. Republicans and Democrats, and other sinners should protect themselves with it. Manufactured by S. I. RUSSELL, 151 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

NOMINATED!

The People's Choice!

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

138 and 140 State-st.,

WILL PLACE ON SALE

BARGAINS

OF UNEQUALED MERIT.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Grand Drop in Prices.

HATS! HATS!

Your choice of all the leading shapes, English, Milan, and Pearl Braids—finest goods—Ecru, Beige, White, and Black at 65c.

One lot of Hats, good shapes, 10c.

Misses' and Boys' Hats, fine goods, all colors, large assortment, 25c.

In Better Goods we have an elegant stock at greatly reduced prices.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

This Department is our stronghold, and we will not be beaten in quality and PRICE.

Elegant Tips in all colors, Cream and White, at 70c; finer goods at and upwards.

An elegant stock of White and Cream

PLUMES!

Prices from........75c to $5.00.

FLOWERS!

Just received another lot of 100 cartons FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, all new designs, which will be sold at less than they cost to import. One lot of fine goods 15c per bunch.

SUITS!

We are offering many of these goods under the price of the material of which they are made. We are closing them out for the season.

A good tailor-made Suit in the best shades at $9. A very superior one at $12.

We are selling a Summer Silk Suit for $12.50. A better one for $14.

We are closing a lot of Black Silk Costumes at $15 each. The price has been $25, $27, $30.

We have the best variety of Ladies' and Children's White Suits in the city; prices from $4 to $75; they contain some elegant costumes.

A full line of Misses' and Children's Gingham Suits, ranging in price from 75c upwards.

Spring Wraps.

Wonderfully low prices for good garments.

Lady Clare, tight-fitting, in leading shades, as low as $4.50, and cheap in proportion for all the better grades at $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, and upwards.

Spring Raglans, in black, brown, and drab, at $5, $8.25, $10, to $30.

Silk Dolmans, Talmas, plain and brocade, at $7, $10, $15, $25, to $50.

Shawls.

The newest and best-selected assortment in the trade.

Lot 1—A variety of Persian Shawls at the low price of $4.75; you cannot equal them for double the money.

Lot 2—Are fine Persian Shawls at $6.

Lot 3—An elegant Shawl for $10.

We are daily receiving new designs in these goods from prices above to $30 and upwards.

We are selling a Cashmere Shawl, all wool, two fringes, in all shades, at $1.75; it is cheap.

In Cashmere Shawls we have so many qualities we cannot mention all, but call attention to lots at $2.50, $3, $3.50, and $5.

Jerseys.

Plain Jerseys at 85c, $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $5.

Braided Jerseys at $2.75, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4.

Beaded Jerseys in all styles at lowest prices.

In addition to above will offer the entire stock of a leading manufacturer, consisting of Flannel, Cloth, and Silk Suits, Wraps, &c. Prices far below cost of production.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We use the Best Quality Materials and Trimmings. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Chemise.

Plain Muslin, neatly hemmed band, at 25c.

Muslin, trimmed with tucks, insertion, and embroidery, at 47c.

Muslin, embroidered front, insertion and Torchon, at 75c.

Cambric, solid yoke of Torchon Lace, at $1.25.

Drawers.

Muslin, cluster of four tucks and deep hem, 25c.

Muslin, two clusters of seven tucks, one row of insertion and deep Hamburg ruffle, 47c.

Muslin, cluster of five French tucks and deep embroidered ruffle, at 75c.

Muslin, with Hamburg open-work insertion between clusters of French tucks, and deep ruffle of open-work embroidery to match, at $1.

Muslin, with cluster of fine French tucks, lace insertion and lace ruffle to match, at $1.25. Finer goods up to $12.00.

Skirts.

Muslin, with deep hem and cluster of tucks, 35c.

Muslin, with cambric ruffle and cluster of fine tucks, at 47c.

Muslin, with deep cambric ruffle and cluster of six French tucks, at 75c.

Muslin, trimmed with two clusters of ten French tucks, Hamburg ruffle, at $1.00.

Muslin, with cluster of eighteen tucks and deep Torchon ruffle, at $1.45.

Muslin, with cluster of 12 tucks, deep cambric ruffle trimmed with Hamburg edge and insertion, at $1.75.

Night Robes.

Muslin, trimmed with tucks and cambric ruffle, 47c.

Muslin, with four clusters of five French tucks and three rows of insertion, at 75c.

Muslin, Mother Hubbard Yoke, trimmed with Hamburg embroidery, at 75c.

Muslin, Mother Hubbard Yoke, with seven clusters of four French tucks and insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed to match, at $1.00.

Muslin, Mother Hubbard, solid yoke, French tucks and insertion, $1.55, $1.75, and up.

Corset Covers.

Plain Muslin, neatly made, at 29c.

Cambric, with Hamburg edging and tucks, 47c.

Cambric, with solid yoke of tucks and embroidery, 75c.

Cambric, beautiful insertion, tucks and embroidery, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and up.

Children's Muslin Underwear and Infants' Slips and Robes in all styles and prices.

Dressing Sacques.

Cambric, with clusters of tucks and ruffle, at 75c; with twenty tucks and tucked ruffle, $1.25.

Cambric, with cluster of eighteen tucks and Hamburg embroidery, $1.50.

Cambric, with cluster of twenty tucks down the front, ten tucks and open-work Hamburg ruffle on sleeves and around the bottom, $2.00.

Cambric, cluster of French tucks separated with lace insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed to match, $3.00.

Cambric, trimmed with six clusters of fine French tucks, Hamburg insertion and edge, the latest Parisian designs, at $3.00.

Finer grades, with more elaborate trimming, at the same unequaled prices.

SILKS!

Greatest Inducements Ever Offered.

Black Silks.

Fine quality Black Gros Grain Silk at [illegible] per yard.

Heavy Satin-finished Gros Grain Silk at [illegible] per yard.

Extra Heavy Gros Grain Silk at $1.50 per yard.

The Best Black Gros Grain Silk, "warranted," at $2 per yard.

Colored Silks.

Heavy, superior quality, Colored Gros Grain Silks at 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50; one-half regular price.

That lot of Colored Gros Grain Silks is selling rapidly for 59c.

Summer Silks at 39c and up.

Grenadines.

Plain Grenadines, all silk, at $1 and $1.[illegible]

Check and Plaid Grenadines at $1.

Mexican Plaid Grenadines at $1.

Brocade Grenadines at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, [illegible] and $2.50 per yard.

IN OUR

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Low Ties and Slippers, in all the latest styles.

Ladies' fine Kid Hand-Made Slippers, in Common Sense and Opera Toe, at $1.00.

Ladies' Genuine Kid, Hand-Made Newport Ties, all widths, at $1.25.

Misses' Fine Kid Opera Slippers at [illegible]

Our Styles of Spring and Summer Shoes are unsurpassed and prices the lowest.

Ladies' Kid Button Boots at $1.50.

Ladies' Pebble Goat, worked button-holes, stayed up the back, at $1.85.

Ladies' Genuine Curso Kid Button, Common Sense last, all widths, at $2.50.

Ladies' fine Curso Kid, Mat Kid tops, a stylish fitting Shoe, at $2.50.

Ladies' fine Straight Goat, worked button-holes, a splendid shoe throughout, at $2.75.

Ladies' fine English Curso Kid, Flexible Sole Button Boot—"J. H. Byrnes, Rochester," make—every pair warranted. Price, $3.00.

Misses' fine Pebble Straight Goat and Kid Boots from 95c to $3.00.

Children's and Infants' fine and medium Shoes in all styles, from 25c to $2.50.

Children's and Youths' Solid Sole-Leather Tipped Shoes from 95c to $1.75. The best goods made.

Youths' Patent-Leather, Hand-Made Low Ties, sizes 11 to 13½, at $1.50.

Youths' Calf Button Shoes, extra high cut, custom made, at $2.50.

Large stock of Boys' Shoes at prices from [illegible] and upward.

Parasols.

Ladies' Satin Coaching Parasols at $1.50.

Ladies' Black Satin Sun Shades, with 4-inch Black Spanish Lace, lined in all colors, at [illegible]

A few fine Black Satin Parasols, lined with all the fashionable colors, at $3.45.

A 20-inch Black Satin, Gilt Paragon Frame, 4-inch Spanish Guipure Lace, at $4.

Aside from the above we keep a Complete Stock of all the leading makes in all shades, from $5 to [illegible]

Children's Parasols in all colors at 25, 50, [illegible] and upwards.

Rain Umbrellas from 50c to $15.

Ribbon Sale.

Lot 1—One thousand pieces No. 7 All-Silk, Satin, and Gros Grain Ribbon, in all colors, at 11c per yard.

Lot 2—One thousand pieces No. 9 first quality Satin Ribbon, in all the staple colors, at 13c per yard.

Lot 3—Five hundred pieces No. 12, same quality as "Lot 2," only 14c per yard.

Lot 4—Three hundred pieces All-Silk Satin Ribbon, at 21c per yard.

Also place on sale the following special lots of

Chenille Fringe.

500 pieces Black Chenille Fringe at 35c; worth $1.00.

50 pieces Black Chenille Fringe at 69c; worth $1.25.

30 pieces Black Chenille Fringe, extra quality, 75c; worth $1.50.

A full line of fine Chenille Fringes from $1.[illegible] to $2.50 per yard.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JAMES ARMSTRONG & CO.,

138 & 140 State-st., south of Madison-st.